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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 478--79th Congress

Chapter 529--2d Session

H. R. 6335

appropriations for and operation of Interior Department,
Bonneville Power Administration, Grazing Service, General
Land Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife
Service, and Southwestern Power Administration.

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 478

February 1, 1946 Hearings: House, H. R. 6735, Pt. 1.

February 15, 1946 Hearings: House, H. R. 6735, Pt. 2.

February 15, 1946 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes appropriations for soil conservation on Interior lands, Bonneville Power Administration, Grazing Service, General Land Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Southwestern Power Administration.

May 3, 1946

May 10, 1946 Debate continued.

May 14, 1946 Debate continued.

May 16, 1946 Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments. Hearings: Senate, S. R. 6735.

May 17, 1946 Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.

June 3, 1946 Senate Committee reported S. R. 6735 with amendments. Senate Report 1436. Print of the bill as introduced.

June 13, 1946 Discussed in Senate and made unfinished business. Amendment proposed by Senator Taylor. Print of the amendment.

June 14, 1946 Senate began debate. Amendment proposed by Senator Taylor. Print of the amendment.

June 19, 1946 Debate continued.

June 23, 1946 Debate concluded. Passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conference appointed.

June 24, 1946 House Conference appointed.

June 24, 1946 Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate ordered.

June 24, 1946 House received Conference report. House agreed to Conference report.

June 25, 1946 Senate agreed to Conference report.

June 25, 1946

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 8, 1946
For actions of May 7, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated resolution to create special committee to investigate surplus property disposal. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill; almost cut Budget estimates in half. House passed bill requiring all agencies to consult Fish and Wildlife Service in connection with any project to control waters. Rep. Hope introduced bill to provide for 30¢ bonus payments on wheat and corn sold by producers between Jan. 1 and Apr. 18, 1946.

HOUSE

1. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Debated H. Res. 385, to create a select House committee to investigate the operation of the program for sale, leasing, or other disposition of surplus property, including plants, materials, etc. (pp. 4655, 4658, 4664-78). The Speaker said the vote on the resolution will be had Thurs.
2. **INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6335 (H. Rept. 1984)(p. 4657). The Committee bill provides a total of \$174,652,579, which is \$172,113,251 below the Budget estimates.
3. **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.** Passed with amendment H. R. 6097, to make various amendments to the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Conservation Act, including a requirement that when waters are to be impounded or otherwise controlled by a Federal Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service must be consulted and their recommendations must be included in any report submitted. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Sparkman, Ala., to exempt TVA. (pp. 4655-6.)
4. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Rep. Johnson of Ill. criticized the flood-control program for the Illinois River, stating, "Every acre reclaimed means another acre overflowed" (p. 4679).
5. **FOREIGN RELIEF.** Received a R. I. Assembly resolution favoring more food relief for Italy (p. 4680).

SENATE

6. **AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Testimony by the Department of Agriculture witnesses on this bill has been completed, but the Committee is continuing to hear witnesses from outside the Department.

7. REORGANIZATION. S. Doc. 178 (see Digest 80), the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, list the following suggestions for reorganization in the executive branch: (1) To place all agencies under Cabinet control; (2) to provide uniformity within departmental organization; (3) to effect consolidation and coordination throughout the Government; and (4) to recommend additional legislation terminating all remaining unnecessary activities. The report also contains a functional chart of the executive branch; a list of agencies which "demonstrates the multiplicity of units engaged in identical, similar, or related fields of Federal activity"; lists of "service or housekeeping units which may be found at levels within departments contrary to standards to be established"; and illustrations of "lack of uniformity in organization nomenclature as used within departments and independent agencies."
8. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. S. Res. 260 (see Digest 83) confers legislative jurisdiction upon a special Senate committee during the remainder of the current session to receive and consider a bill relating to reorganization of the legislative branch. It permits changes in the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, or precedents of either House to be reported but limits changes to those necessary to carry out the recommendations of the LaFollette-Monroney Committee. The Rules Committee report states: "The Committee...believe that a bill to carry out the recommendations contained in the report of the joint committee should be considered as a whole and that it will be more orderly and expeditious to have it considered by one committee rather than refer each recommendation to that standing committee which would ordinarily have jurisdiction if each recommendation were drafted as a separate bill."
9. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (pp. 4631-40, 4650-2). Rejected, 41-41, a motion to limit debate (pp. 4634-5).
10. EXTENSION WORK. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed the exhibits of machinery and equipment at the July 1946 aircraft exposition and flight demonstration at Offut Field, Nebr., and the work of its sponsors with 4-H Clubs in livestock breeding and feeding (p. 4640).
11. FOOD SUPPLY; FOREIGN RELIEF; STRIKES. Sen. Lucas, Ill., discussed the effect of the coal strike on the food crop and foreign relief, including sundry telegrams on the subject, and discussed various phases of the strike with other members (pp. 4640-50).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Received Hollywood (Calif.) citizens' petition favoring continuation of OPA and Cleveland (Ohio) citizens' petition opposing its continuation (p. 4627).
Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted a Del. citizens' petition favoring OPA continuation (p. 4628).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. HEALTH PROGRAM. S. 2143 (see Digest 32) creates an independent National Health Agency to include the Public Health Service, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Children's Bureau functions regarding health, and Division of Health Studies of the Social Security Board. It directs the Budget Director to make a study of the activities of the various departments and agencies with a view to determining whether any of their activities relating to health, but not transferred to the new Agency under this bill, should be so transferred. Appropriations of \$200,000,000 annually for 5 years are authorized for medical services to low-income persons,

RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article appearing in the New York Forwarder, dealing with the merchant marine, and in the other a speech delivered by Under Secretary of the Navy at the National Fisheries Convention.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on four different subjects.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Attorney General Tom Clark before the Louisiana Bar Association in Shreveport, La.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from a recent issue of the National Grange dealing with the award to Hon. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON for outstanding accomplishments in the conservation of our wildlife resources.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the American Legion bulletin entitled "Plenty of Room in Russia."

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; first, on the establishment of an export news service for the benefit of American business in foreign countries, and second, the Amvets recommendation for the disposal of surplus property.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McGEHEE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, (Rept. No. 1984), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution from the grange in his district.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include excerpts.

Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

Appendix of the RECORD and include a proposed amendment on national life insurance.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT DO NOTHING ABOUT A NATIONAL DISASTER?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I seldom make what might be regarded as extreme remarks, but after the statement that came from the White House last Saturday to the effect that the coal strike represented a national disaster, I will say that the reported position of the White House this morning that it could do nothing about that disaster is the sorriest confession of unfitness from a national administration that has come in the history of the American Government. Such a confession would never have come from the White House during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson or Grover Cleveland.

For the Government to say that it can do nothing when any bargaining agent given the exclusive right to bargain by an act of Congress continues an organized conspiracy that throttles the life of the Nation, throws millions of people out of work, and endangers public health and safety, is a confession that ought to be a matter of shame for every American.

All that is needed to do something about it is to place an amendment on the Case bill now reported to the Senate, saying that whenever a proper agent of the Government, the President, or the Mediation Board proposed in the bill, finds that a strike constitutes a national disaster, continuation of the strike and failure to submit the issues to arbitration shall constitute a forfeiture of the exclusive bargaining rights conferred by the Wagner Act.

I am not pretending to pass judgment upon the issues involved in the strike. Adjustment of wages and working conditions may be in order but our Government presents a sorry spectacle to the world if it can find no way to settle these things without a prolonged strike of the sort we now have, with its destruction of jobs for millions of people in every part of the country and its infliction of wounds upon every segment of industry, and its indisputable threats to public health and safety.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has spoken in this matter of doing nothingness. It has said that we believe whenever public interest is substantially

and vitally affected that efforts should be made to settle the issues in work stoppages without resort to industrial war. As the disgust and anger of the American people mounts in these days, I trust it will remember that the House of Representatives has spoken.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the President was in error in his recent statement to the country that the existing coal strike was a national disaster. It was more than that. It was a national disgrace. The New Deal administration is solely responsible. The President can appoint mediation boards and plead all he wants to with the labor leaders to return to work, not only in the coal mines but any other industry that is stopped or threatened to be stopped, but it will only result in continued loss of over-all production.

As I stated on the floor of the House in February when the Case bill was passed, what is needed to solve most of the employer-employee wage difficulties is enactment of "a simple law guaranteeing the right of every person to work wherever he pleases, at whatever compensation he can voluntarily agree upon with the employer without having to pay tribute to anyone." I am more convinced today than ever before that the large portion of the rank and file of wage earners want some sort of protection to make it possible for them to continue uninterruptedly in their employment.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

CRISES AND PHONEY CRISES

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, during the 13 years of the present and preceding administrations, this country has been confronted with many so-called crises. At least, that is what we have been told by administration leaders. Most of them, in my opinion, were phoney crises. There is no question, however, but that today this country is confronted with a real crisis in the coal strike. Even if it should end today, the damage already done will be felt for weeks and months in the production of badly needed goods.

Today John L. Lewis is a more powerful man than the President of the United States. There is only one reason why the country is faced with this humiliating situation. That reason is the labor policy followed in this country for the last 13 years. This policy has made it possible for individual labor leaders to ignore the public interest. It has made the ambitions and even the whims of these labor leaders more powerful than the Government of the United States.

John L. Lewis is not the only offender. Today a half-dozen labor leaders could get together and completely paralyze the industrial life of this country. It is a frightening and shocking situation.

Congress has repeatedly attempted to deal with it, only to find that organized labor is so powerfully entrenched within the administration that the situation was hopeless. With the New Deal in complete control of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government, the situation is still hopeless unless the President and the New Deal majority in Congress will join in legislation to curb the activities of these all-powerful labor leaders and restore the Government of this country to the people. It would be futile and silly to pass legislation dealing merely with the coal strike and John L. Lewis. The problem is greater than that. We must revise our basic labor legislation if the public is to receive any real protection.

EXTENSION OR REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Frederick E. Cole, of the department of agriculture, State of Massachusetts, and also a statement by the Association of Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture of the Northeastern States.

Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Boston News Bureau.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address of the Honorable Harold E. Stassen at a Republican convention held at Bangor, Maine, on April 12 last.

Mr. ARNOLD (at the request of Mr. BUFFETT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the coal situation.

Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am receiving countless inquiries from citizens of Western New York regarding the coal strike and John L. Lewis. May I say here and now, confirming what I have stated in my replies to these inquiries, that when the Case antistrike bill was considered by the House I worked for its approval and voted for its passage. That bill is still in the Senate and so far as I know no real consideration has been given to the provisions of it by that body. I do not believe there will be. I am informing

each of my inquirers that this is the situation and in my opinion, the matter is entirely up to the administration.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I picked up this morning's Post and I noted the following in the first most prominent column—I quote:

Can't stop it, is reported United States position in coal strike.

President confers hour with advisers; drastic steps are said to be rejected.

President Truman and his three top labor and reconversion advisers concluded yesterday that they had no practical means to force an end to the coal strike, it was reliably reported.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this is an admission of weakness. It certainly is too bad that this country can be closed up just because one labor leader is going to stop everything. Close up business, put men out of work, bring chaos to our economy, stop production of essential goods.

What we want to do is to change the Wagner Act and do it now. It is up to the Congress of the United States to show that we are here to do the things that America needs and wants. We ought to give the people what they want.

It is a stupid thing for the House of Representatives, for the United States Senate, the President of the United States who can and should stop a few people who would wreck our national economy who would cause people to come to want, who would cause cities to go into darkness, who would close down transportation on the railroads of the country, and close down industries, thus putting millions of people out of work. It is up to the party in power to act and act now. Not next week, not after election, but change the Wagner Act and do it now. Get busy and do something.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one an editorial appearing in the Fergus Falls Daily Journal on the subject of the small businessman, and in the other an article by Robert S. Burgess on the subject of air-mail postage rates.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

INVESTIGATION OF DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted for the consideration of House Resolution 385 be extended for 1 hour, the time to be equally divided between those for and those opposed to the resolution. I make this request because so many Members have approached me who are opposed to this resolution, and I believe they are entitled to be heard.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman include in his request that at the close of debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered?

Mr. SABATH. I do.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, we cannot hear the request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the time be extended 1 hour, the time to be equally divided between those for and against.

Mr. MICHENER. It would be 2 hours instead of 1 then under the rule?

The SPEAKER. And at the conclusion of debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

MAY 7, 1946.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the following committees in order that I might accept appointment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: Mines and Mining, Flood Control, Invalid Pensions, Enrolled Bills, Census.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS E. MORGAN.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, no one regrets the long-continued coal strike more than I, and no city is suffering more, perhaps, than my own great city of Chicago. Nevertheless, there are two sides to this controversy. I do not hold any brief for John L. Lewis; but I think the coal operators are as much to blame as he is. In view of the great friendship, as I said yesterday, that you Republicans have for John L. Lewis, you ought to have, and perhaps have, greater influence with him than the President or we on this side, because he has been your baby for the last 9 years.

One thing is certain—you cannot charge responsibility for this strike to the CIO or even to the OPA. It is strange that day after day we hear the

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT
2d Session } No. 7984

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY 7, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6330]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1947.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, including the Fine Arts Commission, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1947, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, together with the increases or decreases recommended in the bill, as compared with the 1946 appropriations and 1947 estimates.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found in the 1947 Budget, the estimates being set forth in detail beginning on page 361 of the Budget. In addition thereto supplemental estimates totaling \$6,046,570, contained in

House Document No. 493, were considered by the committee in connection with the bill.

A summary of the totals in the afore-mentioned tabulation follows:

The Budget estimates for 1947 total	\$346,765,830.00
The committee recommends in the bill	174,652,579.00

This is a reduction under the estimates of	172,113,251.00
The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease under the 1946 appropriations, including Pay Act funds, of	24,201,248.69

The decrease in the bill of \$24,201,248.69 under 1946 appropriations is due to the committee's determination to reduce requests for funds to the minimum and also to the supplemental appropriation of \$81,462,300 for the Bureau of Reclamation for the current year included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for expediting construction on numerous reclamation projects as part of the postwar development and food-production program.

Due to events which have occurred since the 1947 estimates for reclamation were prepared a very considerable portion of the large supplemental appropriation for reclamation construction will not be required during the current fiscal year and will continue available into the fiscal year 1947, thus making possible substantial reductions in the 1947 estimates for reclamation.

REDUCTIONS IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

The reduction of \$172,113,251 in the Budget estimates as recommended by the committee is accounted for by the earnest and determined effort of the committee to effect reductions wherever possible and to the urgent need for retrenchment in Government expenditures. The unprecedented reduction in an Interior Department budget, amounting nearly to 50 percent, is to a considerable extent made possible by the shortage of lumber, steel, and many other supplies and materials essential to the construction of buildings, dams, roads and other structures, for which a total of \$221,764,644 was requested in the Budget estimates. The recent joint order of the Housing Expediter, Mr. Wyatt, and the Chief of the Civilian Production Administration, Mr. Small, providing that building materials should be restricted primarily to use in connection with housing for veterans undoubtedly will place a sharp curb on practically all building construction and strengthens the position of the committee in its action in recommending what might otherwise appear to be drastic and unduly severe reductions.

The committee is pleased to be able to call attention to the fact that it has effected a reduction in the estimates for every bureau and office in the bill and that in every instance the reduction is a very substantial one. The following table gives a summary of the Budget estimates, the amounts contained in the bill, and the decreases recommended by the committee:

Reductions in estimates for 1947 recommended by committee

Activity	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount in bill for 1947	Decrease
Secretary's office-----	\$4, 373, 200	\$3, 805, 206	—\$567, 994
Commission of Fine Arts-----	11, 900	7, 926	—3, 974
Bonneville Power Administration--	19, 791, 000	9, 000, 000	—10, 791, 000
High Commissioner, Philippine Islands-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
Grazing Service-----	1, 784, 500	425, 000	—1, 359, 500
General Land Office-----	3, 682, 700	2, 958, 374	—724, 326
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	42, 677, 085	33, 633, 787	—9, 043, 298
Bureau of Reclamation-----	166, 894, 055	72, 271, 475	—94, 622, 580
Geological Survey-----	13, 166, 000	7, 993, 445	—5, 172, 555
Bureau of Mines-----	20, 231, 400	11, 298, 439	—8, 932, 961
National Park Service-----	33, 893, 215	18, 092, 963	—15, 800, 252
Fish and Wildlife Service-----	11, 108, 275	8, 235, 249	—2, 873, 026
Territories-----	5, 829, 500	3, 632, 715	—2, 196, 785
Southwestern Power Administra- tion-----	23, 323, 000	3, 298, 000	—20, 025, 000
Grand total-----	346, 765, 830	174, 652, 579	—172, 113, 251

¹ Unexpended balance for 1946 continued available during 1947.

Permanent appropriations, general, special and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continue as such until modified or discontinued. It is estimated that total expenditures under these funds will amount to \$26,023,741 for the fiscal year 1946 and that \$22,789,293 will be required during the fiscal year 1947, a decrease of \$3,234,448.

NEED FOR ECONOMY IN DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES

In years past the committee has not hesitated to criticize inefficiency and gross extravagance in certain agencies of the Department of the Interior. Some improvement has been made during the past year in one or two of the agencies but considerable further improvement must be made if the Department is to place its house in order. During the war the committee and the Congress permitted certain activities of the Department to make mushroom expansion because of the fact that they were performing work essential to the war effort. It feels, however, that the time has come when expenditures must be curtailed to the greatest possible extent to the end that there will not be consistently mounting appropriations for the various bureaus and agencies. The tremendous and unprecedented increase in Budget estimates for the Department of the Interior both in total appropriations and in man-years cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be justified.

The committee is hopeful that under the dynamic leadership of Secretary Krug the Department will be placed on a more efficient basis, and that he will replace inefficiency and extravagancy in certain agencies with economy and efficiency.

CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The bill as reported by the committee contains several important consolidations, the most far-reaching being a complete reorganization and redistribution of appropriation language and funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As presented in the bill the appropriations for this Bureau from Treasury funds are contained in 26 appropriation paragraphs as contrasted with a total of nearly 200 general fund appropriations and limitations in prior appropriation bills. It is believed that this revised appropriation structure will provide a more practical and understandable legal basis for the activities of the Bureau and give the Congress, the Department, and the country a better picture of the programs for education, health, welfare, and so forth, as provided for Indians who depend upon the Federal Government for assistance.

The bill includes additional minor consolidations under the National Park Service, the General Land Office and one or two other Bureaus which are recommended by the committee as a forward step in streamlining appropriation language.

The committee is of the opinion that such consolidations as are essential now have been made and that future bills should be patterned on substantially the same basis as the present bill. In other words, it is felt that there has been an unprecedented shifting of appropriation paragraphs in recent years and that now there should be a pause in order that appropriation items may not lose their identity and result in confusion rather than simplification.

REVENUES OF THE DEPARTMENT

The committee is glad to report that during 1945 the net revenues of the Department, exclusive of trust funds, reached an all-time high of nearly \$80,000,000. It is estimated that the Department's revenues will drop slightly in 1946 and 1947, due to the loss of business by the Alaska Railroad and the loss of power loads by the Bonneville Power Administration after the war. It is expected that there will be an upward trend in revenues in 1948. The committee wishes to reemphasize its former recommendation that every effort be exerted to the end that revenues will equal departmental operating expenditures.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries, Office of the Secretary.—The bill includes \$1,243,063 for this office, which is \$31,677 less than current-year requirements and \$106,937 less than the Budget estimates. The amounts for positions disallowed by the committee are set forth under appropriate headings in the following break-down:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Office of Land Utilization.....	\$12, 104
Suggestions Committee.....	5, 120
Division of Power.....	37, 703
Division of Information.....	8, 840
Division of Budget and Administrative Management.....	26, 283
Division of Administrative Services.....	16, 887
Total.....	106, 937

In connection with the reduction in the Division of Power, two positions presently authorized but unfilled have been eliminated by the committee. The positions referred to are the general counsel and the Chief of the Branch of Marketing and Operations, each at \$8,750. The committee has allowed two new positions in the office of the Chief Clerk, an administrative assistant, CAF-11, for which \$3,440 is provided on a part-year basis, and an assistant chief, Accounting Division, CAF-9, for which \$2,912 is allowed on a part-year basis.

Solicitor's Office.—In recommending \$251,278 for the Office of the Solicitor the committee has provided funds on the same basis as for the current year, with the addition of \$13,331 to provide for reallocations and within-grade promotions. The reduction of \$15,722 in the estimates represents the denial of all requests for new positions.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions.—A reduction of \$25,489 is recommended in the estimate of \$167,200 for this Division, all new positions and additional funds to restore certain positions to a full-time basis being disallowed with the exception of two positions for work in connection with the Pacific area, consisting of one CAF-12 employee and one clerk-stenographer, CAF-4, both positions being provided on a part-year basis. The Department's responsibilities in the Pacific area make it necessary to provide additional personnel to advise the Secretary and to support and assist field staffs in that part of the world.

Petroleum Conservation Division.—The bill includes \$216,908 for this Division, which is a reduction of \$30,092 in the Budget estimates and \$18,796 in excess of current year requirements. The reduction recommended consists of the denial of \$25,478 for new positions, \$1,000 for travel, \$114 for supplies and materials, and \$3,500 for equipment.

Division of Geography.—In allowing a total of \$12,956 for this work the committee proposes a reduction of \$69,044 in the Budget estimate of \$82,000. The amount recommended by the committee (\$12,956) is considerably in excess of the total provided for this activity prior to the war, when funds slightly in excess of \$8,000 were provided annually for the work. The committee believes that appropriations for this as well as other agencies should return to a sum approximating prewar levels. Also, it wishes to point out that if additional work in connection with military matters is essential, funds can and undoubtedly will be transferred from the Army, as is being done during the current year.

Soil and moisture conservation operations.—The committee is of the opinion that substantially all funds provided for this work should be spent in the field where the actual work of conservation must be performed. It has allowed an increase of \$186,430 over current year

requirements for operations in the field, but it has reduced funds available for departmental work to a figure below the current year authorization. The work for which this organization is responsible is of tremendous importance, especially to the western part of the country, and the committee believes that the present program as carried on under the direction of Mr. Lee Muck is showing marked improvement and will produce results of real and lasting benefit in the future.

Contingent expenses.—In recommending a decrease of \$16,540 in the estimate for contingent expenses the committee has specifically disallowed a proposed increase of \$8,440 for the suggestions system, which was inaugurated during the current year and for which \$12,500 is provided in the bill.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

The bill provides a total of \$7,926 for expenses of this Commission which will permit operation on the same basis as the current year, an increase of \$286 being provided for promotions.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is charged with the duty of distributing power generated at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River. During the war this organization performed an outstanding service to the Nation in providing continuous power essential in connection with atomic-bomb production operations in the Hanford area, adjacent to the Columbia River in Washington. During the fiscal year 1945 plants in the Northwest produced one-third of the Nation's aluminum output, and during that same year war industries served directly by the Bonneville Power Administration accounted for an over-all consumption of 5,546,277,000 kilowatt-hours of Columbia River energy.

The committee considered estimated requirements totaling \$21,173,069 for this agency and recommends a total of \$12,506,400, of which \$9,000,000 is included in the bill as a direct appropriation, the remainder consisting of an unobligated balance to be carried forward from the current fiscal year and estimated at \$3,506,400. The 1947 program as approved by the committee is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
System projects to be carried forward from 1946 and prior years on a 3-year basis.....	\$5, 724, 000
Detroit-Chemawa project, 115-kilovolt line.....	1, 287, 000
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam project, 115-kilovolt line.....	950, 000
Feeder-line extensions, service to customers, and miscellaneous capital additions.....	500, 000
Advance surveys and design.....	150, 000
Tools and equipment purchases.....	200, 000
Total, projects, fiscal year 1947.....	8, 811, 000
Operation, maintenance, marketing, and administration.....	3, 695, 400
Total recommended, fiscal year 1947.....	12, 506, 400
Less unobligated balance available in 1947.....	3, 506, 400
Total direct appropriation in bill.....	9, 000, 000

The committee has eliminated proposed language in this item which would authorize the purchase of transmission lines. Provision is made for construction of the Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam transmission line as a 115-kilovolt line. The committee is advised that a line of that voltage will meet all requirements and can be constructed at a saving of \$310,000 under the original estimated cost of a higher-volt line. The committee also has approved the proposed construction of the Detroit-Chemawa transmission line as a 115-kilovolt project and has disapproved construction of the Colfax-Spokane 115-kilovolt line, a part of the 1946 and prior years program which it does not regard as essential at the present time. The committee has allowed the proposal contained in House Document 493, which would provide \$90,000 additional for increased pay of hourly employees and payment of unemployment compensation for certain hourly employees, but is of the opinion that this sum should be absorbed within the total of \$3,695,400 being provided for operation and maintenance, in view of the slowing up of the extension of power lines to new areas which undoubtedly will result from the shortage of building supplies and materials of all types and the demand for such materials in connection with veterans' housing.

GRAZING SERVICE

During hearings on the 1946 appropriation bill representatives of the Grazing Service were questioned at length as to the ever-increasing demand for additional funds for operation and maintenance and the inability or unwillingness of the Department to increase grazing fees. In its report on the 1946 bill the committee called attention to the statement of the author of the Taylor Grazing Act, the late Edward T. Taylor, a former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who, in appearing before the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys on April 20, 1934, quoted a former Secretary of the Interior as stating he could administer 173,000,000 acres for \$150,000 a year in conjunction with the Forest Service. The committee also called attention to the fact that fees collected of 1 cent per month for sheep and 5 cents per month for cattle, in most areas, was out of line with fees charged by other persons or agencies leasing such lands and recommended an adjustment of grazing fees, to the end that the service would be self-supporting, as was originally intended.

When representatives of the Service appeared in connection with the 1947 estimates, the committee was shocked to learn that no increase in fees had been put into effect and that, apparently, there was no intention on the part of the Department to do so. The Budget estimates propose a total appropriation of \$1,784,500, or \$490,530 in excess of current year appropriations. In view of the unsatisfactory situation referred to above, the committee feels obligated to limit the amounts recommended for the next fiscal year to the revenues collected through the levying of fees, and it has based its recommendations on the estimated fees which will be collected during the fiscal year 1946, which is \$850,000. Fifty percent of this sum is paid to the States in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the basic act. This leaves a total of \$425,000 available for administration, range improvements, and leasing of grazing lands, which the committee has distributed

proportionately among the items in the bill. The item for fire fighting, currently contained in the bill as a separate item, is provided for in the appropriation for salaries and expenses; and the committee has eliminated all funds, and language, intended for use in connection with travel, per diem, and other expenses of members of advisory committees of local stockmen. Attention is called to the fact that the General Land Office has administered section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act within its income, in contrast with the Grazing Service, which consistently has requested and received sums considerably in excess of its revenues.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

This Office has charge of the surveying of public lands, and the leasing or allotment of such lands under laws designed to insure proper development of coal, oil, gas, and other mineral resources. As a result of these activities the Land Office has collected revenues from the sale of land, leases, permits, and so forth, totaling in excess of \$13,000,000 during the fiscal year 1945, an amount more than four times the appropriation recommended for its operation during the fiscal year 1947. The committee again wishes to commend this Office for its splendid showing in this connection.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the consolidation of the item for general expenses with the salary item and recommends a total of \$950,000 for this purpose which is \$25,990 in excess of 1946 requirements and \$125,000 less than the Budget estimate.

Surveying public lands.—In lieu of the estimate of \$750,000 for this activity the committee recommends \$494,602, which will permit continuation of survey work at the same rate as for the current year. The Budget proposal to permit the use of \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia has been denied due to housing conditions in the National Capital.

Salaries and expenses, Branch of Field Examination.—In recommending a decrease of \$10,500 in this estimate the committee has disallowed funds for the purchase of 15 passenger automobiles.

Oregon & California and Coos Bay grant lands.—The reduction of \$6,809 in the estimate of \$317,000 for this purpose is due to the denial of a proposed increase for personal services.

Protection and management of timber resources.—Including a supplemental estimate of \$48,000 in House Document 493, the committee considered a total estimate of \$474,000 and recommends \$433,455 for this purpose. Amounts disallowed by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Travel.....	\$2, 825
Communication services.....	525
Rents and utility services.....	200
Other contractual services.....	661
Equipment.....	12, 334
Fire protection, Alaska (H. Doc. 493).....	24, 000
Total.....	40, 545

In denying 50 percent of the increase proposed in House Document 493 for fire-protection work in Alaska the committee takes the posi-

tion that the Interior Department cannot assume responsibility for fire-protection work performed by the Army during the past several years, and that the need for such service has no doubt diminished with the substantial withdrawal of armed forces from the Territory.

Surveys and investigations.—The committee has disallowed all funds for this purpose with the exception of \$50,000 for such work in the Territory of Alaska. Members of the subcommittee who visited Alaska last summer are of the opinion that the possibility for agricultural development in the Territory is limited to certain areas and that veterans and others desiring to homestead should have the benefit of prior investigations by qualified personnel. These surveys, which the committee understands will be carried on under the able leadership of Mr. Robert K. Coote, will determine the feasibility of certain areas for settlement before the settler takes up a homestead, thus obviating insofar as possible the selection of areas unsuitable for such purposes.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

In recent years the committee has felt justified in leveling rather severe criticisms at this Bureau and has pointed out specific instances of inefficiency and lack of good administration at the top of the Indian Service. It has recommended streamlining of the Bureau with a view to securing increased efficiency and in the pending bill it has approved a consolidation of appropriation items which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advises will contribute to that end.

The present Commissioner has held office for about 1 year and the committee is of the opinion that he is endeavoring to improve conditions which had reached a low ebb under the administration of his predecessor. Some actual improvements have been made. The committee believes that many additional improvements must be effected before the Bureau is brought to an efficient level. It will expect the Commissioner, with the aid of a consolidated appropriation structure which he advocates, and with an improved spirit of cooperation under new leadership in the Department, to take the lead in raising the morale and efficiency of the Bureau.

During hearings on the 1946 bill, and when the proposed consolidation was first seriously considered by the committee last fall, the impression was given that with a consolidated appropriation structure the Bureau would be able to increase administrative efficiency and control and operate with the same or even less funds than were provided for the current year. The committee, therefore, was greatly surprised when it was confronted during recent hearings on the 1947 estimates with a budget reaching an all time high of \$42,677,085 or approximately \$11,000,000 in excess of 1946 requirements. The proposed increase involves additional personnel amounting to 1,869 man-years over and above the 9,934 man-years provided in the current law. The committee is unable to accede to the proposed increase and in most instances has eliminated the additional funds requested. The committee once again calls on the Indian Service to reduce expenditures rather than to increase demands for future appropriations.

The committee is particularly pleased with the action of the Bureau and the Budget in recommending the elimination and consolidation of many field offices and reducing the appropriation requested therefor, which the committee criticized in last year's report. The pro-

posals, which has been approved by the committee with a small reduction in the estimate, will reduce the total number of such offices from 41 to 5.

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration.—The reduction of \$274,600 in the estimate of \$3,274,600 for this purpose has been applied by the committee to the following items:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Classification of Indian assistants.....	\$52, 324
Increase in salaries of Indian police.....	29, 130
Increase in salaries of Indian judges.....	15, 640
Equipment.....	20, 500
Miscellaneous items.....	157, 006
Total.....	274, 600

Alaska Native Service.—This appropriation request, appearing in the bill for the first time in consolidated form, includes funds heretofore provided under separate items for education, medical relief, reindeer service, and loans to Indians. As in the case of other consolidations recommended by the committee, it is believed the new set-up will permit better administration and result in some economies.

It is estimated that of the total number of inhabitants in Alaska about one half or 32,000 are natives—Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The Indian Bureau appropriation supports a program that provides medical care, dental care, hospitalization, and other treatment to substantially the entire native population. During a recent visit to Alaska by the subcommittee in charge of the bill it was learned that more than 4,000 cases of tuberculosis exist primarily among the natives in the Territory, a large percentage of which require hospitalization, and that less than 300 beds are available for the care of such persons. On its return to Washington the subcommittee recommended that every effort be exerted by the Department to secure surplus or abandoned army or naval hospitals in the area which would afford some relief and regrets that it is unable to report any definite accomplishment up to the present time. However, it is understood that one or more prospective locations have or soon will be declared surplus and the Indian Bureau has sent representatives to Alaska to investigate these possibilities with a view to including authorization for the transfer of essential properties to the Indian Bureau for use before this bill is finally enacted.

The committee recommends that the Indian Bureau extend such aid and assistance as is necessary to the orphanage near Juneau which is operated by Minnie Field and referred to as the Minfield Home. The subcommittee, which visited this institution, is of the opinion that the founder of the home, Minnie Field, is performing a much needed service in caring for some 45 children, most of whom are under 10 years of age, and believes that the Bureau should encourage and assist this kindly and motherly matron to the end that this splendid institution will continue to be maintained permanently on an efficient basis.

While in Alaska during the past summer the subcommittee in charge of the bill had the pleasure of meeting and observing the work of Mr. Don C. Foster, general superintendent of the Alaska Native Service, who has occupied the position for approximately 1 year. Mr. Foster also appeared before the subcommittee during recent

hearings on the bill and gave valuable, first-hand information concerning the Alaska native service. He has impressed members on all occasions as being particularly well qualified to perform the duties of his office, that he is doing so in an exceptionally fine way, and members who know him have confidence that he will continue to reflect credit upon himself and the service.

The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$729,333 for this service and approves a substantial portion of the increases. Amounts disallowed by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Additional pay for foreign service-----	\$33, 215
Education of natives of Alaska-----	64, 395
Conservation of health-----	42, 642
Welfare and relief-----	35, 000
Conservation of resources-----	5, 140
Total-----	180, 392

In connection with the allowance of \$8,960 for two special employees for maintaining law and order the committee recommends that one such employee be assigned to cover the area in which the Indian village of Circle is located. Members of the committee who visited this area recently were advised that one large store in the village sold more liquor to natives than it did groceries, wearing apparel, and other necessities of life, there being no restriction on the sale of intoxicants to natives. The committee is aware of the fact that these enforcement officers will face many difficulties, but it regards the work as one of the most essential and necessary which the Bureau proposes to undertake. The committee is glad to note that the Bureau plans to take active steps in endeavoring to correct this tragic condition.

Indian education.—Adoption of the proposed consolidated budget provides a revolutionary change in the method of appropriating for Indian education in that funds for all schools are merged into one appropriation, resulting in the elimination of some eighteen separate items for certain schools and an additional item providing funds for education of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The committee considered estimates totaling \$10,311,470 for Indian education of which \$1,133,570 was submitted in a supplemental estimate—House Document 493. The supplemental estimate sets up a new standard of costs at the several types of schools where Indians are in attendance and proposes a general increase of 20 percent in recognition of the rise in commodity costs. The committee has allowed a total increase of \$1,000,000 for the above purpose, and for the further purpose of providing for increases in authorized enrollment at many such schools. The committee also recommends that the full amount in the supplemental estimate, \$43,200, be used for operation of two 5-day Navajo boarding school units. The committee is advised that educational facilities in this area are woefully lacking and urges that the Indian Bureau make every effort to improve the situation without delay. The committee is also advised that a special survey is being made, but it is disappointed that a program is not to be submitted until 1948. While it is recognized that the situation presents many difficult problems, which undoubtedly have become much worse during the war, there is no reason for the further delay of nearly 2 years in rectifying this deplorable and inexcusable situation.

Items or portions of items specifically disallowed by the committee are set forth below:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Classification of Indian assistants.....	\$400, 000
Emergency overtime.....	50, 000
Equipment.....	75, 000
Miscellaneous items.....	55, 900
H. Doc. 493 (supplemental).....	133, 570
Total	714, 470
Less restoration of funds for St. Francis (Rosebud).....	3, 000
Net reduction	711, 470

Conservation of health.—The bill includes \$5,930,570 for this purpose, which is \$839,000 less than the Budget estimate. The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$1,504,000 and allowed increases totaling \$665,000. A list of the decreases recommended by the committee follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Reclassification of nurses.....	\$99, 113
Classification of unclassified positions.....	355, 431
New positions:	
40-hour week.....	156, 500
Program expansion.....	47, 008
Equipment.....	132, 588
Miscellaneous.....	48, 360
Total	839, 000

Attention is called to the insertion by the committee of an appropriation of \$30,000 for improvement and equipment of a hospital building at Kayenta, Ariz., under the item "Construction of buildings and utilities." During hearings on the bill testimony was given to the effect that the Indian hospital at Kayenta had been closed during the war because of lack of doctors and nurses and that there is no hospital for Indians within a radius of many miles. Evidence presented to the committee discloses that the need for medical facilities in this area is particularly urgent. This Indian hospital should be reopened at the earliest possible date.

Attention is also called to the fact that the student nurses training school at the Kiowa Indian Hospital at Lawton, Okla., has only 14 students at this time, although it has capacity for approximately 40 girls. It was ascertained during the hearings that only 6 of these girls are from the Oklahoma area, despite the fact that approximately one-third of the Indian population of the country resides in that State. In view of the serious shortage of nurses, not only at Indian hospitals but in other hospitals throughout the country, the committee is of the opinion that with appropriate encouragement sufficient qualified Indian girls can be found to fill this school to capacity. The committee, therefore, urges that the Indian Service make a special effort to increase substantially the enrollment at this training school in the immediate future.

Welfare of Indians.—In recommending \$150,000 for welfare the committee proposes a reduction of \$600,000 in the Budget estimate,

it being of the opinion that the highly favorable employment situation which will undoubtedly prevail during the next fiscal year should enable the Bureau to reduce this program to the amount recommended. Also, the committee is opposed to the appointment of additional social workers as proposed in the estimate and, in fact, is of the opinion that the existing personnel can and should be further reduced. A reduction in this personnel will provide additional funds for unemployables who may not be eligible for relief under State- and Federal-aid programs.

Management, Indian forest and range resources.—In recommending a total of \$704,728 for this purpose, the committee has disallowed all proposed increases with the exception of funds necessary for reallocations and within-grade promotions.

Agriculture and stock raising.—The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$223,627 for this purpose and recommends a total increase of \$55,963. Amounts denied by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Classification of Indian assistants.....	\$12, 400
Additional personnel.....	89, 080
Equipment.....	57, 950
Increased operation and maintenance costs.....	8, 234
Total.....	167, 664

Irrigation and drainage.—As recommended by the committee this item provides for the merging of 22 appropriation paragraphs for the operation and maintenance of irrigation projects. The committee has been supplied with full information as to each of these items and believes that their consolidation will in no way affect or lessen the control of the Congress over them. The committee considered an estimate of \$1,623,000 for operation and maintenance of these projects and recommends a total of \$1,575,000 for such purposes. Also, the committee has provided \$25,000 additional for operation and maintenance purposes on the Wapato project, Washington, which is urgently in need of more funds, making a total of \$1,600,000 for all projects. Of the total recommended, \$60,000 will be nonreimbursable, \$290,000 is reimbursable in accordance with existing law, and \$1,250,000 will be obtained from receipts collected from the operation of the projects.

Construction, irrigation systems.—The committee considered estimates totaling \$1,104,250 for this purpose and has allowed \$743,825; proportionate reductions being made in each item with the exception of the Colorado River project in Arizona, where a reduction of \$300,000 in the estimate of \$500,000 is recommended. The committee is of the opinion that the shortage of building and other materials justifies the reduction in the latter item, which is approximately in proportion to other cuts made in reclamation items, and that the difficulty in securing materials will slow up construction on the smaller projects. Authorization for the use of funds for the preparation of raw reservation land for irrigation farming is denied by the committee and it is suggested the Indian Bureau request legislation on this subject as has been done by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Construction of buildings and utilities.—During hearings on this item the committee requested the Indian Bureau to furnish a list of

the most urgent projects provided for in the estimate of \$1,350,000 and the Bureau has submitted a list of such projects, eliminating all but the most essential. The amount recommended in the bill for this purpose is \$875,300, which is \$474,700 less than the Budget estimate, and is in accordance with the priority list submitted by the Indian Bureau with the exception of \$30,000 for improvement and equipment of a hospital building at Kayenta, Ariz., heretofore mentioned. This latter sum has been added to the bill to meet an urgent need for hospital facilities in the Navajo Country. Except in extreme emergencies the committee feels that construction projects in the Indian Service should be delayed until the housing for veterans has been eased to a considerable extent.

Indian tribal funds.—In prior appropriation acts Indian tribal-fund appropriations were inserted at numerous points in the Indian Bureau section of the bill and often caused confusion and misunderstanding as to whether they were appropriations from Federal funds or from funds belonging to the Indians. Under the consolidation recommended by the committee all such items are included at the end of the Indian Bureau section. It is believed this arrangement of items will give the Congress a clearer understanding of the picture and assist the Department in its administration of the law.

The committee has allowed \$190,000 of a Budget request totaling \$250,000 for administration of Indian tribal affairs and also has approved a request by representatives of the Indian Bureau that \$23,320 additional be included for expenses of administering the affairs and property of several Indian tribes, a break-down of this latter request appearing at page 1023, part I of the hearings.

The Budget estimate of \$212,000 for support of the Klamath Agency has been reduced to \$106,000 by the committee. The committee heard the testimony of two delegates representing the tribe, in which it was pointed out by one of the witnesses that appropriations for this agency had increased from about \$50,000 per annum 10 years ago to a request for \$212,000 in the pending Budget. Both witnesses testified that the proposed 10-year program for the expenditure of tribal funds, if carried out, would result in a sizable deficit in such funds at the end of the 10-year period. In view of this situation it is believed a sharp reduction in the amount recommended is fully justified.

The committee has disallowed a request for the appropriation of \$350,000, as set forth in House Document 493, which would provide for the development of the Hot Springs Enterprise, Confederate Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana, it being of the opinion that the shortage of building materials makes this project unjustifiable at the present time.

The committee heard representatives of the Osage Tribal Council who opposed the appropriation of tribal funds in the sum of \$35,613 for the salary of certain employees of the agency. The committee was shocked to learn that the present administrative expense for this tribe, with an income of approximately \$2,000,000 per annum, is in excess of the amount provided when the tribe had an income from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per year. For example: The request of the Department for a charwoman to be paid out of tribal funds for the convenience of an employees' club, where a member of the tribe who is not an employee cannot enter without an invitation, is unjust,

inexcusable and, of course, has been denied by the committee. The committee gives notice that the Indian Service, hereafter, must be less extravagant and far more thrifty in the expenditure of funds belonging to this and other Indian tribes. In reducing the estimate by \$27,473 the committee has acceded to the request of the tribal representatives with the exception of the salaries of the superintendent and a legal clerk (total \$8,140), which are continued as tribal-fund appropriations.

At the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs during hearings on the bill the committee has added \$75,000 to the tribal fund item for the purchase and lease of lands, making a total of \$220,000 available for this purpose. The increase of \$75,000, which has been requested by tribal resolutions, will provide \$25,000 for the Flathead Indians in Montana and \$50,000 for the Colville Indians in Washington.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Reclamation primary purpose of projects.—The committee has reminded the Bureau of Reclamation in previous reports that the reclaiming of arid lands by the construction of reclamation projects is and always has been the primary reason for the establishment of the Bureau of Reclamation and that the installation of hydroelectric power is a secondary and incidental consideration. When Secretary Krug appeared before the committee it was particularly concerned as to his views on this question. The committee feels that the Secretary has taken a fair position on the subject and trusts that in the future power development in connection with reclamation projects will receive only the consideration to which it is entitled under basic law. For the further information of the House, the position of Secretary Krug as set forth in the hearings in reply to questions by the chairman of the subcommittee on this subject are reproduced as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I take it from the latter part of your statement that merely because you were associated with the TVA for some time—and I think it is generally conceded that you did a magnificent job with the TVA—it is not your position that the development of power in connection with irrigation and reclamation projects is the prime purpose of those projects; that irrigation and reclamation should be the primary consideration and that power is a secondary consideration so far as reclamation projects are concerned.

Secretary KRUG. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Would you care to elucidate a little further on that?

Secretary KRUG. I feel that the basic purpose of the project as conceived by Congress at the time that it was authorized must dominate and that if power is to be developed to help defray part of the cost of such projects, it should remain a secondary position. It is necessary to give scrupulous care not only to design and construction of a multipurpose project, but also to its operation to make certain that that is done.

Enlargement and increased cost of reclamation projects.—The enlargement of projects without specific authorization by the Congress and the increased cost of existing projects as originally planned have given the committee real concern. As an example, the Central Valley project in California, which originally was estimated to cost \$170,000,000 is now estimated to cost \$384,314,000, and the committee has received reports that the ultimate cost of the project may reach a total of \$1,800,000,000. Other projects which could be cited present a similar situation. The committee is strongly of the opinion

that no project should be enlarged or broadened to take in new or additional features beyond those in the original plans without specific authorization by the Congress. The committee is also strongly of the opinion that where there has been substantial increase in the cost of a project due to increased construction costs, which may endanger repayment of the construction charges, the Congress should be advised accordingly, in order that it may take appropriate action including additional authorization if found necessary.

Reclamation repayment contracts.—The committee calls to the attention of the Congress and the Bureau of Reclamation the unsatisfactory situation with respect to enforcement of repayment obligations of water users on projects where serious delinquencies exist. The committee feels that the Bureau, which is a trustee of Federal funds invested in reclamation projects, has a grave responsibility for enforcing repayments under existing contracts and requiring repayment contracts where water is now being delivered without contracts, and it regrets that the record is not too favorable in this connection. The committee has called on the Commissioner of Reclamation to take steps immediately (a) to enforce collections under existing contracts; (b) to effect repayment contracts where water is now being delivered without contracts; and (c) to present a full report on the financial status of each project at hearings on the 1948 bill, stating what has been done to remedy unsatisfactory conditions through amendatory contracts or other action.

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices).—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for this purpose which is \$1,500,000 less than the Budget estimate. In considering a supplemental estimate for this purpose in connection with the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the committee was advised by the Bureau that its goal was an organization which would require an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for salaries and expenses. Although the committee stated in its report at that time that it was opposed to a force which required even approximately such an amount, the Bureau, in the current hearings has restated its goal as being \$6,000,000. The committee is definitely not in accord with this program and believes that an appropriation of \$4,000,000 during the next fiscal year is entirely sufficient. The committee is further convinced that its position is sound by an examination of the break-down of the Bureau under this heading which contains a fantastic request for 72 employees for the Division of Information at an annual cost of more than \$250,000. The committee has inserted a provision in the bill limiting all expenditures by the Bureau for this purpose to not more than \$125,000.

General investigations.—The bill includes \$3,250,000 for this work, which is \$7,750,000 less than the Budget estimate. While the amount recommended gives the impression that a drastic reduction has been made, the committee wishes to point out that it actually is considerably more than was provided for this purpose in prewar years and that a substantial additional sum in the form of an unexpended balance undoubtedly will be carried forward into the next fiscal year.

Columbia Basin project, operation and maintenance.—In effecting a reduction of \$169,900 in the estimate of \$1,259,900 for operation and maintenance of the power features of this project the committee has disallowed \$39,900 for repairs and replacements to buildings and has made a cut of \$130,000 in the proposed increase for normal operation

and maintenance. While the committee was advised that this item might be included in the bill as a direct appropriation from the reclamation fund, it has deferred such action until the matter has been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Reduction in funds requested for construction.—During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that as of January 1, 1946, there was an unexpended balance of \$135,376,308 available for the construction of reclamation projects. If the 1947 estimate of \$147,330,000 for construction from all funds is added to that balance it will be seen that a total of \$282,706,308 would be available for construction purposes during the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1946. The committee is convinced that such an enormous sum, which is many times prewar appropriations for this purpose, is not warranted or necessary at this time and it has grave doubts that the Bureau could expend funds approaching such a total during the 18-month period. This conviction has been doubly strengthened by the recent order giving priority to veterans' housing insofar as the purchase of building materials is concerned. With this background the committee called upon the Commissioner of Reclamation to submit a revised construction program giving his best estimate of where savings approximating 50 percent could be made with the least hardship. The Commissioner reluctantly has complied with the request of the committee, suggesting that all reductions be made in construction items. The committee has approved the program as outlined in the Commissioner's letter, insofar as reductions in construction items are concerned, with the exception of the estimates for the Kings River project, California, and water conservation and utility projects which have been eliminated from the bill. A break-down showing the budget estimate for each project and the amount recommended by the committee is set forth below:

Project	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee
Reclamation fund, special fund:		
Construction:		
San Luis project, Colorado.....	\$1, 500, 000	\$650, 410
Boise project, Idaho, Payette division..	2, 573, 000	1, 115, 660
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson ranch..	2, 847, 000	1, 234, 475
Minidoka project, Idaho.....	1, 000, 000	433, 605
Palisades project, Idaho.....	1, 500, 000	650, 410
Sun River project, Montana.....	96, 000	41, 625
Rio Grande project, New Mexico.....	831, 800	360, 675
Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....	1, 738, 000	753, 605
Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma.....	2, 080, 000	901, 900
Deschutes project, Oregon.....	1, 300, 000	563, 685
Klamath project, Oregon.....	500, 000	216, 800
Provo River project, Utah.....	3, 102, 000	1, 345, 040
Ogden River project, Utah.....	62, 000	26, 885
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division.....	1, 440, 600	624, 650
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	500, 000	216, 800
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	1, 500, 000	650, 410

Project	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee
Reclamation fund, special fund—Continued		
Construction—Continued		
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division.....	\$800, 000	\$346, 885
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division.....	136, 000	58, 970
Subtotal construction, reclamation fund.....	23, 506, 400	10, 192, 490
General fund, construction:		
Gila project, Arizona.....	\$2, 000, 000	\$867, 210
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.....	15, 000, 000	6, 504, 070
Central Valley project, California.....	25, 000, 000	10, 840, 120
Kings River project, California.....	200, 000	(¹)
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	15, 000, 000	6, 504, 075
Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	2, 000, 000	867, 210
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	30, 000, 000	13, 008, 145
Total, general fund, construction.....	89, 200, 000	38, 590, 830
Water-conservation and utility projects.....	3, 340, 000	(¹)
Fort Peck project, Montana.....	1, 000, 000	433, 605
Missouri River Basin.....	23, 783, 600	10, 312, 685
Colorado River Dam fund:		
Boulder Canyon, construction.....	1, 000, 000	433, 605
All-American Canal.....	5, 500, 000	2, 384, 825
Total other funds.....	34, 623, 600	13, 564, 720
Grand total all funds, construction.....	147, 330, 000	62, 348, 040

¹ Entire estimate eliminated by committee as not being justified under present conditions.

The total reduction recommended in the construction items set forth above is \$84,981,960.

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.—In connection with this project the committee has specifically denied funds for the construction of the following transmission lines and substations: Tucson-Deming interconnection, \$100,000; Wickenburg extension, \$100,000; second Parker-Gila line, \$600,000; and other miscellaneous extensions, \$70,000.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.—Of the reduction of \$8,495,925 recommended in connection with this project, \$2,000,000 is due specifically to the denial of funds for transmission lines and substations, which a majority of the subcommittee in charge of the bill believes are not required at the present time.

Columbia Basin project, Washington.—In recommending a reduction of \$16,991,855 in the estimate for this project the committee has eliminated an estimate for \$2,600,000 for the proposed Mason City

addition to Coulee Dam, which, if allowed, would ultimately cost at least \$7,770,000, and provide for 450 housing units. The committee is not in favor of a permanent town being built in Mason City by the Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed in the program presented by Bureau representatives during hearings on the bill, at which time it was pointed out that the Bureau proposed to construct homes that would cost approximately \$8,000 each. The committee is of the opinion that there are and will continue to be provided a sufficient number of permanent homes in the area to meet the permanent needs in that territory and that such temporary demand as may exist in the vicinity of Coulee Dam should be met by the construction of temporary quarters, including the use of prefabricated temporary homes, demountable housing and trailers, and it is advised that approximately 400 such units are now being installed at Mason City. The committee has no objection to the installation of such temporary quarters, but it is definitely and unalterably opposed to the Government going into the business of erecting permanent homes in connection with the building of this or other reclamation projects. The committee further is of the opinion that the construction of permanent housing in the area should be left to private enterprise.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—In recommending a total cut of \$566,395 in the estimate of \$1,000,000 for this project the committee has specifically disallowed the following transmission lines, substations, and the purchase of facilities:

Missouri River district:		Reduction
Lines to distribution substations	-----	\$110, 000
Distribution substations	-----	130, 000
Purchase of Indian Service facilities	-----	59, 000
Milk River district:		
Lines to distribution substations	-----	75, 000
Distribution substations	-----	125, 288
Total	-----	499, 288

Missouri River Basin.—The committee, in recommending a reduction of \$13,470,915 in the estimate has specifically disallowed funds requested for the following transmission lines: Designs, specifications, and construction, Thermopolis-Boysen Dam, 115-kilovolt transmission line, \$60,000; and field data and surveys, \$75,000, designs and specifications, \$44,000, and initial construction, \$481,000, on the Sidney, Nebraska-Gering, Nebraska, 115-kilovolt line. A majority of the subcommittee in charge of the bill felt that the evidence was inconclusive as to the urgent need for these lines at the present time.

All-American Canal, Coachella branch.—The attention of the committee was called to the possibility that the Coachella branch of the all-American canal, which has now been constructed to a point where it enters the boundaries of the Coachella Valley County water district, may not have progressed this summer to a point where water can be served to lands which face an acute water crisis. The committee recognizes the possibilities that the Reclamation Bureau may find it necessary to construct a pipe line from the unfinished canal to the critical area, to avoid disastrous losses this summer. The committee is of the opinion that if the appropriation made in this bill is available and the law is broad enough to enable the Bureau to con-

struct such a pipe line, that it should be constructed, the cost to be reimbursable as a part of the construction cost of the project, and that the line be constructed so as to be useful as a part of the project works when the canal is fully completed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During the war period the Geological Survey devoted a very considerable portion of its time to the location of deposits of minerals and ores needed in connection with the war, and it performed other valuable services in connection with mapping, gaging streams, and so forth, all of which were justified on the basis of "national defense." In view of the fact that the war is ended to all intents and purposes, the committee is shocked to find that this agency has asked for a very substantial increase over and above wartime appropriations. The Budget estimates presented to the committee total \$13,166,000, or about \$5,400,000 more than current appropriations. An even more striking example of skyrocketing appropriations can be given by calling attention to prewar appropriations for this agency, which were slightly in excess of \$3,000,000 in the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. In recommending a total reduction of \$5,172,555 in the estimates for this activity, the committee believes that it has been extremely generous, and it is firmly opposed to an increase in such funds above the amounts recommended in the bill.

Salaries and expenses.—In considering a proposed increase of \$48,760 for this purpose, the committee has allowed such increase with the exception of a reduction of \$19,930 in the request for an additional \$39,930 for the Division of Distribution.

Topographic surveys.—The estimate of \$5,000,000 for this activity is an outstanding example of the ever-increasing demand for larger and larger appropriations which the committee has heretofore criticized in this report. In 1940 the appropriation for this purpose was \$725,000. The committee is at a loss to understand why this item should be increased approximately to seven times the 1940 appropriation, and it recommends substantial decreases, which are set forth below:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Cooperative activities.....	\$200, 000
Federal administration and operation.....	20, 000
Federal office projects.....	30, 000
Surveys:	
General economic purposes.....	495, 280
Columbia River Basin.....	500, 000
Revising existing maps.....	250, 000
Planimetric and topographic mapping of Alaska.....	75, 000
Equipment:	
Surveying and mapping instruments.....	537, 000
Trucks.....	287, 500
Total.....	2, 394, 780
Less funds for within-grade promotions.....	20, 900
Net reduction.....	2, 373, 880

Geologic surveys.—In recommending a reduction of \$1,263,500 for this activity the committee has provided for continuation of work at approximately the current year rate, the amount contained in the bill being \$11,700 in excess of 1946 requirements.

Gaging streams.—The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$1,027,100 for this work and has allowed an increase of \$136,445 above current year requirements. The reduction of \$890,655 in the Budget estimate is distributed as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Federal gaging stations.....	\$18, 200
Compact requirements.....	30, 000
Other public service.....	112, 000
Miscellaneous investigations and research.....	630, 000
Surplus property.....	100, 455
 Total.....	 890, 655

Printing and binding, and so forth.—The committee has reduced to approximately the current year level funds for the three subitems making up this appropriation. In connection with the item for engraving and printing, the committee has allowed the net base for 1947, plus \$35,000 for increases in the basic hourly wage rates as recommended in House Document 493.

BUREAU OF MINES

The committee once more calls attention to the greatly expanded requests for funds for this Bureau during the past several years. During the war period this agency, like the Geological Survey, performed outstanding services in the location and development of new ore reserves and carried on research and experimental work which resulted in the development of important new discoveries. In its report last year the committee indicated very clearly that with the conclusion of the war the Bureau should readjust itself to postwar operations and that several of its current activities should be eliminated or drastically curtailed.

The committee regrets to report that its recommendations in this connection have been completely ignored by the Bureau of Mines, and, apparently, with the acquiescence of the Bureau of the Budget. While it is true that activities set up as national defense measures have been eliminated, they reappear in the form of new requests for appropriations in amounts paralleling those justified solely on a war-time basis in previous years. The committee is strongly opposed to this unjustifiable procedure and recommends very substantial reductions in such requests. The committee believes that the Budget estimate of \$20,231,400, when compared with prewar appropriations of about \$2,500,000, is entirely out of line with the postwar needs and believes that its recommendation of \$11,298,439 will provide adequate funds for all Bureau requirements.

The reduction of \$8,932,961 in the Budget estimates has been distributed by the committee as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Salaries and expenses.....	\$19, 557
Investigating mine accidents.....	180, 224
Testing fuel.....	198, 900
Anthracite investigations.....	4, 000
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	3, 500, 000
Mineral-mining investigations.....	221, 500
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits.....	1, 400, 000
Coal investigations.....	250, 000
Oil and gas investigations.....	65, 000
Mining experiment stations.....	869, 180
Metallurgical research in pilot plants.....	1, 500, 000
Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh.....	15, 000
Economics of mineral industries.....	690, 000
Helium utilization and research.....	19, 600
Total.....	8, 932, 961

Testing fuel.—The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$281,436 under this heading and has denied all such requests with the exception of funds for within-grade promotions and \$75,000 of a proposed increase of \$150,000 for lignite and subbituminous coal investigations. During the current year \$29,884 is available for such investigations at Golden, Colo., and Grand Forks, N. Dak. The work has to do with experimentation in the gasification of subbituminous coal and lignite. The committee recommends that not less than \$55,000 of the increase be available for use at the two plants above referred to and that not exceeding \$20,000 may be used to test the feasibility of coking lignite coals in the Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana area.

Coal investigations.—The bill includes \$250,000 for this work which heretofore has been carried on to some extent under national defense appropriations. Of the amount recommended, a portion is provided for use in exploration of the Deep River coal mines area in North Carolina.

Oil and gas investigations.—The committee recommends a reduction of \$65,000 in this estimate, consisting of a cut of \$50,000 in the item for secondary recovery, \$10,000 under the heading "Thermodynamics of hydrocarbons," and \$5,000 in a proposed increase of \$30,000 for the experiment station at Bartlesville, Okla.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

War conditions caused a reduction in the number of visitors to national park areas from about 21,000,000 in 1941 to a low of less than 7,000,000 in 1943. However, removal of restrictions on the use of gasoline is expected to increase the number of visitors by several hundred percent over the 1943 level during the coming travel season. The committee appreciates this situation; and while it has made substantial reductions in construction items, it has allowed moderate increases in a number of operation and maintenance appropriations.

Concessions in national park areas.—Members of the committee who visited Yosemite National Park during the past summer were astounded to learn that the concessionaires at that park have a 20-year contract, which runs until 1952, and that the Government is receiving about \$5,000 per annum from the operators for the privilege of doing business although gross annual business has amounted to nearly \$3,000,000. The committee has made additional investigation into this and other concessions during hearings on the bill and is of the opinion that a virtual monopoly exists in many of the parks. While the Park Service takes the position that the public is being protected by the policy which it pursues in the granting of concessions, the committee is of the opinion that in many instances a more liberal policy in the consideration of applicants for concessions would result in reduced prices to the visiting public. The committee recommends that the Park Service take this matter under consideration with a view to putting the granting of concessions on a competitive basis for qualified bidders.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee considered proposed increases amounting to \$194,155 for this purpose and recommends reductions totaling \$136,143, of which \$9,212 represents funds requested for surveys carried forward into the 1947 base. The reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
New positions.....	\$90, 955
General expenses.....	5, 868
Printing and binding.....	21, 000
Plans and surveys.....	18, 320
Total.....	136, 143

Regional offices.—The bill includes a total of \$568,814 for this activity, which is an increase of \$164,814 over current year requirements and \$259,866 less than the budget figure. Reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
New positions.....	\$85, 061
Travel, expenses, supplies.....	15, 110
Equipment.....	3, 015
Plans and surveys.....	156, 680
Total.....	259, 866

National parks.—A total of \$2,384,584 is recommended for the operation and maintenance of national parks, which is \$19,359 in excess of 1946 requirements and \$929,416 below the estimate. Reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Fire protection.....	\$91, 073
New positions.....	591, 649
Equipment.....	246, 694
Total.....	929, 416

During hearings on the bill the question of the disposition of surplus water available for baths at Hot Springs National Park was considered by the committee. The Park Service admits that a surplus exists but contends that no persons have been prevented from securing baths

due to a shortage of facilities. The committee believes that so long as there is surplus water available any responsible party desiring to apply for and make use of such surplus should be permitted to do so with the understanding that existing facilities shall be given priority, and the committee further recommends that the Park Service adopt this policy in the allocation of rights to the use of water.

Consolidation of items for national monument, historical, and military areas.—The committee approves the consolidation of the three items heretofore set forth separately for (1) national monuments, (2) historical parks, and (3) military parks, and, also, a portion of the former item for forest protection and fire prevention, as proposed in the Budget. Reductions totaling \$231,710 in the estimate of \$1,396,615 are recommended as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Timpanogos Cave National Monument.....	\$5, 500
Personal services and other purposes.....	154, 875
Equipment.....	43, 054
Forest protection and fire prevention.....	28, 281
Total.....	231, 710

Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks.—In considering an estimate of \$750,000 for this purpose the committee approves increases totaling \$112,455, and recommends decreases totaling \$98,033, as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Advance planning for deferred projects.....	\$56, 903
New positions for 1947.....	24, 877
Motorcycle allowance.....	600
Uniform clothing and equipment.....	4, 000
Purchase of motorized equipment.....	5, 650
Maintenance, repair and operation of equipment.....	1, 003
Replacement of equipment (park, parkways, and other Federal areas)...	5, 000
Total.....	98, 033

In connection with the denial of funds, with the exception of \$10,000, for plans and surveys, including plans for additional tourist camp facilities the committee wishes to state that it is not opposed to the establishment of adequate tourist-camp facilities in the District of Columbia. In fact, it is convinced that more tourist camps for the Nation's Capital are urgently needed. The committee believes, however, that some area or areas other than the one proposed in East Potomac Park should be selected and that the site contemplated by the estimate in East Potomac Park should be reserved for recreational purposes.

Parkways.—The bill includes \$7,500,000 for continuation of construction of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and other parkways in the eastern part of the United States. While this sum is only 50 percent of the Budget estimate the committee calls attention to the fact that it is actually in excess of prior appropriations with the possible exception of one year. The committee is opposed to the former practice of constructing these highways in sections interspersed with long sections of unimproved highway and urges that future contracts provide for the "filling in" of such spaces before other new construction is undertaken.

Physical improvements.—The bill includes \$725,000 for this purpose of which \$500,000 is provided for major repairs and rehabilitation and

\$225,000 for new improvements. Of this latter sum \$25,000 is provided for Atlanta campaign markers. The sum of \$375,000 for projects in the District of Columbia, including \$200,000 for a new tourist camp in East Potomac Park, has been eliminated from the bill. As heretofore stated, the committee is opposed to the site suggested, although it believes that additional facilities should be provided when a site which is not objectionable to the residents of the District can be located.

Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.—The committee considered an estimate of \$1,250,000 in House Document 493 providing for the construction of a lodge, dock, warehouse, and other facilities in the Bartlett Cove area of the Glacier Bay National Monument. For a number of reasons the committee is of the opinion that the construction of this project should be deferred. The shortage of building materials, the need for such materials for veterans' housing, and the extreme cost of construction in Alaska being a few of them. Also, the committee feels that the natives in Alaska who have contracted tuberculosis, of which there are nearly 4,000 at the present time, should receive prior consideration in the expenditure of funds in Alaska.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The committee feels that the Fish and Wildlife Service has been brought to a high standard of morale and efficiency under the leadership of Ira N. Gabrielson who recently has retired from the service. The committee has long been impressed by his great knowledge of things relating to his work and his enthusiasm for them and regrets very much that he has decided to retire to private life.

The total estimates considered by the committee for this service are \$11,108,275. The bill includes \$8,235,249, which is \$1,452,824 in excess of current year requirements and \$2,873,026 less than the Budget estimates.

General administrative expenses.—The committee recommends a decrease of \$30,636 in the estimate of \$283,000 for this purpose, the reduction being applied to the following items:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Additional personnel, Director's office.....	\$9, 030
Personnel for service library.....	3, 606
Printing and binding.....	18, 000
Total.....	30, 636

Propagation of food fishes.—The bill includes \$1,315,100 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$164,900 in the Budget estimate. Proposed increases disallowed are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Increased operations at Carson, Wash., Pannel Springs, Va., and Salmon, Idaho.....	\$3, 400
Replacement of equipment and additional personnel at hatcheries.....	35, 000
Expansion of Little White salmon station, Washington.....	75, 000
Completion of Corning, Ark., station.....	10, 000
Construction, residence, and service building, Meridian, Miss., station..	1, 500
Surveys.....	40, 000
Total.....	164, 900

Reduction applied to increase for equipment.

Investigations respecting food fishes.—The bill includes \$659,440 for this purpose which is \$107,640 in excess of current-year requirements and \$105,560 less than the Budget estimate. Reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Surveys and improvement, Alaska spawning streams.....	\$37, 500
Conversion and outfitting of vessel for research.....	25, 000
Oyster-management programs.....	6, 060
Effects of water impoundments on fish production.....	18, 500
Study of pollution problems.....	18, 500
Total.....	105, 560

Commercial fisheries.—The bill contains \$331,400 for this work which is \$16,600 less than current-year requirements and \$31,000 below the estimate. During hearings on the bill the committee heard testimony from a former Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service with reference to the need for a sanitation program in connection with the fishing industry. Personnel employed in this work will cooperate with the fishing industry to devise programs of sanitation. The committee has allowed \$12,000 for this purpose. Items specifically disallowed are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Survey, Alaska salmon-cannery waste.....	\$3, 000
Freezing and transporting Alaska products.....	8, 000
Addition to Ketchikan, Alaska, laboratory.....	20, 000
Improvements, College Park, Md, laboratory.....	5, 000
Economic study of fishing industry.....	7, 000
Total.....	43, 000
Less funds for sanitation program.....	12, 000
Net reduction.....	31, 000

Alaska fisheries.—The bill includes \$780,615 for this activity, which is \$77,385 less than the estimate. The committee recommends additional funds in excess of the current-year base totaling \$196,426 and has disallowed \$72,375 for more adequate protection of fisheries of Alaska; and denied \$5,000 of a proposed increase of \$52,500 for fur seal work on the Pribilof Islands, the reduction being applied to the request for additional teaching personnel.

Fur-resources investigations.—The bill includes \$136,200 for this work, a reduction of \$62,500 in the estimate being applied as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Fur-animal investigations on refuges.....	\$35, 000
Experimental work, Alaska.....	10, 000
Research on diseases of fur animals.....	17, 500
Total.....	62, 500

Biological investigations.—The bill includes \$237,975 for this activity, a reduction of \$117,625 in the estimate being applied as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Additional personnel to maintain and develop data on birds and mammals	\$35, 000
Studies of effects of DDT and other control agents	10, 000
Cooperative wildlife research unit in Alaska, etc	32, 625
Wildlife investigations in Alaska	15, 000
Wildlife investigations, agricultural lands	25, 000
Total	117, 625

Enforcement of Alaska game law.—The bill contains \$162,630 for this work, the reduction of \$24,270 being applied to a proposed increase of \$36,400 for three additional enforcement officers.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

A total appropriation of \$3,632,715 is recommended for the Territorial possessions provided for under this heading, which includes funds for salaries and expenses of the governments in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, as well as funds for the expenses of meetings of the Territorial legislatures which will be in session during the next fiscal year. The amount included in the bill is \$390,095 in excess of 1946 requirements and \$2,196,795 less than the Budget estimates.

Alaska.—In recommending \$54,675 for salaries and expenses of the Governor's office the committee has provided the amount proposed in the estimate and in addition thereto has allowed \$6,475, including foreign service pay, for an administrative assistant to the Governor—an assistant who is urgently needed to aid the Governor in connection with the various programs for the development and improvement of the Territory.

The committee considered an estimate of \$3,790,400 for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads in Alaska, and recommends that \$2,252,900 be appropriated for this purpose. Members of the committee who visited the Territory during the past summer spent a considerable portion of their time examining existing highways and areas where new roads are under consideration. The committee is of the opinion that the primary need in connection with the development of the Territory is additional roads to open up areas where agriculture, mining, and other enterprises may be undertaken. During hearings on the bill it was stated by Governor Gruening that the Territory has paid approximately 25 percent of the cost of highway construction, including small or secondary roads, the remaining 75 percent having been provided by the Federal Government. The committee is assuming that the Governor's figures are approximately correct even though it is known the main highways were constructed solely at Federal expense. In recommending a total of \$1,092,000 for plans and surveys and for new road and highway construction the committee has inserted a provision requiring cooperation on the above-mentioned basis in connection with the funds recommended in the bill, and has made appropriate reductions in the funds requested. No part of the funds provided for maintenance of the Alaska Highway is supplied for use on any section outside the Territory.

The 1947 program, as recommended by the committee, is as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Base for 1947.....	\$1, 038, 900
New construction:	
Kenai Lake-Homer Road.....	600, 000
Eagle-Tanacross Road.....	420, 000
Surveys:	
Kenai Lake-Homer Road.....	37, 500
Eagle-Forty Mile-Tanacross Road.....	34, 500
Maintenance, Alaska Highway.....	100, 000
Maintenance of existing roads.....	22, 000
 Total.....	 2, 252, 900

Virgin Islands.—The bill includes \$184,640 for salaries and expenses which is \$23,360 less than the Budget estimate, the committee having disallowed funds for the positions of executive assistant to the Governor, an assistant government secretary and commissioner of finance, and a legal counsel to the Governor. In connection with the legal counsel, the committee is advised that this work can now be performed by the Department of Justice, and in regard to the executive assistant the committee is informed that such position has been unfilled for many months.

The committee wishes to express appreciation for the services of Gov. Charles E. Harwood who, it is understood, is soon to retire from the governorship. In spite of the many obstacles thrown in his pathway which has made it extremely difficult for him to operate efficiently, Governor Harwood has rendered outstanding service to the people of the Virgin Islands and has been ever alert to their interest and welfare.

The committee does not approve the estimate of \$142,400 for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix and insists that the local government adjust its expenses of government so that it will not exceed local revenues. Attention is called to a letter dated November 19, 1945, in which the Comptroller General of the United States quoted from the Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year 1944, wherein it was stated that the municipality of St. Croix had invested \$56,300 in War Savings bonds. In commenting on this matter the Comptroller stated:

It would therefore appear that if the municipality of St. Croix invested \$56,300 in War Savings bonds, as stated, either unreported revenues might have been used or other funds temporarily borrowed and later repaid. In either event the purchase of War Savings bonds for the municipality of St. Croix cannot be regarded as an expense to be defrayed from the Federal appropriation "Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal governments, Virgin Islands, 1944," either directly or indirectly.

In his letter of November 19 the Comptroller also refers to the appropriation of \$100,000 for defraying the deficit of St. Croix for the fiscal year 1945 and points out that for the period August 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, that of the \$100,000 advanced, only \$28,174.17 was disbursed to the end of November 1944 and that there was an unex-

pending balance of \$71,825.83 as of August 31, 1945. The Comptroller further comments that in view of the fact that no disbursements have been made from the deficit appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, since November 1944, it would appear that the entire amount appropriated might be returned to the Treasury.

The committee believes that the facts set forth above are an additional reason why no funds should be provided for this purpose, and that the items questioned by the Comptroller General should be adjusted and clarified by the Department at an early date.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered an estimate of \$23,323,000 for this project, consisting of \$23,000,000 for construction and \$323,000 for operation and maintenance. The total project is estimated to cost, as of November 1945, approximately 200 million dollars. The committee heard testimony for and against the proposal extending over a 6- to 7-day period.

The committee does not favor the initiation of a power-development program in this area the cost of which would approximate such an enormous sum. Included in the estimate of \$23,000,000 are funds for the acquisition and completion of a Government-owned steam plant in Arkansas, the construction of a fuel generating plant in Texas, and the construction of transmission lines and substations costing in excess of \$11,000,000. The committee is unable to find any satisfactory justification for the proposed steam plants at the present time and has eliminated funds for them from the bill. It has also eliminated all proposed transmission lines in the State of Arkansas for the reason that it is not believed that they are urgently needed at this time.

In connection with the proposed 132-kilovolt transmission line from Denison Dam to Markham Ferry in Oklahoma, the committee has allowed the sum of \$500,000 for a transmission line for the distance of 73 miles direct from Denison Dam to Ada, Okla., but has denied funds for present construction of this line to Markham Ferry as proposed in the Budget estimate. A representative of a large REA cooperative at Ada, Okla., appeared before the committee and explained the urgent need for a transmission line direct from Denison to Ada. The committee is further advised that there is not a direct line from Denison to Ada at the present time; therefore, the proposed line will not parallel or duplicate existing private transmission facilities. In failing to allow funds to extend the transmission line beyond Ada to Markham Ferry at this time the committee does not intend its action to be construed as being in opposition to such an extension, if and when the entire line is actually needed. In fact, the committee is deferring the extension of the Denison-Ada line until such time in the future as it is convinced the need is justified.

The following construction program has been approved by the committee:

Construction program:	Amount recommended by committee
Denison Dam to Ada, 132-kilovolt transmission line and substation.....	\$500, 000
Feeder lines, service connections and miscellaneous capital additions, southwestern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas.....	2, 548, 000
Plans and specifications for future program.....	25, 000
General plant and equipment.....	25, 000
Administration and general expenses of construction.....	100, 000
Total, construction program.....	3, 198, 000

It will be noted that funds for feeder lines in southwestern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas have been reduced to \$2,548,000. These funds will provide a 66-kilovolt feeder line in southwestern Oklahoma from Denison to Walters, the headquarters of the Cotton Electric Cooperative Association, one of the largest in the State, in as direct a route as is practicable and without servicing towns, communities, or cities being serviced by private companies. Funds are also included for several feeder lines in areas in northeastern Texas, where it was testified that Denison Dam power is urgently needed.

In addition to the above recommendation for construction the bill includes \$100,000 for operation and maintenance.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 24, in connection with roads, Indian reservations:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian population of all the States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

On page 38, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided further, That not exceeding \$125,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;*

On page 39, general investigations and on page 48, Colorado River development fund, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs;*

On page 51, gaging streams, Geological Survey:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use.

On page 57, Anthracite Research Laboratory, Bureau of Mines:

** * * including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory;*

On page 59, investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels; and on page 60, coal investigations, Bureau of Mines:

* * * *Provided, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon which exploration or development work is performed for payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter produced from such property:*

On pages 78 and 79, enforcement of Alaska game law, Fish and Wildlife Service:

of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information in connection with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

On page 84, construction of roads, Alaska:

* * * *of which \$72,000 shall be available for surveys and plans for new construction and \$1,020,000 for new construction, and no expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and without charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the Alaska Highway.*

On page 86, The Alaska Railroad:

: Provided further, That there are hereby transferred to the Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto, ten of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered to the United States Government for use on any American or foreign railroad in connection with the war, such locomotives to be selected regardless of present location by a representative of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without exchange of funds except for the cost of transportation from the point of shipment to the Territory of Alaska.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Salaries-----	\$1, 079, 740. 00	\$195, 000	\$1, 350, 000	\$1, 243, 063	-\$31, 677	-\$106, 937
Solicitor's office, salaries-----	210, 926. 00	29, 900	267, 000	251, 278	+10, 452	-15, 722
Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	118, 980. 00	14, 200	167, 200	141, 711	+8, 531	-25, 489
Petroleum Conservation Division-----	185, 512. 00	12, 600	247, 000	216, 908	+18, 796	-30, 092
Division of Geography-----	125, 000. 00	1, 350	82, 000	12, 956	-13, 394	-69, 044
Soil and moisture conservation operations-----	1, 200, 000. 00	123, 400	1, 800, 000	1, 509, 830	+186, 430	-290, 170
Contingent expenses-----	208, 860. 00	-----	241, 000	224, 460	+15, 600	-16, 540
Penalty-mail costs-----	315, 000. 00	-----	219, 000	205, 000	-110, 000	-14, 000
Total, Secretary's office-----	3, 344, 018. 00	376, 450	4, 373, 200	3, 805, 206	+84, 738	-567, 994
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Expenses-----	6, 880. 00	860	11, 900	7, 926	+186	-3, 974

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	(2)					
Construction, operation, and maintenance			3 19, 791, 000	9, 000, 000	+ 9, 000, 000	- 10, 791, 000
HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS						
Salaries and expenses	278, 900. 00	(4)		(4)	- 278, 900	
OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION						
Salaries and expenses	5 212, 500. 00				- 212, 500	
GRAZING SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses	979, 470. 00	142, 000	1, 504, 000	212, 500	- 908, 970	- 1, 291, 500
Fire fighting	50, 000. 00		50, 000		- 50, 000	- 50, 000
Range improvements	105, 950. 00	9, 050	223, 000	205, 000	+ 90, 000	- 18, 000
Leasing of grazing lands	7, 500. 00		7, 500	7, 500		
Total, Grazing Service	1, 142, 920. 00	151, 050	1, 784, 500	425, 000	- 868, 970	- 1, 359, 500

¹ \$13,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

² Not to exceed \$3,487,110 of unobligated balance of construction funds made available for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs.

³ Includes \$90,000 in H. Doc. 493.

⁴ Unexpended balance continued available.

⁵ \$57,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
GENERAL LAND OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$785, 070. 00	\$138, 940	\$1, 075, 000	\$950, 000	+\$25, 990	—\$125, 000
General expenses-----	7 31, 000. 00				—31, 000	
Surveying public lands-----	450, 000. 00	50, 000	750, 000	494, 602	—5, 398	—255, 398
Field examination branch, salaries and expenses-----	354, 695. 00	15, 370	397, 500	387, 000	+16, 935	—10, 500
Salaries and expenses of district land offices-----	245, 000. 00	42, 300	293, 200	277, 126	—10, 174	—16, 074
Forest management and protection, Alaska-----	147, 460. 00	19, 660	(8)	(8)	—167, 120	
Payments to States for sale of land-----	2, 500. 00		2, 500	2, 500		
Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands-----	310, 000. 00	13, 000	317, 000	310, 191	—12, 809	—6, 809
Range improvements outside grazing districts-----	46, 430. 00	2, 000	50, 000	50, 000	+1, 570. 00	
Oil and gas royalties, Red River, Okla-----	3, 399. 69		3, 500	3, 500	+100. 31	

Fire protection and management, public domain-----	212,000.00	-----	(9)	-212,000.00	-----
Protection and management of timber resources, public domain-----			10 474,000	433,455	-40,545
Surveys and investigations-----			320,000	50,000	-270,000
Total, General Land Office-----	2,587,554.69	281,270	3,682,700	2,958,374	-724,326
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Salaries-----	691,760.00	115,200	(11)	-806,960.00	-----
General expenses-----	80,900.00	-----	(11)	-80,900.00	-----
Salaries and expenses-----			1,128,675	1,000,000	-128,675
Salaries and expenses, district offices-----			985,000	900,000	-85,000
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration-----			3,274,600	3,000,000	-274,600
Alaska Native Service-----			3,264,400	3,084,008	-180,392
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies-----	760,000.00	-----	760,000	760,000	-----

⁶ Includes \$31,000 transferred from "General expenses, General Land Office."

⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved consolidation of this item with the preceding item, "Salaries and expenses."

⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved consolidation of this item with the item "Protection and management of timber resources of the public domain."

⁹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved consolidation of this item with the following item, "Protection and management of timber resources of the public domain."

¹⁰ Includes \$48,000, in H. Doc. 493.

¹¹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Salaries and expenses."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be expended fiscal year 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Maintaining law and order-----	\$272,600.00	\$17,590	(1)	(1)	—\$290,190.00	-----
Indian Agency buildings-----	200,000.00	-----	(2)	(2)	—200,000.00	-----
Maintenance of buildings-----	-----	-----	\$838,100	\$800,000	+800,000.00	—\$38,100
Education of Indians-----	-----	-----	\$10,311,470	9,600,000	+9,600,000.00	—711,470
Conservation of health-----	5,085,965.00	1,988,500	\$6,769,570	5,930,570	—1,143,895.00	—\$89,000
Welfare of Indians-----	-----	-----	750,000	150,000	+150,000.00	—600,000
Management, Indian forest and range resources-----	-----	-----	960,000	704,728	+704,728.00	—255,272
Administration of Indian forests-----	566,080.00	184,500	(3)	(3)	—700,580.00	-----
Expenses sale of timber (reimbursable)-----	137,800.00	26,820	(4)	(4)	—164,620.00	-----
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	12,000.00	-----	12,000	12,000	-----	-----
Agriculture and stockraising-----	600,000.00	80,000	\$976,000	808,336	+128,836	—167,664
Revolving fund for loans-----	250,000.00	-----	\$1,500,000	350,000	+100,000	—1,150,000

Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock-----	(20)	-----	(21)	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes-----		-----	1, 000, 000	250, 000	+250, 000
Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to taxation-----	(21)	-----	(22)	-----	-----
Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Reservation, Ariz.-----	(23)	-----	-----	-----	-----
Supervising mining operations-----		94, 200. 00	(24)	(24)	-94, 200
Development of Indian arts and crafts-----		31, 740. 00	35, 000	30, 000	-1, 740
Irrigation and drainage-----		-----	1, 623, 000	1, 600, 000	+1, 600, 000
Development of water supply-----		95, 000. 00	6, 700	(25)	-101, 700

¹² The Budget proposes, and the committee has approved, transfer of this item to several items providing for salaries and expenses.

¹³ The Budget proposes, and the committee has approved, transfer of this item to the item following, "Maintenance of buildings."

¹⁴ Includes \$1,133,570 in H. Doc. 493.

¹⁵ Excludes portions of appropriations transferred to other items.

¹⁶ The Budget proposes, and the committee has approved, transfer of this item to several items providing for salaries and expenses, and management.

¹⁷ The Budget proposes transfer, and the committee has approved, of this item to the item "Management, Indian forest and range resources."

¹⁸ Includes \$144,145 transferred from, and excludes \$43,235 transferred to and estimated for under other appropriations.

¹⁹ Includes \$25,000 transferred from, and excludes \$108,043 transferred to and estimated for under other appropriations.

²⁰ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1946.

²¹ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1947.

²² Unexpended balance continued available.

²³ Reappropriation.

²⁴ The Budget proposes transfer of this item to the Geological Survey.

²⁵ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Agriculture and stockraising among Indians."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, fiscal year 1947	Pay for funds to be expended in fiscal year 1947	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Decrease or increase over fiscal year 1947	Decrease or increase over fiscal year 1947
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Operation and maintenance, miscellaneous projects.....	\$300,100.00	-----	27	27	—\$300,100	-----
Irrigation and drainage:						
Arizona:						
San Carlos project, Gila River Reservation reimbursement.....	\$41,500.00	\$21,880	27	5	—370,380	-----
Colorado River Reservation reimbursement.....	\$6,150.00	3,030	27	1	—82,180	-----
Yuma project reimbursement.....	11,500.00	-----	27	1	—11,500	-----
Idaho: Fort Hall Reservation, maintenance gratuity.....	63,770.00	11,600	27	2	—75,370	-----
Montana:						
Fort Belknap Reservation reimbursement.....	15,500.00	1,390	27	27	—17,890	-----
Fort Peck Reservation reimbursement.....	15,640.00	2,140	27	27	—17,780	-----

Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable)-----	25, 300. 00	2, 510	(27)	(27)	-27, 810	-----
Flathead Reservation (reimbursable)-----	250, 300. 00	25, 780	(27)	(27)	-276, 080	-----
Crow Reservation (reimbursable)-----	49, 000. 00	4, 810	(27)	(27)	-53, 810	-----
Payment to Tongue River Water Users Association (reimbursable)-----	9, 750. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-9, 750	-----
Nevada: Newlands project-----	8, 446. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-8, 446	-----
New Mexico:						
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, operation assessments (reimbursable)-----	5, 086. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-5, 086	-----
Oregon:						
Klamath Reservation irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	6, 575. 00	490	(27)	(27)	-7, 065	-----
Utah:						
Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes (reimbursable)-----	62, 790. 00	3, 570	(27)	(27)	-66, 360	-----

²⁶ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to other items for "Salaries and expenses", "Agriculture and stockraising", and "Irrigation and drainage".

²⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Irrigation and drainage."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Irrigation and drainage—Con.						
Utah—Continued						
Maintenance assessments, Uintah project-----	\$1,000. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	—\$1,000	-----
Washington:						
Wapato project, operation and maintenance (\$1,000 reimbursable)-----	185,100. 00	\$26,510	(27)	(27)	—211,610	-----
Purchase of water, Yakima Reservation-----	20,000. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	—20,000	-----
Maintenance of reservoirs, Yakima Reservation-----	11,000. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	—11,000	-----
Irrigation charges, Wapato project-----	336,750. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	—336,750	-----
Arizona:						
Settlement of claims to water rights, Gila River (reimbursable)-----	114,400. 00	-----			—114,400	-----

Wyoming:

Wind River Reservation (reimbursable)-----	52, 000. 00	1, 610	(27)	-----	-----	-----
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	566, 750. 00	20, 200	18 \$1, 104, 250	\$743, 825	+156, 875	-\$360, 425
Support of Indian schools-----	5, 417, 190. 00	886, 700	(29)	(20)	-6, 303, 890	-----
Educational loans (reimburs- able)-----	25, 000. 00	-----	(30)	(30)	-25, 000	-----
School buildings-----	310, 000. 00	-----	(31)	(31)	-310, 000	-----
Boarding schools-----	2, 325, 143. 00	417, 300	(32)	(32)	-2, 742, 443	-----
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes-----	355, 000. 00	-----	(33)	(33)	-355, 000	-----
Education of natives in Alaska--	1, 414, 910. 00	224, 000	(34)	(34)	-1, 638, 910	-----
Medical relief of natives of Alaska-----	844, 150. 00	102, 000	(34)	(34)	-946, 150	-----

²⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Irrigation and drainage."

²⁸ Excludes \$80,368 proposed by the Budget to be transferred to "salary and expense" items, and includes \$150,000 in H. Doc. 493.

²⁹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Education of Indians," and other miscellaneous items.

³⁰ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Revolving fund for loans to Indians."

³¹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Maintenance of buildings."

³² The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the items "Maintenance of buildings," and "Education of Indians."

³³ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Education of Indians," and other miscellaneous items.

³⁴ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Alaska native service."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Administration of Indian property-----	\$2, 791, 410. 00	\$451, 100	(36)	(36)	—\$3, 242, 510	-----
Support and rehabilitation of needy Indians-----	375, 000. 00	-----	(37)	(37)	—375, 000	-----
Reindeer service, Alaska-----	80, 000. 00	6, 770	(38)	(38)	—86, 770	-----
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities-----	-----	-----	\$1, 350, 000	\$875, 300	+875, 300	—\$474, 700
Roads, Indian reservations-----	900, 000. 00	-----	4, 700, 000	1, 700, 000	+800, 000	—3, 000, 000
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.-----	20, 000. 00	-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----	-----
Expenses of fulfilling Atoka agreement-----	20, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	—20, 000	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York-----	6, 000. 00	-----	6, 000	6, 000	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York-----	4, 500. 00	-----	4, 500	4, 500	-----	-----

Fulfilling treaties with Choc-taws, Oklahoma-----	10,520.00	-----	10,520	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma-----	30,000.00	-----	30,000	-----	-----
Payment to Indians on Sioux reservations-----	150,000.00	-----	150,000	-----	-----
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----	725,000.00	-----	1,114,000	+389,000	-----
Claims of individual Sioux Indians-----	111,630.00	-----	-----	-111,630	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	27,338,905.00	4,589,700	33,633,787	+1,705,182	-9,043,298
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:					
Administration of Indian tribal affairs-----	170,000.00	12,333	213,320	+30,987	-36,680
Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New York-----	2,800.00	-----	2,500	-300	-----

³⁶ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to other items for salaries and expenses.

³⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to other items for salaries and expenses and "Welfare of Indians."

³⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Alaska native service."

Note.—The following appropriations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not included in the totals in this tabulation.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations 1946	Pay amounts to be appropriated, fiscal year 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Estimated in bill for 1947	Amount in bill for 1947—Total	Change from 1946—Total
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds—Continued						
Support of Kiowa Agency, Oregon.....	\$204,530.00	\$19,525	\$212,000	\$212,000	—8126,000	—8126,000
Support of Modoc Indians, Washington.....	22,000.00		75	75	—22,925	
Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin.....	24,985.00	3,800	124,500	161,415	—57	—29,032
Support of Ojibwa Agency, Oklahoma.....	177,140.00	27,000	219,500	156,027	—14,713	—27,473
Development of Hot Springs reservoir, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana.....			\$350,000			—350,000
Expenses of trial of late Governor Fred Cavarez, Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	(a)		(a)	(a)		
Monument to late Governor Johnston, Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma.....				750	+750	+750

<i>Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof</i> -----									
<i>Relief of needy Indians</i> -----									
<i>Compensation and expense of an attorney, Colorado River Tribe, Arizona</i> -----									
<i>Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe, Utah</i> -----									
<i>Expenses of attorneys, Colville Tribe, Washington</i> -----									
<i>Expenses of attorneys, Quinault Tribe, Washington</i> -----									
<i>Compensation of an attorney or attorneys, Shoshone Tribe, Wyoming</i> -----									
<i>Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)</i> -----									
<i>Purchase and lease of lands</i> -----									
<i>Industrial assistance</i> -----									
<i>Pima cropping operations</i> -----									
	25, 000. 00			25, 000				25, 000	
	75, 000. 00			75, 000				50, 000	-25, 000
	1, 500. 00			(42)				(42)	-1, 500
	4, 500. 00			(42)				(42)	-4, 500
	2, 000. 00			(42)				(42)	-2, 000
	8, 000. 00			(42)				(42)	-8, 000
	20, 000. 00			(42)				(42)	-20, 000
				43 21, 980				21, 980	+21, 980
	237, 000. 00			145, 000				220, 000	-17, 000
	30, 000. 00			151, 375				151, 375	+121, 375
	132, 000. 00			200, 000				200, 000	+68, 000

³⁹ Transferred to "Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds)."

⁴⁰ Contained in H. Doc. 493.

⁴¹ Indefinite.

⁴² Transferred to "Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)."

⁴³ Includes \$5,080 in H. Doc. 493.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds—Continued						
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	\$25, 000. 00	-----	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	-----	-----
Support of Indian schools-----	370, 000. 00	-----	410, 000	410, 000	+ \$40, 000	-----
Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma-----	1, 500. 00	-----	(44)	(44)	- 1, 500	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from Indian tribal funds-----	1, 671, 555. 00	\$63, 318	2, 207, 855	1, 716, 370	- 18, 503	-\$491, 485
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
(From Reclamation fund)						
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	3, 500, 000. 00	456, 200	5, 500, 000	4, 000, 000	+ 43, 800	- 1, 500, 000
General investigations-----	3, 250, 000. 00	-----	11, 000, 000	3, 250, 000	-----	- 7, 750, 000
Construction-----	24, 765, 500. 00	-----	23, 506, 400	10, 192, 490	- 14, 573, 010	- 13, 313, 910

Operation and maintenance:

Parker Dam project, Arizona-California-----	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Yuma project, Arizona-California-----	\$ 67,500 00	11,000	\$ 97,650	\$ 97,650	+ 19,150
Central Valley project, California-----	(30)		(31)	(32)	
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado-----	(33)		(34)	(35)	
Boise project, Idaho-----	106,000 00	10,000	142,000	142,000	+ 26,000
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	\$ 16,500 00	5,300	\$ 45,000	\$ 40,000	+ 18,200
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----	(36)		(37)	(38)	- 5,000

44 Transferred to "Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds) "

45 Not to exceed \$420,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

46 Not to exceed \$564,500 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

47 Not to exceed \$550,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

48 And not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

49 And not to exceed \$30,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

50 Not to exceed \$400,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

51 Not to exceed \$579,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

52 Not to exceed \$500,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

53 Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

54 Not to exceed \$151,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

55 And not to exceed \$54,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

56 And not to exceed \$204,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

57 Not to exceed \$190,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

58 Not to exceed \$89,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

59 Not to exceed \$105,700 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—CON.						
Operation and maintenance—Continued						
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	(60)		(61)	(62)		
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	\$200,000.00	\$21,200	\$241,000	\$225,000	+\$3,800	—\$16,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	121,000.00	11,000	172,150	160,000	+28,000	—12,150
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	(63)		(64)	(65)		
Yakima project, Washington--	66 243,500.00	21,500	66 292,000	66 275,000	+10,000	—17,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming--	(67)		(68)	(69)		
Riverton project Wyoming---	70 67,750.00	4,000	71 84,000	71 80,000	+8,250	—4,000
Shoshone project, Wyoming---	72 14,800.00	1,800	73 33,255	73 27,255	+10,655	—6,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund-----	32,352,550.00	542,000	41,113,455	18,489,395	—14,405,155	—22,624,060

Construction, general fund: Gila project, Arizona, Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada; Central Valley project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Hungry Horse Dam, Mont.; and Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	61, 915, 000. 00	6, 900	89, 200, 000	38, 590, 830	-23, 331, 070	-50, 609, 170
Water conservation and utilization projects-----	(74)		75 3, 340, 000			-3, 340, 000
Fort Peck project, Montana----	955, 800. 00		1, 000, 000	433, 605	-522, 195	-566, 395

⁶⁰ Not to exceed \$80,700 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁶¹ Not to exceed \$209,500 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁶² Not to exceed \$200,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁶³ Not to exceed \$900,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

⁶⁴ Not to exceed \$1,259,900 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

⁶⁵ Not to exceed \$1,090,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.

⁶⁶ And not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁶⁷ Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁶⁸ Not to exceed \$190,600 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁶⁹ Not to exceed \$175,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

⁷⁰ And not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁷¹ And not to exceed \$49,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁷² And not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁷³ And not to exceed \$65,345 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

⁷⁴ Appropriations of \$64,000 and \$1,700,000 in Interior Department Appropriation Acts for 1944 and 1945, respectively, continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁷⁵ Continued in H. Doc. 493.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—con.						
Missouri River Basin-----	\$13,980,300.00	-----	\$23,783,600	\$10,312,685	-\$3,667,615	-\$13,470,915
Boulder Canyon project—operation, maintenance, and replacements-----	(72)	-----	1,357,000	1,251,530	+1,251,530	-105,470
Boulder Canyon project, continuation of construction-----	-----	-----	1,000,000	433,605	+433,605	-566,395
All-American Canal, continuation of construction-----	6,000,000.00	-----	5,500,000	2,384,825	-3,615,175	-3,115,175
Colorado River development fund-----	1,500,000.00	-----	500,000	300,000	-1,200,000	-200,000
Colorado River front work and levee system-----	112,500.00	-----	100,000	75,000	-37,500	-25,000
Total, Reclamation Service, exclusive of Reclamation Fund-----	84,463,600.00	\$6,900	125,780,600	53,782,080	-30,688,420	-71,998,520
Grand total, Reclamation Service-----	116,816,150.00	548,900	166,894,055	72,271,475	-45,093,575	-94,622,580

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Salaries and expenses-----	208, 160. 00	27, 750	288, 000	268, 070	+32, 160	-19, 930
Topographic surveys-----	2, 160, 460. 00	121, 640	5, 000, 000	2, 626, 120	+344, 020	-2, 373, 880
Geologic surveys-----	1, 188, 300. 00	-----	2, 463, 500	1, 200, 000	+11, 700	-1, 268, 500
Strategic and critical minerals (national defense)-----	325, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-325, 000	-----
Investigation of mineral re- sources of Alaska-----	157, 500. 00	-----	312, 500	200, 000	+42, 500	-112, 500
Gaging streams-----	2, 116, 900. 00	-----	3, 000, 000	2, 109, 345	-7, 555	-890, 655
Classification of lands-----	214, 200. 00	-----	350, 000	216, 800	+2, 600	-133, 200
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc-----	404, 340. 00	2, 110	" 662, 000	397, 610	-8, 840	-264, 390
Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves-----	475, 500. 00	-----	" 690, 000	575, 500	+100, 000	-114, 500
Cooperative advance-----	400, 000. 00	-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----
Arkansas River compact-----	15, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-15, 000	-----
Total, Geological Survey-----	7, 665, 360. 00	151, 500	13, 166, 000	7, 993, 445	+176, 585	-5, 172, 555

⁷⁶ Not to exceed \$1,050,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation, maintenance, and replacements.

⁷⁷ Includes \$35,000 in H. Doc. 493.

⁷⁸ Includes \$94,200 transferred from "Supervising mining operations on leased Indian lands."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF MINES						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$165,700.00	\$9,500	\$195,800	\$176,243	+\$1,043	-\$19,557
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue cars-----	762,400.00	83,600	1,019,000	838,776		
Coal mine inspection and investigation-----	1,004,860.00	122,380	1,178,000	1,178,000		-180,224
Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act-----	79 100,000.00				+50,760	
Testing fuel-----	320,000.00		596,000	397,100	-100,000	
Anthracite investigations-----	66,000.00		103,000	99,000	+77,100	-198,900
Anthracite research laboratory-----			450,000	450,000	+33,000	-4,000
Synthetic liquid fuels-----	7,000,000.00		7,000,000	3,500,000	+450,000	
Mineral-mining investigations-----	382,700.00	35,000	602,600	381,100	-3,500,000	-3,500,000
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels-----					-36,600	-221,500
			2,400,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,400,000

Coal investigations-----				500, 000	250, 000	+250, 000	-250, 000
Oil and gas investigations-----	579, 000. 00			837, 000	772, 000	+193, 000	-65, 000
Mining experiment stations, expenses of-----	962, 200. 00			1, 855, 000	985, 820	+23, 620	-869, 180
Metallurgical research in pilot plants-----				2, 000, 000	500, 000	+500, 000	-1, 500, 000
Care, etc., buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa-----	143, 450. 00	18, 300		198, 000	183, 000	+21, 250	-15, 000
Economics of mineral industries-----	515, 000. 00	40, 000		1, 190, 000	500, 000	-55, 000	-690, 000
Investigation of raw material resources for steel production-----	⁸⁰ 1, 250, 000. 00					-1, 250, 000	
Construction and equipment of helium plants-----	(⁸¹)			(⁸²)	(⁸²)		
Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research-----	⁸³ 450, 000. 00					-450, 000	
Production of alumina from bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite-----	⁸⁴ 650, 000. 00					-650, 000	

⁷⁹ \$27,900 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁰ \$180,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸¹ Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1946.

⁸² Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁸³ \$50,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁴ \$200,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

\$260,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF MINES—continued						
Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits-----	⁸⁵ \$500,000.00				—\$500,000	
Magnesium pilot plants and research-----	⁸⁶ 400,000.00				—400,000	
Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals-----	⁸⁷ 2,100,000.00				—2,100,000	
Helium utilization and research--	78,400.00		\$107,000	\$87,400	+9,000	—\$19,600
Helium production and investigation-----	(⁸⁸)		(⁸⁸)	(⁸⁸)		
Total, Bureau of Mines---	17,429,710.00	\$308,780	20,231,400	11,298,439	—6,440,051	—8,932,961
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	488,890.00	69,950	779,320	643,177	+84,337	—136,143
Regional offices-----	358,000.00	46,000	828,680	568,814	+164,814	—259,866
National parks-----	2,037,325.00	327,900	3,314,000	2,384,584	+19,359	—929,416
National monuments-----	441,900.00	68,575	(⁸⁹)	(⁸⁹)	—510,475	

National historical parks, and memorials-----	211, 000. 00	26, 500	(89)	(89)	-237, 500	-----
National military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries-----	274, 038. 00	44, 525	(89)	(89)	-318, 563	-----
National monument, historical, and military areas-----			1, 396, 615	1, 164, 905	+1, 164, 905	-231, 710
Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona-Nevada-----	73, 512. 00	12, 000	93, 000	50, 000	-35, 512	-43, 000
Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma-----	40, 000. 00		54, 000	44, 816	+4, 816	-9, 184
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund-----	30, 000. 00		30, 000	30, 000		-----
Forest protection and fire prevention-----	213, 100. 00	40, 550	(90)	(90)	-253, 650	-----
Payment to Henry Weibert or successor in interest-----	250. 00				-250	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights-----	(91)		52 50, 000	(91)		-50, 000

⁸⁵ \$350,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁶ \$150,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁷ \$420,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁸ Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

⁸⁹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "National monument, historical, and military areas."

⁹⁰ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to several items under the National Park Service.

⁹¹ Unexpended balance reappropriated.

⁹² And unexpended balance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—CON.						
Recreational demonstration areas-----	\$125, 000. 00	\$17, 860	\$97, 600	\$79, 700	— \$63, 160	— \$17, 900
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks-----	470, 000. 00	⁹³ 70, 500	750, 000	651, 967	+ 111, 467	— 98, 033
Acquisition of lands-----	-----	-----	350, 000	-----	-----	— 350, 000
Roads and trails, construction of-----	-----	-----	7, 400, 000	4, 250, 000	+ 4, 250, 000	— 3, 150, 000
Parkways, continuation of construction-----	-----	-----	15, 000, 000	7, 500, 000	+ 7, 500, 000	— 7, 500, 000
Physical improvements-----	-----	-----	2, 500, 000	725, 000	+ 725, 000	— 1, 775, 000
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska-----	-----	-----	⁹⁴ 1, 250, 000	-----	-----	— 1, 250, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	4, 763, 015. 00	724, 360	33, 893, 215	18, 092, 963	+ 12, 605, 538	— 15, 800, 252
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
General administrative expenses-----	206, 190. 00	26, 500	283, 000	252, 364	+ 19, 674	— 30, 636

Propagation of food fishes-----	1, 100, 000. 00	136, 750	1, 480, 000	1, 315, 100	+78, 350	-164, 900
Operation and maintenance of fish screens-----	30, 000. 00		32, 375	32, 375	+2, 375	
Investigations respecting food fishes-----	511, 800. 00	40, 000	765, 000	659, 440	+107, 640	-105, 560
Commercial fisheries-----	328, 000. 00	20, 000	362, 400	331, 400	-16, 600	-31, 000
Fishery market news service-----	105, 700. 00	10, 000	133, 700	119, 600	+3, 900	-14, 100
Alaska fisheries-----	624, 700. 00	80, 000	858, 000	780, 615	+75, 915	-77, 385
Alaska fur seal investigations-----			75, 000	50, 000	+50, 000	-25, 000
Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----	18, 000. 00		20, 000	20, 000	+2, 000	
Fur resources investigations-----	115, 500. 00	13, 955	198, 700	136, 200	+6, 745	-62, 500
Biological investigations-----	181, 550. 00	20, 000	355, 600	237, 975	+36, 425	-117, 625
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	895, 000. 00	75, 000	1, 100, 000	985, 650	+15, 650	-114, 350
Protection of migratory birds-----	300, 000. 00	33, 575	417, 600	335, 900	+2, 325	-81, 700
Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	142, 585. 00	10, 620	186, 900	162, 630	+9, 425	-24, 270
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	625, 200. 00	70, 000	940, 000	766, 000	+70, 800	-174, 000
Migratory bird conservation refuges-----	55, 100. 00	6, 700	(⁹⁵)	(⁹⁵)	-61, 800	

⁹³ Includes \$9,970 to cover costs under Public Law 151.

⁹⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 493.

⁹⁵ The Budget proposes transfer of this item to the items "Biological investigations", and "Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations,"

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—CON.						
River basin studies-----			\$150, 000	\$50, 000	+\$50, 000	—\$100, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	(⁹⁶)		(⁹⁶)	(⁹⁶)		
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	\$1, 000, 000. 00		3, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Wildlife management areas, California-----			750, 000			—750, 000
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	6, 239, 325. 00	\$543, 100	11, 108, 275	8, 235, 249	+1, 452, 824	—2, 873, 026
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES						
Alaska:						
Salaries and expenses-----	44, 000. 00	3, 000	48, 200	54, 675	+7, 675	+6, 475
Legislative expenses-----			48, 000	48, 000	+48, 000	
Public schools (receipt limitation)-----	50, 000. 00		50, 000	50, 000		
Insane, care of-----	290, 000. 00		291, 700	291, 700	+1, 700	

Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)-----	152,500.00		140,000	140,000	-12,500	-----
Roads, bridges, and trails, repair and maintenance of-----	1,038,900.00		3,790,400	2,252,900	+1,214,000	-1,537,500
Richardson Highway-----	1,250,000.00		1,000,000	500,000	-750,000	-500,000
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	2,825,400.00	3,000	5,368,300	3,337,275	+508,875	-2,031,025
Hawaii:						
Salaries and expenses-----	22,700.00	1,100	23,800	23,800		-----
Legislative expenses-----			47,200	47,200	+47,200.00	-----
Total, Hawaii-----	22,700.00	1,100	71,000	71,000	+47,200.00	-----
Virgin Islands:						
Salaries and expenses-----	196,450.00	7,370	208,000	184,640	-19,180.00	-23,360
Agricultural experiment station-----	36,600.00		39,800	39,800	+3,200.00	-----
Defraying deficits of municipal governments-----	150,000.00		142,400		-150,000.00	-142,400
Total, Virgin Islands-----	383,050.00	7,370	390,200	224,440	-165,980.00	-165,760
Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief-----	(⁹⁷)					-----
Total, government in the Territories-----	3,231,150.00	11,470	5,829,500	3,632,715	+390,095.00	-2,196,785

⁹⁶ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,400,000.

⁹⁷ Not to exceed \$26,350 of available funds provided for administrative expenses.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$110, 000. 00	-----	(⁹⁸)	-----	—\$110, 000. 00	-----
Operation and maintenance-----	-----	-----	⁹⁹ \$323, 000	\$100, 000	+100, 000. 00	—\$223, 000
Construction-----	-----	-----	23, 000, 000	3, 198, 000	+3, 198, 000. 00	—19, 802, 000
Acquisition of land and flowage rights-----	(¹⁰⁰)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Southwestern Power Administration--	110, 000. 00	-----	23, 323, 000	3, 298, 000	+3, 188, 000. 00	—20, 025, 000
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	¹⁰¹ 191, 166, 287. 69	\$7, 687, 440	¹⁰¹ 346, 765, 830	¹⁰¹ 174, 652, 579	—24, 201, 248. 69	—172, 113, 251

⁹⁸ The Budget proposes consolidation of this item with the following item, "Operation and maintenance."

⁹⁹ Includes \$123,000 transferred from preceding item, "Salaries and expenses."

¹⁰⁰ Unobligated balance of allotment of \$500,000 continued available until June 30, 1946.

¹⁰¹ Excludes \$1,400,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1946	Estimated, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Grazing Act receipts, payments to States from-----	\$525, 000	\$525, 000	-----
Oregon and California land-grant payments-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties-----	26, 000	26, 000	-----
Oil Leasing Act, payments to States under-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, payments to States from-----	225, 000	225, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	300	300	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	95, 000	95, 000	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	68, 948	70, 000	+ \$1, 052
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Alaska Railroad fund-----	6, 630, 000	5, 050, 000	- 1, 580, 000
Total, general and special funds-----	¹ 14, 311, 248	¹ 12, 732, 300	- 1, 578, 948

¹ Includes \$1,400,000 for migratory bird conservation fund carried by Budget as a regular annual appropriation.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, TRUST FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1946	Estimated, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Management and operation of Grand River Dam project-----	\$1, 830, 000	-----	-\$1, 830, 000
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	75, 000	\$75, 000	-----
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees-----	400	400	-----
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Alaska town-site funds-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Unearned proceeds from lands-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	7, 371, 600	7, 576, 700	+ 205, 100
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	675, 000	667, 500	- 7, 500
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1, 360, 300	1, 358, 300	- 2, 000
Contributed funds, including land, national parks-----	41, 500	20, 000	- 21, 500
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks-----	2, 393	2, 393	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----
Fox and fur-seal industries-----	104, 600	105, 000	+ 400

Expenses, sale of furs-----	700	700	
Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	125, 000	125, 000	
Total, permanent appropriations, trust funds-----	11, 712, 493	10, 056, 993	-- 1, 655, 500
Total, permanent appropriations-----	26, 023, 741	22, 789, 293	-- 3, 234, 448

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6330-

[Report No. 1984]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 7, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1947, namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES

3 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in
4 this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal
5 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
6 \$1,243,063: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation
7 made available to the office of the Secretary by this section
8 shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed
9 for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any
10 legislation pending before the Congress.

11 OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

12 For personal services in the District of Columbia and in
13 the field, \$251,278.

14 DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

15 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
16 \$141,711.

17 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

18 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering
19 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,
20 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for co-
21 operation with Federal and State authorities in the produc-
22 tion and conservation of oil and gas, including personal
23 services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; con-
24 tract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office
25 supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and

1 the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying
2 vehicles, \$216,908.

3 DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed
6 upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated
7 April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geo-
8 graphic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Fed-
9 eral Government, including personal services in the District
10 of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and
11 binding, \$12,956.

12 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

13 For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying
14 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and
15 moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdic-
16 tion of the Department of the Interior in accordance with
17 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
18 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, includ-
19 ing \$98,700 for departmental personal services including
20 such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses;
21 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
22 and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, main-
23 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn pas-
24 senger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of
25 aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall

1 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance
2 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-
3 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects
4 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
7 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
8 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
9 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
10 including not exceeding \$5,000 for inspections and investi-
11 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
12 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
13 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
14 in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-
15 mediately complied with by administrative authority in
16 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment
17 of damages caused to private property by Department
18 motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two, including
19 one at not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and
20 operation of four passenger automobiles; expense of taking
21 testimony and preparing the same in connection with dis-
22 barment proceedings instituted against persons charged with
23 improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and
24 offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000

1 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding
2 \$700 for newspapers; \$12,500, exclusively for payment of
3 awards pursuant to the Act of June 26, 1944 (5 U. S. C.
4 500) ; printing and binding; \$224,460; and, in addition
5 thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to this
6 for stationery supplies as follows: General Land Office,
7 \$5,000; Geological Survey, \$15,000; National Park Serv-
8 ice, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unex-
9 pended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the
10 reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000; Grazing
11 Service, \$6,000.

12 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
13 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
14 Interior, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
15 (Public Law 364) , \$205,000.

16 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

17 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
18 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104) , including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and
20 binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the
21 members and secretary of the Commission in attending meet-
22 ings and committee meetings of the Commission either
23 within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed
24 on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,926: amount \$

1 **BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION**

2 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
3 power transmission system: For construction of transmission
4 lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and
5 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; market-
6 ing of electric power and energy; and all administrative ex-
7 penses, including printing and binding; purchase (not to
8 exceed twenty-nine in the fiscal year 1947), hire, mainte-
9 nance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; pur-
10 chase (not to exceed one in the fiscal year 1947), hire,
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; \$9,000,000,
12 to be available until expended, of which amount not to ex-
13 ceed \$3,695,400 shall be available in the fiscal year 1947
14 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
15 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-
16 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for
17 personal services in the District of Columbia.

18 **UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE**
19 **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

20 The appropriations contained in the Interior Depart-
21 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, for the United States High
22 Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby con-
23 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the main-
24 tenance of the office as provided therein until the President
25 shall have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines,

1 as provided by the Act of Congress of March 24, 1934, as
2 amended (48 U. S. C., 1232), and for the necessary ex-
3 penses of liquidation of the office and payment of out-
4 standing obligations: *Provided*, That from the funds herein
5 made available an amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
6 available for expenditure in the discretion of the High
7 Commissioner or any representative who may be designated
8 by the President to liquidate the affairs of the office of the
9 High Commissioner for maintenance of his household and
10 such other purposes as he may deem proper.

11 GRAZING SERVICE

12 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions
13 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A),
14 including examination and classification of lands with respect
15 to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classifi-
16 cation maps and reports, fighting fires, fire prevention and
17 the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or
18 threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing
19 Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling
20 and other necessary expenses, personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), operation,
22 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles, and printing and binding, \$212,500: *Provided*,
24 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of
25 warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and

1 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
2 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the
3 Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials
4 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
5 transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the
6 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service",
7 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
8 ment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with
9 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

10 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
11 maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts,
12 pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the
13 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and
14 not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of
15 June 28, 1934, \$205,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
16 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
17 received from grazing districts under the provisions of said
18 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years
19 1946 and 1947.

20 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
21 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
22 the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$7,500: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
24 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
25 with section 4 of said Act.

1 Appropriations herein made for the Grazing Service for
2 “Salaries and expenses”, and “Range improvements”, shall
3 be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of
4 aircraft.

5 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

6 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia, including one clerk who shall be authorized
8 by the President to sign land patents and for all necessary
9 expenses not otherwise provided for in the administration of
10 the public-land laws under the supervision of the Com-
11 missioner of the General Land Office, including travel ex-
12 penses, printing and binding, advertising, production of maps
13 and official plats of survey, and for hearings or other
14 proceedings, \$950,000.

15 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of
16 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and
17 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral
18 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary
19 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be
20 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in
21 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under
22 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land
23 Office and direction of the Secretary, \$494,602, including
24 purchase (not to exceed one), operation and maintenance
25 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided,*

1 That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made
2 under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General
3 Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not
4 otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from
5 the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

6 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For
7 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of
8 lands, and investigations required in the administration and
9 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the
10 public lands and their resources from trespass, including
11 purchase of ten and operation and maintenance of passenger-
12 carrying automobiles, \$387,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of district land offices: For all
14 necessary expenses incident to the operation and maintenance
15 of district land offices and the disposal, supervision,
16 and management of the public lands, including operation
17 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
18 vehicles, \$277,126: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable
19 to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct
20 of local land offices except upon previous specific
21 authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land
22 Office.

23 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
24 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
25 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying

1 within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making
2 public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That
3 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-
4 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
5 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

6 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
7 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
8 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August
9 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and
10 patrol, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State,
11 and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and
12 other necessary expenses; and including purchase (not to
13 exceed two), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled
14 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$310,191: *Provided*, That such
15 expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum
16 referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August
17 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and
18 California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act
19 approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
20 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

21 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing
22 districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,
23 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
24 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15
25 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of

1 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including
2 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-
3 carrying vehicles: \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
4 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
5 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act
6 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

7 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
8 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
9 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
10 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923
11 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of
12 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
13 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State
14 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
15 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
16 \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
17 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
18 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Approp-
19 riation Repeal Act, 1934.

20 Protection and management of the timber resources of
21 the public domain: For expenses necessary for the admin-
22 istration, management, and protection, including prevention
23 and suppression of fires, of timber and other growth on
24 the public domain in the United States, including Alaska,
25 pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C.

1 594) and March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583), the use
2 of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and purchase (not
3 to exceed one), maintenance and operation of passenger
4 automobiles, and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services
5 in the District of Columbia, \$433,455.

6 Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses
7 necessary for land classification and forest and range sur-
8 veys and inventories in Alaska, \$50,000, to be immedi-
9 ately available.

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs: For
12 expenses necessary for the general administration of the
13 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of
15 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies
16 therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addi-
17 tion to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
18 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
19 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
20 technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
21 \$1,000,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary ex-
23 penses of district offices for the administration and supervision
24 of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding.
25 \$900,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
2 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
3 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
4 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
5 provisions, \$3,000,000.

6 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide
7 for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of
8 health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of
9 the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of
10 school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection
11 of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
12 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
13 Alaska native service; \$3,084,008, to be immediately avail-
14 able, and to remain available until June 30, 1948.

15 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
16 advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses in-
17 cident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian
18 Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other
19 transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$760,000:
20 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in
21 payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered
22 within one year from the time the service is performed.

23 Maintenance of buildings: For all expenses necessary
24 to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the
25 lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any

1 one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the
2 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,
3 power, sewerage, and water systems, \$800,000.

4 Education of Indians: For the support and education
5 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
6 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
7 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
8 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; sup-
9 port and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient,
10 or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid
11 in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
12 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
13 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
14 binding (including illustrations); the support of an arts and
15 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums
16 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana,
17 and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$9,600,000,
18 and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of \$25,000
19 for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma for the construc-
20 tion and equipment of an Indian arts and crafts building at
21 Anadarko, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior Department
22 Appropriation Act, 1946, is continued available for the same
23 purpose during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*, That formal
24 contract shall not be required for payment (which may be

1 made from the date of admission) of tuition and care of
2 Indian pupils.

3 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
4 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
5 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
6 returning to their former homes and interring the remains of
7 deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical re-
8 search in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal
9 and other disease conditions among Indians, including coop-
10 eration with State and other organizations engaged in similar
11 work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physi-
12 cians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated
13 by such organizations, and printing and binding; \$5,930,570.

14 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
15 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
16 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
17 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses
18 of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$150,000: *Provided*,
19 That formal contract shall not be required for payment
20 (which may be made from the date of service) for the care
21 of Indians.

22 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
23 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
24 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
25 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the

1 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the
2 arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest
3 or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of
4 law on Indian lands; and the establishment of cooperative
5 sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29,
6 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; \$704,728: *Provided*, That the
7 United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made
8 from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of
9 timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
10 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933.

11 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
12 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
13 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
14 not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for
15 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
16 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
17 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
18 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
19 the annual Budget.

20 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
21 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
22 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and mainte-
23 nance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-
24 dians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding

1 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
2 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the development,
3 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
4 water facilities, \$808,336.

5 Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving
6 loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian asso-
7 ciations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance
8 with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934
9 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936
10 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and
11 July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), \$350,000, and the author-
12 ization of \$750,000 for loans from said revolving fund to
13 individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise in-
14 eligible to participate therein is hereby increased to \$925,000.

15 Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock: The
16 appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on
17 Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental
18 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby con-
19 tinued available until June 30, 1947, for the same
20 purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among live-
21 stock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency,
22 Arizona.

23 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acqui-
24 sition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface
25 rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition,

1 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18,
2 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$250,000: *Provided*, That no
3 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the
4 acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado,
5 New Mexico, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
6 existing Indian reservations.

7 Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to tax-
8 ation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,-
9 000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
10 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties
11 and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land,
12 title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation
13 or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the
14 Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or re-
15 stricted funds with the understanding that after purchase
16 it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June
17 20, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 412a), is hereby continued available
18 for the same purposes until expended.

19 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
20 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
21 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
22 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses
23 of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,
24 and other necessary expenses, \$30,000, of which not to
25 exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services in

1 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
2 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
3 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

4 Irrigation and drainage: For the maintenance, opera-
5 tion, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power sys-
6 tems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of
7 operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and
8 within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclama-
9 tion charges; purchase of water and water rights; including
10 the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances;
11 drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by
12 floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary
13 expenses, \$1,600,000, of which \$290,000 shall be reim-
14 bursable in accordance with existing law, and \$1,250,000
15 nonreimbursable but from which latter amount expenditures
16 for any one project or system shall not exceed the aggregate
17 receipts for such project or system covered into the Treasury
18 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
19 Repeal Act, 1934: *Provided*, That of the latter sum not
20 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in
21 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or
22 storm.

23 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
24 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
25 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of

1 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-
2 of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and
3 water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights,
4 ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage
5 and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or
6 loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for
7 irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable
8 on a per-acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

9 Arizona: Colorado River, \$200,000; Navajo, Arizona
10 and New Mexico, \$45,000; Papago, \$18,000; Salt River,
11 \$27,000;

12 California: Mission, \$9,000; Sacramento, \$13,500;

13 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$13,500;

14 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$5,625; Fort Peck, \$40,500;

15 Nevada: Carson, \$13,950; Pyramid Lake, \$22,500;

16 Western Shoshone, \$24,750;

17 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$13,500;

18 Oregon: Warm Springs, \$9,000;

19 Wyoming, Wind River, \$18,000;

20 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$45,000;

21 For surveys and investigations, \$225,000;

22 In all, \$743,825, reimbursable in accordance with law,
23 and to remain available until completion of the projects:

24 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-
25 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more

1 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be trans-
 2 ferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be
 3 increased by more than 10 per centum.

4 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the
 5 construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service build-
 6 ings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the
 7 acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furni-
 8 ture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

9 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$113,300;

10 Carson, Nevada: Improvements to utilities, \$15,000;

11 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma: School dormitory,
 12 \$10,000; improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

13 Colville, Washington: Remodeling employees quarters,
 14 \$7,500;

15 Crow, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$9,000;

16 Crow Creek, South Dakota: Quarters, \$7,000; improve-
 17 ments to utilities, \$7,000;

18 Fort Belknap, Montana: Improvements to utilities,
 19 \$51,500;

20 Hoopa Valley, California: Improvements to utilities,
 21 \$30,000;

22 Kayenta, Arizona: Repair, improvement, and equipment
 23 of hospital building, \$30,000;

24 Kiowa, Oklahoma: Schools, dormitories, and utilities,
 25 \$88,000;

- 1 Klamath, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$20,000;
2 Menominee, Wisconsin: Improvements to utilities,
3 \$46,000;
4 Mescalero, New Mexico: Improvements to utilities,
5 \$16,000;
6 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Quarters, \$100,000;
7 improvements to utilities, \$2,500;
8 Sells, Arizona: Quarters, \$30,000;
9 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Improvements to
10 utilities, \$18,000;
11 Truxton Canyon, Arizona: School, \$8,000;
12 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: Quarters, \$22,500; improve-
13 ments to utilities, \$12,000;
14 Umatilla, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$5,000;
15 Wahpeton School, North Dakota: Improvements to
16 utilities, \$17,000;
17 Wind River, Wyoming: Improvements to utilities,
18 \$93,000;
19 Winnebago, Nebraska: Improvements to utilities,
20 \$7,000;
21 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
23 printing and binding, and purchase of periodicals and books
24 of reference, \$80,000;
25 In all, \$875,300, to remain available until completion

1 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
2 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
3 ferred, in the discretion of the Secretary, to the amount of
4 any other specific authorization, but no limitation shall be
5 increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

6 Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improve-
7 ment, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads
8 under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C.
9 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
10 521), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended, of
11 which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for
12 departmental personal services: *Provided*, That no part of
13 this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of
14 apportionment among the States containing Indian popula-
15 tion in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which
16 the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said
17 States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of
18 each State bears to the total Indian population of all the
19 States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-
20 third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State
21 bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

22 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
23 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
24 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
25 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between

1 Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving
 2 the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as author-
 3 ized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

4 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For per-
 5 manent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February
 6 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

7 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
 8 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
 9 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

10 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For per-
 11 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
 12 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-
 13 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,
 14 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June
 15 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of
 16 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
 17 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
 18 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
 19 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,
 20 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity
 21 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and
 22 article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

23 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For
 24 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
 25 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

1 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservation: For payment
 2 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
 3 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
 4 as amended, \$150,000.

5 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment
 6 of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for
 7 the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of
 8 Congress, \$1,114,000.

9 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

10 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
 11 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 12 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$213,320,
 13 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the
 14 particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any
 15 one tribe.

16 Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New
 17 York (tribal funds): For salary of a clerk and expenses
 18 incident to administering the leasing work of the Seneca
 19 Nation of New York, payable from funds deposited into the
 20 United States Treasury pursuant to the Act of February
 21 28, 1901 (31 Stat. 819), \$2,500.

22 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):
 23 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
 24 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, pay-
 25 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the

1 Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$106,000, of which not
2 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
3 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
4 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
5 for relief, including cash grants.

6 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
7 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
8 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from
10 funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee
11 Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, \$104,418, including \$30,000 for
12 relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants,
13 and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
14 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
15 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
16 \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee
17 Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chair-
18 man, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general
19 council and members of the Menominee advisory council and
20 tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at
21 rates to be determined by the Menominee general council
22 and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

23 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
24 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
25 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil

1 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
2 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of
3 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including
4 the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500
5 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage
6 Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between
7 said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which
8 contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
9 not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage
10 Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School,
11 Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees;
12 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
13 travel expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,
14 and repair and operation of automobiles, \$186,027, pay-
15 able from funds held by the United States in trust for
16 the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That
17 of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby
18 made available for travel and other expenses of members
19 of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other
20 tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the
21 tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed
22 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed
23 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
24 when duly authorized or approved in advance by the
25 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

26 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-

1 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
2 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
3 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
4 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to
5 individual members of the respective tribes, and for
6 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
7 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
8 mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
9 at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,
10 and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
11 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes
12 employed under contract approved by the President under
13 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
14 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
15 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each,
16 except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the
17 purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief of the
18 Choctaw Nation.

19 Monument at grave of late Governor Douglas Johnston,
20 Chickasaw Nation (tribal funds) : For the purchase and
21 erection of a monument at the grave of the late Governor
22 Douglas Johnston, \$750, payable from funds on deposit to
23 the credit of the Chickasaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

24 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
25 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of

1 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-
2 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including
3 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu
4 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
5 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or
6 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
7 except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming
8 may not exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of
9 Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore
10 provided, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
11 credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
12 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
13 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
14 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organi-
15 zations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
16 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
17 in writing approve a longer period.

18 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief of
19 Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the pur-
20 chase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods;
21 medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other neces-
22 sary expenses, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
23 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That
24 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to
25 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,
26 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

1 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :

2 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
3 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
4 the Secretary of the Interior, \$21,980, payable from funds
5 on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the
6 particular Indian tribe concerned.

7 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
8 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
9 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
10 \$220,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
11 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
13 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
14 the tribe for which purchased.

15 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
16 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
17 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery,
18 tools, implements, building material, and other equipment
19 and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
20 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
21 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
22 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$151,375,
23 payable from tribal funds as follows: Northern Idaho, Idaho,
24 \$50,000; Flandreau, South Dakota, \$1,375; Yakima, Wash-
25 ington, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of funds

1 available under this head in the Interior Department Ap-
2 propriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 are hereby con-
3 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the
4 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That
5 advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable
6 them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing,
7 home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial
8 subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and
9 advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight
10 years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe:
11 *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the
12 fiscal year 1947 shall be credited to the respective
13 appropriations and be available for the purposes of this
14 paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this
15 paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation
16 of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and
17 approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary:
18 *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the author-
19 ity contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by
20 the regulations established for the making of loans from the
21 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934
22 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That the unexpended
23 balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe,
24 including reimbursements to such appropriations and the
25 appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe,
26 if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the

1 making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized
2 by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

3 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
4 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
5 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
6 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
7 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to
8 the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
9 made available for payment of irrigation operation and main-
10 tenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said
11 Pima Indians.

12 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
13 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
14 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, pay-
15 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
16 respective tribes interested.

17 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
18 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
19 including care of Indian children of school age attending
20 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
21 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
22 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
23 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
24 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-

1 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
2 155), not more than \$410,000: *Provided*, That formal con-
3 tracts shall not be required for payment (which may be
4 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care
5 of Indian pupils.

6 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of
7 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of
8 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,
9 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
10 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian
11 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,
12 and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase
13 of not to exceed one hundred and fifty motor-propelled
14 passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used
15 for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

16 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
17 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
18 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
19 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
20 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
21 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
22 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,
23 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service
24 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-
25 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any

1 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported
2 to Congress in the annual Budget.

3 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
4 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
5 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, mate-
6 rials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from
7 central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the mainte-
8 nance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops,
9 and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services ren-
10 dered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or
11 shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

12 Appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall
13 be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the
14 purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

15 The following appropriations herein made for the Indian
16 Service shall be available for hire, maintenance, and oper-
17 ation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forests and range
18 resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires on Indian
19 reservations"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and
20 expenses, reservation administration".

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
23 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for
24 all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902,
25 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto,

1 known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under
2 which expenditures are authorized, including personal
3 services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful
4 information, photographing and making photographic
5 prints, and completing and distributing material, including
6 recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in
7 the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other
8 purposes; lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;
9 purchase (not to exceed three hundred and eighty in fiscal
10 year 1947), maintenance, and operation of passenger ve-
11 hicles; acquisition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947
12 from any disposal agency of the Government without reim-
13 bursement or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and
14 operation of aircraft with funds provided for "General
15 investigations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all
16 sums appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be
17 available for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet
18 unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm; con-
19 tract stenographic reporting service; payment of damages
20 caused to the owners of lands or other private property of
21 any kind by reason of the operations of the United States,
22 its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, opera-
23 tion, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for
24 official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in
25 case of official telephones installed in private houses when

1 authorized under regulations established by the Secretary;
2 payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the
3 Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and
4 conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or
5 destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part
6 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and
7 maintenance of any project or division of a project by the
8 Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of
9 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district
10 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
11 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment
12 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
13 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
14 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the
15 Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
16 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from
17 said lands to the United States.

18 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
19 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
20 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
21 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
22 diately:

23 GENERAL OFFICES

24 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
25 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947, includ-

1 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, in the
2 administration and performance by other than project offices
3 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$4,000,000, to be avail-
4 able for the purposes, among others, specified under the head
5 "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Rec-
6 lamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation
7 Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for oper-
8 ation and maintenance administration to the same extent
9 as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition
10 to the foregoing amount there shall be available for ex-
11 penditure under this appropriation any sums transferred
12 thereto for work performed or to be performed for the
13 benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other
14 funds or appropriations are available: *Provided further*,
15 That not exceeding \$125,000 of funds available for ex-
16 penditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries
17 and expenses in connection with informational work;

18 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 General investigations: For engineering and economic
20 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
21 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
22 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
23 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
24 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
25 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in

1 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
2 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
3 Commission, \$3,250,000, to remain available until expended
4 and which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to
5 prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided*, That
6 the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for
7 investigations of any nature requested by States, municipali-
8 ties, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State,
9 municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per
10 centum of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided*
11 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
12 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
13 report the estimates for which are not based upon current
14 prices and costs;

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 Construction: For continuation of construction of the
17 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,
18 all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, to remain
19 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
20 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
21 authorized by Congress:

22 Projects: San Luis project, Colorado, \$650,410;

23 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$1,115,660;

24 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$1,234,475.

25 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$433,605, of which \$100,000

- 1 shall be available for surveys and preconstruction work in
- 2 connection with the North Side pumping division;
- 3 Palisades project, Idaho, \$650,410;
- 4 Sun River project, Montana, \$41,625;
- 5 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$360,675;
- 6 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$753,605;
- 7 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$901,900;
- 8 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$563,685;
- 9 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$216,800;
- 10 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,345,040;
- 11 Ogden River project, Utah, \$26,885;
- 12 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$624,650;
- 13 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$216,800;
- 14 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$650,410;
- 15 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division,
- 16 \$346,885;
- 17 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division,
- 18 \$58,970;

19 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

- 20 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
- 21 exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues shall be
- 22 available for operation and maintenance;
- 23 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
- 24 maintenance, \$97,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000

1 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
2 and maintenance of the commercial system;

3 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
4 \$500,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
5 operation and maintenance of the power system;

6 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
7 ceed \$151,400 from power revenues shall be available for
8 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

9 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
10 \$142,000;

11 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
12 nance, reserved works, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to
13 exceed \$190,000 from the power revenues shall be available
14 for the operation of the commercial system;

15 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
16 ceed \$105,700 from the power revenues shall be available
17 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
18 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
19 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
20 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall
21 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation
22 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of
23 water;

24 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed

1 \$200,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
2 operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
4 nance, \$225,000;

5 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
6 maintenance, \$160,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
7 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
8 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
9 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
10 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

11 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
12 \$1,090,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account
13 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526
14 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available for
15 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
16 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over
17 by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the
18 furnishing of services related thereto, and the payment to
19 the school district or school districts serving Mason City and
20 Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction
21 during the 1946-1947 school year in the schools operated
22 by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent
23 of any employee of the United States living in or in the
24 vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per
25 pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable

1 after the term of instruction in any semester has been com-
2 pleted, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

3 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
4 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
5 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
6 maintenance of the power system;

7 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$175,000
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
9 and maintenance of the power system;

10 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
11 tenance, \$80,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$49,000
12 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
13 and maintenance of the commercial system;

14 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
15 tenance, Willwood division, \$27,255: *Provided*, That not
16 to exceed \$65,345 from the power revenues shall be available
17 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
20 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
21 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1947,
22 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under
23 the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
24 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
25 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year

1 1947 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
2 the fiscal year;

3 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
4 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
5 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
6 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum
7 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of
8 said projects, except that should existing works or the water
9 supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods
10 or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make
11 necessary emergency repairs shall become available for ex-
12 penditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said
13 projects upon approval of the Secretary;

14 Total, from reclamation fund, \$18,489,395.

15 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

16 For continuation of construction of the following projects
17 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
18 available, to remain available until expended for carrying
19 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
20 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
21 bursable under the reclamation law:

22 Gila project, Arizona, \$867,210, from which expendi-
23 tures may be made for land leveling, construction of farm
24 ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building
25 crops, and the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation

1 farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the con-
 2 struction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and
 3 any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a
 4 result of these operations to be credited to such construction
 5 costs;

6 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,504,070;

7 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, in-
 8 cluding storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, \$1,385,-
 9 365; irrigation facilities, \$6,284,020; power facilities, Shasta
 10 power plant, \$970,195, Keswick Dam, \$510,570, Keswick
 11 power plant, \$510,570, switchyards, \$765,310, transmis-
 12 sion lines, Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 13 \$5,420, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilo-
 14 volt, \$382,655, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine
 15 kilovolt, \$26,015; in all, \$10,840,120;

16 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,504,075;

17 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$867,210;

18 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 19 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 20 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 21 14), \$13,008,145;

22 Total, general fund, construction, \$38,590,830.

23 FORT PECK PROJECT

24 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 25 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be

1 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the
2 Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$433,605, to be
3 immediately available and to remain available until expended.

4 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

5 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
6 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
7 tary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of
8 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), \$10,312,685, to
9 remain available until expended for carrying out the initial
10 stages (including the construction of transmission lines) and
11 for continuing investigations on the general plan of develop-
12 ment: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended,
13 either independently or through or in cooperation with exist-
14 ing Federal and State agencies.

15 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

16 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
17 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other
18 facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, and payment
19 to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement
20 for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in
21 the schools operated by said district of each pupil who
22 is a dependent of any employee of the United States,
23 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in
24 the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily at-
25 tendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction

1 in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be
2 prescribed by the Secretary, \$1,251,530, payable from the
3 Colorado River dam fund.

4 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

5 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-
6 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the
7 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to
8 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
9 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
10 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
11 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
12 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
13 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
14 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
15 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$433,605,
16 to be immediately available and to remain available until
17 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

18 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
19 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
20 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
21 drainage systems) located entirely within the United
22 States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and
23 Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings
24 in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way,
25 and other property necessary for such purposes; and for

1 incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon
2 Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C.,
3 ch. 12A) ; for land leveling, construction of farm ditches
4 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops,
5 and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public
6 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be
7 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the
8 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of
9 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be
10 credited to such construction costs, to be immediately avail-
11 able, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado
12 River dam fund, \$2,384,825.

13 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

14 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
15 count) : For investigations of projects for the utilization of
16 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the
17 upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
18 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
19 (54 Stat. 774), \$300,000 from the Colorado River de-
20 velopment fund (holding account), to remain available
21 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
22 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
23 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
24 upon current prices and costs.

1 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

2 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the
3 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the
4 Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California,
5 and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works
6 along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and
7 Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54
8 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, \$75,000.

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of
11 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed thirty), hire,
13 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
14 horse-drawn passenger vehicles and the hire, maintenance,
15 and operation of aircraft and exchange of unserviceable
16 passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new
17 freight vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or
18 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
19 in their work; and purchase (not to exceed \$15,000) of
20 office furniture and equipment for use in the District of
21 Columbia in addition to that which may be purchased from
22 the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department;
23 as follows:

1 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$268,070;

3 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
4 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
5 \$2,626,120, of which not to exceed \$400,000 may be
6 expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
8 be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities
9 except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing
10 all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an
11 amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform
12 its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
13 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
14 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$300,000 of
15 this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
16 States or municipalities;

17 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
18 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
19 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

21 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
22 mineral resources of Alaska, \$200,000, to be available imme-
23 diately, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended
24 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

25 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining

1 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
2 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
3 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,109,-
4 345, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for
5 acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed \$220,-
6 000 may be expended for personal services in the District
7 of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
8 tion shall be expended in cooperation with States or munici-
9 palities except upon the basis of the State or municipality
10 bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of
11 such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey
12 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,
13 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50
14 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,
15 That \$1,620,000 of this amount shall be available only for
16 such cooperation with States or municipalities: *Provided*
17 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this
18 paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for
19 the purpose of supplying water for domestic use.

20 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
21 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
22 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
23 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
24 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
25 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits

1 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
2 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
3 \$216,800, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended
4 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

5 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
6 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
7 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
8 \$101,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,030; and
9 for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
10 \$264,080; in all, \$397,610;

11 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
12 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435),
13 October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920
14 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48
15 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and
16 recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval
17 petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations;
18 and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies,
19 equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair
20 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
21 \$575,500, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended
22 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

23 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
24 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
25 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;

1 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
2 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
3 1947 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
4 agencies;

5 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any
6 department or independent establishment of the Government
7 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
8 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
9 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
10 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
11 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
12 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
13 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
14 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
15 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
16 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
17 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
18 the annual Budget;

19 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
20 \$7,993,445.

21 BUREAU OF MINES

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-
23 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,
24 including \$81,443 for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding, including

1 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
2 published in periodicals and journals, \$176,243.

3 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investi-
4 gation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses neces-
5 sary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue
6 and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of
7 mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations
8 as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof
9 and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the
10 safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions
11 under which mining operations are carried on, the use of
12 explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents,
13 statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and
14 other investigations pertinent to the mining industry;
15 including the construction of temporary buildings; equip-
16 ment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in
17 attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose
18 of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied
19 industries; purchase not exceeding two, operation, mainten-
20 ance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
21 hicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment
22 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;
23 and not to exceed \$76,000 for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia, \$838,776, of which not to exceed \$500
25 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies

1 in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That the transfer without compensation of four pas-
3 senger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement of
4 Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

5 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all sal-
6 aries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines
7 to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,
8 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including travel expenses; not to ex-
9 ceed \$91,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
10 bia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
11 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; operation,
12 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and
13 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in trans-
14 porting employees between their homes and temporary
15 locations where they may be employed and purchase of
16 special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of
17 employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other
18 incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings
19 and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the
20 coal-mining industry; \$1,178,000: *Provided*, That the trans-
21 fer without compensation of fifty passenger automobiles to
22 this activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act"
23 is hereby authorized.

24 Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and
25 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-

1 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investiga-
2 tion of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United
3 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to rec-
4 ommend to various departments such changes in selection
5 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon
6 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-
7 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed
8 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of
9 the United States in the District of Columbia; and special
10 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
11 while employed; and purchase (not exceeding two), mainte-
12 nance and operation of passenger automobiles; \$397,100, of
13 which not to exceed \$83,750 may be expended for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia.

15 Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to
16 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
17 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
18 anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel
19 and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
20 in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
21 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
22 Interior"; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
23 automobiles; and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia, \$99,000.

25 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction

1 and equipment, in accordance with the Act of December 18,
2 1942 (56 Stat. 1056), of an anthracite research laboratory,
3 including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract,
4 or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
5 may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
6 tions thereof necessary to design and construct said labora-
7 tory; and the purchase, maintenance and operation of one
8 passenger automobile; \$450,000.

9 Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard
10 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into
11 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of
12 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from
13 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so
14 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), in-
15 cluding construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory
16 buildings and equipment, personal services in the District
17 of Columbia (not exceeding \$90,000); not to exceed \$50,000
18 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or
19 corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard
20 to civil-service and classification laws; purchase of special
21 wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees
22 while engaged in their work; purchase (not exceeding
23 one), maintenance, and operation of passenger automo-
24 biles; printing and binding; and purchase in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise

1 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
2 expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,500,000, to
3 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these
4 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
5 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
6 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
7 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
8 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are depend-
9 ents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
10 agreements approved by the Secretary, the transporta-
11 tion equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may
12 be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Fed-
13 eral agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in
14 operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
15 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
16 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
17 ment may be shared.

18 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
19 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
20 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
21 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
22 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
23 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
24 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase (not
25 to exceed two), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
2 \$32,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
3 \$381,100: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
4 may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any
5 private party.

6 Investigation and development of domestic mineral de-
7 posits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the
8 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
9 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
10 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
11 its possessions, including surface and subsurface explora-
12 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
13 repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures and
14 appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not
15 to exceed three), operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-
16 senger automobiles; and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal
17 services in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*,
18 That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is hereby author-
19 ized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
20 of private property upon which exploration or development
21 work is performed for payment by such owners of a reason-
22 able percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the
23 Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter pro-
24 duced from such property: *Provided further*, That said
25 Director, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized

1 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contribu-
2 tions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects
3 in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

4 Coal investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable
5 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
6 the United States and its possessions; purchase (not to ex-
7 ceed one), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
8 automobiles; purchase of books of reference and periodicals;
9 purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the
10 protection of employees while engaged in their work, and
11 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
12 tion, "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
13 and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the
14 District of Columbia; \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Director
15 of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investi-
16 gations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
17 or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby
18 authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
19 owners of private property upon which exploration or de-
20 velopment work is performed for payment by such owners
21 of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary
22 of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter
23 produced from such property.

24 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
25 gations and dissemination of information concerning the

1 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
2 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,
3 including purchase, not to exceed two, maintenance, opera-
4 tion, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
5 cles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
6 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropri-
7 ation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
8 books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; and special
9 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
10 while employed; \$772,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000
11 may be expended for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia.

13 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
14 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,
15 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
16 passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connec-
17 tion with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of
18 mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March
19 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$985,820, of which not to exceed
20 \$25,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia.

22 Metallurgical research in pilot plants: For all expenses
23 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct labora-
24 tory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish
25 methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources

1 in the United States and its possessions, including the lease
2 of lands or buildings; research on and development of proc-
3 esses for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic
4 minerals; construction of temporary buildings to house labo-
5 ratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; operation,
6 maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase
7 of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and other items other-
8 wise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
9 expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed
10 \$12,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of
12 Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized
13 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions
14 from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in
15 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services,
19 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles,
20 and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, in-
21 cluding not to exceed \$30,000 for additions and improve-
22 ments, \$183,000.

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
24 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
25 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and

1 other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
2 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
3 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
4 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
5 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
6 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
7 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
8 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
9 ment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses;
10 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-
11 senger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses
12 not included in the foregoing, \$500,000, of which not to
13 exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services in
14 the District of Columbia.

15 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The
16 unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this
17 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
18 as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National De-
19 fense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued avail-
20 able until June 30, 1947.

21 Helium utilization and research: For all expenses
22 necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic
23 investigations concerning resources, production, repurifica-
24 tion, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
25 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; includ-

1 ing purchase of one and operation, maintenance, and repair
2 of passenger automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel
3 or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
4 in their work; and other items otherwise properly charge-
5 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
6 of the Interior"; \$87,400, including not to exceed \$6,000
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
9 available for the fiscal year 1947 in the Acts making
10 appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
11 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1946,
13 for operation and maintenance of the plants for the produc-
14 tion of helium for military and naval purposes, including
15 laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; main-
16 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-
17 carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the pur-
18 chase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
19 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contin-
20 gent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding
21 \$5,000); and all other necessary expenses, and including
22 \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia
23 in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use
24 for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1947 the

1 unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such
2 operations, in prior years: *Provided*, That section
3 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to
4 this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development
5 and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section
6 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) :
7 *Provided further*, That funds available for the production
8 of helium and the development of helium properties may be
9 utilized to provide transportation between helium plants
10 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate
11 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation
12 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to
13 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-
14 sons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements
15 approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment
16 available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that
17 of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
18 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and mainte-
19 nance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
20 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy
21 the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

22 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any depart-
23 ment or independent establishment of the Government
24 having funds available for scientific investigations within the

1 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
2 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
3 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
4 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
5 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

6 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
7 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
8 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
9 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
10 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
11 Bureau of Mines.

12 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1947, to sell directly or through any Gov-
14 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or
15 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
16 operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines,
17 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
18 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

19 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
20 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
21 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations
22 and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
23 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
24 lurgical research in pilot plants".

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including \$50,000 for printing and binding, \$643,177.

Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional offices necessary in the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park system, \$568,814.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, \$2,384,584.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,164,905.

1 Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada:
2 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
3 nance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam
4 Recreational Area, \$50,000.

5 Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma:
6 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
7 nance in cooperation with the Chief of Engineers of the
8 War Department of areas devoted to recreational use within
9 the Denison Dam and Reservoir projects, \$44,816.

10 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
11 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
12 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
13 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
14 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
15 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emer-
16 gency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the
17 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,
18 including lands in process of condemnation for national park
19 or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to ex-
20 ceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the
21 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks
22 and national monuments herein contained, any such diver-
23 sions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the
24 annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds
25 to the various areas administered by the National Park

1 Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be
2 made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the
3 expenditure has been incurred.

4 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available
5 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
6 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
7 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
8 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

9 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-
10 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the
11 fiscal year 1946 is continued available for the same purpose
12 during the fiscal year 1947.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
14 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
15 onstration areas, \$79,700.

16 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
17 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
18 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Me-
19 morial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District
20 of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
21 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area,
22 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District
23 of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
24 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
25 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of

1 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
2 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammuni-
3 tion, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police,
4 guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem
5 employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not
6 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of
7 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, travel expenses
8 and carfare, newspapers (not to exceed \$100), and leather
9 and rubber articles for the protection of public property and
10 employees, \$651,967.

11 Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the con-
12 struction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of
13 roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary
14 bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December
15 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including the roads from
16 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reser-
17 vation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier
18 National Park and the international boundary; and the
19 continued maintenance of other road sections outside of the
20 national parks and monuments whose maintenance was spe-
21 cifically authorized in the Interior Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
23 able until expended, and including personal services in the
24 District of Columbia, \$4,250,000, of which \$750,000 shall
25 be for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract

1 authorization under this head in the Interior Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000
3 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the
4 contract authorization under this head in the Interior De-
5 partment Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for
7 the National Park Service shall be available for road con-
8 struction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, ex-
9 cept on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings
10 River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

11 Parkways, National Park Service: For continuing the
12 construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez
13 Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Park-
14 ways, as authorized by section 10b of said Act of December
15 20, 1944, including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, and the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of
17 buildings and utilities therein without regard to the Act of
18 August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), to
19 remain available until expended, \$7,500,000, of which
20 \$5,000,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred
21 under the contract authorizations under the head "Blue
22 Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial
23 Parkways" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
24 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and the Interior Department Appro-
25 priation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351), and of which \$3,000,000

1 and any other sums received from other sources for said
2 Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and expended
3 ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and
4 Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each
5 respective State and said allotments shall be used for no other
6 purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall
7 make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appro-
8 priation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropria-
9 tions at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

10 Physical improvements: For the construction, repair, or
11 rehabilitation of buildings and utilities not otherwise pro-
12 vided for, located in areas administered by the National Park
13 Service, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
14 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), \$725,000, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
17 national monuments, and other reservations under the
18 jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available
19 for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity;
20 for the services of field employees in cooperation with such
21 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in edu-
22 cational work in the various parks and monuments as the
23 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
24 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
25 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-

1 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
2 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
3 prevention and suppression; and for necessary local trans-
4 portation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for
5 employment or as cooperators, serving without other com-
6 pensation while attending fire-protection training camps.

7 Appropriations herein made for the National Park
8 Service shall be available for the installation and operation
9 of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments,
10 or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park
11 Service.

12 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
13 shall be available for the purchase, not to exceed twenty,
14 maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles.

15 Appropriations herein made under the National Park
16 Service for "National parks" and "National monument,
17 historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire,
18 maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

19 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries and expenses, including traveling expenses,
22 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the
23 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,
24 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organi-
25 zations, or individuals, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For general administra-
2 tive purposes, including personal services in the District of
3 Columbia, \$252,364, of which sum \$27,000 shall be available
4 for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints
5 of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and
6 journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections
8 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the
9 bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed
10 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
11 gates in Congress, as they may direct.

12 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
13 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
14 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
15 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
16 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
17 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
18 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
19 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
20 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
21 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
22 \$1,315,100.

23 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
24 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
25 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of

1 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
2 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
3 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
4 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
5 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
6 mission, \$32,375.

7 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
8 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
9 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
10 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
11 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
12 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biologi-
13 cal stations, \$659,440.

14 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
15 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
16 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
17 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
18 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
19 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
20 the development of methods and procedures which should be
21 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
22 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
23 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
24 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-

1 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
2 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$331,400.

3 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
4 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
5 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
6 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
7 prices of fishery products, \$119,600.

8 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
9 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
10 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
11 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
12 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
13 of employees while on said islands; and contract steno-
14 graphic reporting service, \$780,615, of which \$100,000
15 shall be available immediately.

16 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
17 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
18 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$50,000.

19 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
20 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
21 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$20,000.

22 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-
23 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the production
24 and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used com-

1 mercially for fur, including the repair of experiment stations,
2 \$136,200.

3 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,
4 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and
5 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps
6 of the life zones, and including \$40,000 for investigations
7 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
8 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d) ; for
9 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independ-
10 ently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in
11 developing and applying methods for the control of damage
12 to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for inves-
13 tigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska,
14 \$237,975.

15 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
16 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
17 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
18 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
19 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
20 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
21 (7 U. S. C. 426) , including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
22 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
23 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
24 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-

1 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
2 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
3 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
4 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
5 \$985,650.

6 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
7 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
8 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
9 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
10 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
11 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
12 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
13 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-
14 668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the
15 Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C.
16 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act
17 approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including
18 necessary investigations, \$335,900, of which not to exceed
19 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary
20 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
21 of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation
22 is made available.

23 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforce-
24 ment of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48
25 U. S. C. 192-211), \$162,630, of which not to exceed

1 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secre-
2 tary for the purpose of securing information in connection
3 with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the
4 enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

5 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
6 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
7 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
8 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under
9 supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including con-
10 struction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals,
11 landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rock-
12 work, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for eco-
13 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
14 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
15 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
16 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$766,000.

17 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
18 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed
19 developments of river basins of the United States (except
20 the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and the Central
21 Valley Project, California) by the U. S. Corps of Engineers
22 and the Bureau of Reclamation, and for the preparation of
23 reports thereon and of recommendations and plans for carry-
24 ing out the purposes of the Act of March 10, 1934 (16
25 U. S. C. 661-666), in connection therewith, \$50,000:

1 *Provided*, That reports of such investigations with recom-
2 mendations shall be furnished to the Chief of Engineers, War
3 Department, and/or the Bureau of Reclamation and shall be
4 included in the reports these agencies are required to submit
5 to the Congress.

6 In all, salaries and expenses, \$6,235,249.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

8 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of
9 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C.
10 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during
11 the fiscal year 1947 from the proceeds from the sale of
12 stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto
13 an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30,
14 1946, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of
15 stamps prior to July 1, 1946.

16 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

17 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
18 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$2,000,000:
19 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
20 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the pro-
21 visions of said Act.

22 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$8,235,249, and in
23 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
24 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed
25 \$937,790 may be expended for departmental personal serv-

1 ices, including such services in the District of Columbia.
2 Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-
3 ice shall be available for the purchase of seventy-two motor-
4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and for the maintenance,
5 repair, and operation of such vehicles; hire, maintenance, and
6 operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of tele-
7 phones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or
8 quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife
9 Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise,
10 facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife
11 refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes
12 of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber
13 boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits; plans and specifications for
14 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
15 thereof; and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and
16 for the expenditure from appropriations available for the
17 purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to
18 purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
19 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling
20 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be
21 established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
22 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
23 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
24 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to

1 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
2 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
3 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
4 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than
5 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropria-
6 tion. The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the
7 operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts,
8 accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus
9 airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement
10 for use in Alaska from any disposal agency of the Govern-
11 ment without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

12 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

13 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

14 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
15 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;
16 clerk hire; travel expenses; printing and binding; main-
17 tenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and
18 grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and
19 repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for
20 the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel,
21 \$54,675, to be expended under the direction of the Gov-
22 ernor.

23 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
24 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,

1 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
2 of Alaska.

3 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
4 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
5 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
6 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
7 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
9 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
10 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
11 burial, and other expenses, \$291,700: *Provided*, That
12 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
13 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
14 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
15 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal
16 year 1947: *Provided further*, That so much of this
17 sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
18 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
19 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
20 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
21 shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
22 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
23 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
24 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-

1 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
2 of such person.

3 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
4 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$140,000,
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
10 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to
11 be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June
12 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and
13 binding, \$2,252,900, to be immediately available, of which
14 \$72,000 shall be available for surveys and plans for new
15 construction and \$1,020,000 for new construction, and no
16 expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and
17 plans and for new construction in excess of three times the
18 amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like
19 expenditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to
20 transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and with-
21 out charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use
22 by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the
23 Alaska Highway.

24 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction

1 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$500,000, to be imme-
2 diately available.

3 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the
4 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1947 shall be avail-
5 able, and continue available until expended, for all expenses
6 necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad,
7 including maintenance, operation, and improvements of
8 railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river
9 steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tribu-
10 taries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of oceangoing
11 or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement
12 with other branches of the Government service, for the
13 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transporta-
14 tion of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary,
15 for the benefit and development of industries and travel affect-
16 ing territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance
17 and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities
18 for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley Na-
19 tional Park, including the purchase (not to exceed two busses
20 and one station wagon), maintenance, repair, and opera-
21 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as au-
22 thorized by the Act of March 29, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 353a) ;
23 stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages
24 arising from operations, including claims of employees of the

1 railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident
2 on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited
3 to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in con-
4 nection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value;
5 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
6 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
7 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
8 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
9 \$6,200 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
10 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1947, and no
11 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
12 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
13 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
14 \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of
15 such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That there are hereby transferred to the
17 Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other
18 agency of the United States Government having title thereto,
19 ten of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered to the
20 United States Government for use on any American or for-
21 eign railroad in connection with the war, such locomotives to
22 be selected regardless of present location by a representative
23 of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without exchange
24 of funds except for the cost of transportation from the point
25 of shipment to the Territory of Alaska.

1 The following appropriations herein made shall be
2 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
3 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
4 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
5 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
6 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
7 Railroad appropriated fund".

8 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

9 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
10 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
11 \$6,440, and the private secretary to the Governor \$4,383;
12 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
13 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$23,800, to be expended
14 by the Governor.

15 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
16 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
17 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
18 1930, \$47,200.

19 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

20 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to
21 the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
22 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v),
23 travel expenses, printing and binding; repair, preservation
24 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of
25 water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, main-

1 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
2 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal
3 services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and
4 electricity necessary in the operation of Government House
5 at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix,
6 \$184,640, to be expended by and under the direction of
7 the Governor.

8 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in
9 the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and
10 other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant
11 industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in prac-
12 tical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus,
13 and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other neces-
14 sary expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$39,800, to be
16 expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

17 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

18 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
19 nance of the southwestern power transmission system, market-
20 ing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses
21 connected therewith; including hire, maintenance, repair and
22 operation of passenger automobiles, and printing and bind-
23 ing; \$100,000.

24 Construction: For construction of transmission lines,
25 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative

1 expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten
2 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and
3 operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding;
4 \$3,198,000.

5 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work
6 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-
7 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-
8 propelled vehicles and equipment.

9 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available
10 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of
11 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up
12 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-
13 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That ap-
14 propriations herein made available for the purchase of pas-
15 senger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the exception
16 of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to exceed
17 \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of used or
18 Federal surplus motor vehicles.

19 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
20 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
21 1947 in the field service of the Department for periods of
22 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
23 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

24 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following
25 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-

1 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
2 members of societies or associations concerned with their
3 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
4 Secretary, \$400; Grazing Service, \$300; Petroleum Conser-
5 vation Division, \$100; General Land Office, \$300; Bureau
6 of Indian Affairs, \$2,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$3,500;
7 Geological Survey, \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000; Na-
8 tional Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife Service,
9 \$2,500; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all
10 bureaus), \$1,000.

11 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel
12 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available
13 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-
14 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of
15 duty in Alaska, and return.

16 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
21 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
22 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
23 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
25 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
5 shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be
6 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
7 one year and a day, or both: *Provided further*, That the
8 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
9 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
10 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
11 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
12 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
13 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
14 ship in any organization.

15 SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appro-
16 priations contained in this Act shall be available for expendi-
17 ture for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a
18 total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for tele-
19 grams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in
20 the items "communication services", as set forth in the
21 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not
22 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treas-
23 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 SEC. 9. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
25 able for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of

1 reference, and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in
2 completing broken sets, for use at the seat of government,
3 and payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
4 for library membership in societies or associations which
5 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
6 lower than to subscribers who are not members: *Provided*,
7 That expenditures for the foregoing purposes for the follow-
8 ing bureaus and offices shall not exceed the following
9 amounts: Office of the Secretary, \$4,000; Petroleum Con-
10 servation Division, \$350; Division of Geography, \$300;
11 Grazing Service (including headquarters at Salt Lake City),
12 \$625; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian Af-
13 fairs (including headquarters at Chicago), \$500; Bureau
14 of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Bureau
15 of Mines, \$1,500; National Park Service (including head-
16 quarters at Chicago), \$1,500; and Soil and Moisture Con-
17 servation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

18 SEC. 10. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages,
20 salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any
21 new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance
22 of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of
23 the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in
24 Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15,
25 1943.

1 SEC. 11. During the fiscal year 1947, the Secretary
2 may delegate to the Under Secretary and the Assistant
3 Secretaries the power to authorize changes in official sta-
4 tions of officers and employees and the payment of expenses
5 of travel and transportation of household goods in connection
6 with such change of official stations.

7 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Interior De-
8 partment Appropriation Act, 1947".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
the Interior for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma

MAY 7, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY 7, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6335]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1947.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, including the Fine Arts Commission, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1947, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, together with the increases or decreases recommended in the bill, as compared with the 1946 appropriations and 1947 estimates.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found in the 1947 Budget, the estimates being set forth in detail beginning on page 361 of the Budget. In addition thereto supplemental estimates totaling \$6,046,570, contained in

House Document No. 493, were considered by the committee in connection with the bill.

A summary of the totals in the afore-mentioned tabulation follows:

The Budget estimates for 1947 total.....	\$346, 765, 830. 00
The committee recommends in the bill.....	174, 652, 579. 00

This is a reduction under the estimates of...	172, 113, 251. 00
The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease under the 1946 appropriations, including Pay Act funds, of.....	24, 201, 248. 69

The decrease in the bill of \$24,201,248.69 under 1946 appropriations is due to the committee's determination to reduce requests for funds to the minimum and also to the supplemental appropriation of \$81,462,300 for the Bureau of Reclamation for the current year included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for expediting construction on numerous reclamation projects as part of the postwar development and food-production program.

Due to events which have occurred since the 1947 estimates for reclamation were prepared a very considerable portion of the large supplemental appropriation for reclamation construction will not be required during the current fiscal year and will continue available into the fiscal year 1947, thus making possible substantial reductions in the 1947 estimates for reclamation.

REDUCTIONS IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

The reduction of \$172,113,251 in the Budget estimates as recommended by the committee is accounted for by the earnest and determined effort of the committee to effect reductions wherever possible and to the urgent need for retrenchment in Government expenditures. The unprecedented reduction in an Interior Department budget, amounting nearly to 50 percent, is to a considerable extent made possible by the shortage of lumber, steel, and many other supplies and materials essential to the construction of buildings, dams, roads and other structures, for which a total of \$221,764,644 was requested in the Budget estimates. The recent joint order of the Housing Expediter, Mr. Wyatt, and the Chief of the Civilian Production Administration, Mr. Small, providing that building materials should be restricted primarily to use in connection with housing for veterans undoubtedly will place a sharp curb on practically all building construction and strengthens the position of the committee in its action in recommending what might otherwise appear to be drastic and unduly severe reductions.

The committee is pleased to be able to call attention to the fact that it has effected a reduction in the estimates for every bureau and office in the bill and that in every instance the reduction is a very substantial one. The following table gives a summary of the Budget estimates, the amounts contained in the bill, and the decreases recommended by the committee:

Reductions in estimates for 1947 recommended by committee

Activity	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount in bill for 1947	Decrease
Secretary's office-----	\$4, 373, 200	\$3, 805, 206	—\$567, 994
Commission of Fine Arts-----	11, 900	7, 926	—3, 974
Bonneville Power Administration-----	19, 791, 000	9, 000, 000	—10, 791, 000
High Commissioner, Philippine Islands-----	(1)	(1)	-----
Grazing Service-----	1, 784, 500	425, 000	—1, 359, 500
General Land Office-----	3, 682, 700	2, 958, 374	—724, 326
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	42, 677, 085	33, 633, 787	—9, 043, 298
Bureau of Reclamation-----	166, 894, 055	72, 271, 475	—94, 622, 580
Geological Survey-----	13, 166, 000	7, 993, 445	—5, 172, 555
Bureau of Mines-----	20, 231, 400	11, 298, 439	—8, 932, 961
National Park Service-----	33, 893, 215	18, 092, 963	—15, 800, 252
Fish and Wildlife Service-----	11, 108, 275	8, 235, 249	—2, 872, 026
Territories-----	5, 829, 500	3, 632, 715	—2, 196, 785
Southwestern Power Administra- tion-----	23, 323, 000	3, 298, 000	—20, 025, 000
Grand total-----	346, 765, 830	174, 652, 579	—172, 113, 251

¹ Unexpended balance for 1946 continued available during 1947.

Permanent appropriations, general, special and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continue as such until modified or discontinued. It is estimated that total expenditures under these funds will amount to \$26,023,741 for the fiscal year 1946 and that \$22,789,293 will be required during the fiscal year 1947, a decrease of \$3,234,448.

NEED FOR ECONOMY IN DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES

In years past the committee has not hesitated to criticize inefficiency and gross extravagance in certain agencies of the Department of the Interior. Some improvement has been made during the past year in one or two of the agencies but considerable further improvement must be made if the Department is to place its house in order. During the war the committee and the Congress permitted certain activities of the Department to make mushroom expansion because of the fact that they were performing work essential to the war effort. It feels, however, that the time has come when expenditures must be curtailed to the greatest possible extent to the end that there will not be consistently mounting appropriations for the various bureaus and agencies. The tremendous and unprecedented increase in Budget estimates for the Department of the Interior both in total appropriations and in man-years cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be justified.

The committee is hopeful that under the dynamic leadership of Secretary Krug the Department will be placed on a more efficient basis, and that he will replace inefficiency and extravagance in certain agencies with economy and efficiency.

CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The bill as reported by the committee contains several important consolidations, the most far-reaching being a complete reorganization and redistribution of appropriation language and funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As presented in the bill the appropriations for this Bureau from Treasury funds are contained in 26 appropriation paragraphs as contrasted with a total of nearly 200 general fund appropriations and limitations in prior appropriation bills. It is believed that this revised appropriation structure will provide a more practical and understandable legal basis for the activities of the Bureau and give the Congress, the Department, and the country a better picture of the programs for education, health, welfare, and so forth, as provided for Indians who depend upon the Federal Government for assistance.

The bill includes additional minor consolidations under the National Park Service, the General Land Office and one or two other Bureaus which are recommended by the committee as a forward step in streamlining appropriation language.

The committee is of the opinion that such consolidations as are essential now have been made and that future bills should be patterned on substantially the same basis as the present bill. In other words, it is felt that there has been an unprecedented shifting of appropriation paragraphs in recent years and that now there should be a pause in order that appropriation items may not lose their identity and result in confusion rather than simplification.

REVENUES OF THE DEPARTMENT

The committee is glad to report that during 1945 the net revenues of the Department, exclusive of trust funds, reached an all-time high of nearly \$80,000,000. It is estimated that the Department's revenues will drop slightly in 1946 and 1947, due to the loss of business by the Alaska Railroad and the loss of power loads by the Bonneville Power Administration after the war. It is expected that there will be an upward trend in revenues in 1948. The committee wishes to reemphasize its former recommendation that every effort be exerted to the end that revenues will equal departmental operating expenditures.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries, Office of the Secretary.—The bill includes \$1,243,063 for this office, which is \$31,677 less than current-year requirements and \$106,937 less than the Budget estimates. The amounts for positions disallowed by the committee are set forth under appropriate headings in the following break-down:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Office of Land Utilization.....	\$12, 104
Suggestions Committee.....	5, 120
Division of Power.....	37, 703
Division of Information.....	8, 840
Division of Budget and Administrative Management.....	26, 283
Division of Administrative Services.....	16, 887
Total.....	106, 937

In connection with the reduction in the Division of Power, two positions presently authorized but unfilled have been eliminated by the committee. The positions referred to are the general counsel and the Chief of the Branch of Marketing and Operations, each at \$8,750. The committee has allowed two new positions in the office of the Chief Clerk, an administrative assistant, CAF-11, for which \$3,440 is provided on a part-year basis, and an assistant chief, Accounting Division, CAF-9, for which \$2,912 is allowed on a part-year basis.

Solicitor's Office.—In recommending \$251,278 for the Office of the Solicitor the committee has provided funds on the same basis as for the current year, with the addition of \$13,331 to provide for reallocations and within-grade promotions. The reduction of \$15,722 in the estimates represents the denial of all requests for new positions.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions.—A reduction of \$25,489 is recommended in the estimate of \$167,200 for this Division, all new positions and additional funds to restore certain positions to a full-time basis being disallowed with the exception of two positions for work in connection with the Pacific area, consisting of one CAF-12 employee and one clerk-stenographer, CAF-4, both positions being provided on a part-year basis. The Department's responsibilities in the Pacific area make it necessary to provide additional personnel to advise the Secretary and to support and assist field staffs in that part of the world.

Petroleum Conservation Division.—The bill includes \$216,908 for this Division, which is a reduction of \$30,092 in the Budget estimates and \$18,796 in excess of current year requirements. The reduction recommended consists of the denial of \$25,478 for new positions, \$1,000 for travel, \$114 for supplies and materials, and \$3,500 for equipment.

Division of Geography.—In allowing a total of \$12,956 for this work the committee proposes a reduction of \$69,044 in the Budget estimate of \$82,000. The amount recommended by the committee (\$12,956) is considerably in excess of the total provided for this activity prior to the war, when funds slightly in excess of \$8,000 were provided annually for the work. The committee believes that appropriations for this as well as other agencies should return to a sum approximating prewar levels. Also, it wishes to point out that if additional work in connection with military matters is essential, funds can and undoubtedly will be transferred from the Army, as is being done during the current year.

Soil and moisture conservation operations.—The committee is of the opinion that substantially all funds provided for this work should be spent in the field where the actual work of conservation must be performed. It has allowed an increase of \$186,430 over current year

requirements for operations in the field, but it has reduced funds available for departmental work to a figure below the current year authorization. The work for which this organization is responsible is of tremendous importance, especially to the western part of the country, and the committee believes that the present program as carried on under the direction of Mr. Lee Muck is showing marked improvement and will produce results of real and lasting benefit in the future.

Contingent expenses.—In recommending a decrease of \$16,540 in the estimate for contingent expenses the committee has specifically disallowed a proposed increase of \$8,440 for the suggestions system, which was inaugurated during the current year and for which \$12,500 is provided in the bill.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

The bill provides a total of \$7,926 for expenses of this Commission which will permit operation on the same basis as the current year, an increase of \$286 being provided for promotions.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is charged with the duty of distributing power generated at Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River. During the war this organization performed an outstanding service to the Nation in providing continuous power essential in connection with atomic-bomb production operations in the Hanford area, adjacent to the Columbia River in Washington. During the fiscal year 1945 plants in the Northwest produced one-third of the Nation's aluminum output, and during that same year war industries served directly by the Bonneville Power Administration accounted for an over-all consumption of 5,546,277,000 kilowatt-hours of Columbia River energy.

The committee considered estimated requirements totaling \$21,173,069 for this agency and recommends a total of \$12,506,400, of which \$9,000,000 is included in the bill as a direct appropriation, the remainder consisting of an unobligated balance to be carried forward from the current fiscal year and estimated at \$3,506,400. The 1947 program as approved by the committee is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
System projects to be carried forward from 1946 and prior years on a 3-year basis.....	\$5, 724, 000
Detroit-Chemawa project, 115-kilovolt line.....	1, 287, 000
Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam project, 115-kilovolt line.....	950, 000
Feeder-line extensions, service to customers, and miscellaneous capital additions.....	500, 000
Advance surveys and design.....	150, 000
Tools and equipment purchases.....	200, 000
Total, projects, fiscal year 1947.....	8, 811, 000
Operation, maintenance, marketing, and administration.....	3, 695, 400
Total recommended, fiscal year 1947.....	12, 506, 400
Less unobligated balance available in 1947.....	3, 506, 400
Total direct appropriation in bill.....	9, 000, 000

The committee has eliminated proposed language in this item which would authorize the purchase of transmission lines. Provision is made for construction of the Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam transmission line as a 115-kilovolt line. The committee is advised that a line of that voltage will meet all requirements and can be constructed at a saving of \$310,000 under the original estimated cost of a higher-volt line. The committee also has approved the proposed construction of the Detroit-Chemawa transmission line as a 115-kilovolt project and has disapproved construction of the Colfax-Spokane 115-kilovolt line, a part of the 1946 and prior years program which it does not regard as essential at the present time. The committee has allowed the proposal contained in House Document 493, which would provide \$90,000 additional for increased pay of hourly employees and payment of unemployment compensation for certain hourly employees, but is of the opinion that this sum should be absorbed within the total of \$3,695,400 being provided for operation and maintenance, in view of the slowing up of the extension of power lines to new areas which undoubtedly will result from the shortage of building supplies and materials of all types and the demand for such materials in connection with veterans' housing.

GRAZING SERVICE

During hearings on the 1946 appropriation bill representatives of the Grazing Service were questioned at length as to the ever-increasing demand for additional funds for operation and maintenance and the inability or unwillingness of the Department to increase grazing fees. In its report on the 1946 bill the committee called attention to the statement of the author of the Taylor Grazing Act, the late Edward T. Taylor, a former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who, in appearing before the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys on April 20, 1934, quoted a former Secretary of the Interior as stating he could administer 173,000,000 acres for \$150,000 a year in conjunction with the Forest Service. The committee also called attention to the fact that fees collected of 1 cent per month for sheep and 5 cents per month for cattle, in most areas, was out of line with fees charged by other persons or agencies leasing such lands and recommended an adjustment of grazing fees, to the end that the service would be self-supporting, as was originally intended.

When representatives of the Service appeared in connection with the 1947 estimates, the committee was shocked to learn that no increase in fees had been put into effect and that, apparently, there was no intention on the part of the Department to do so. The Budget estimates propose a total appropriation of \$1,784,500, or \$490,530 in excess of current year appropriations. In view of the unsatisfactory situation referred to above, the committee feels obligated to limit the amounts recommended for the next fiscal year to the revenues collected through the levying of fees, and it has based its recommendations on the estimated fees which will be collected during the fiscal year 1946, which is \$850,000. Fifty percent of this sum is paid to the States in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the basic act. This leaves a total of \$425,000 available for administration, range improvements, and leasing of grazing lands, which the committee has distributed

proportionately among the items in the bill. The item for fire fighting, currently contained in the bill as a separate item, is provided for in the appropriation for salaries and expenses; and the committee has eliminated all funds, and language, intended for use in connection with travel, per diem, and other expenses of members of advisory committees of local stockmen. Attention is called to the fact that the General Land Office has administered section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act within its income, in contrast with the Grazing Service, which consistently has requested and received sums considerably in excess of its revenues.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

This Office has charge of the surveying of public lands, and the leasing or allotment of such lands under laws designed to insure proper development of coal, oil, gas, and other mineral resources. As a result of these activities the Land Office has collected revenues from the sale of land, leases, permits, and so forth, totaling in excess of \$13,000,000 during the fiscal year 1945, an amount more than four times the appropriation recommended for its operation during the fiscal year 1947. The committee again wishes to commend this Office for its splendid showing in this connection.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the consolidation of the item for general expenses with the salary item and recommends a total of \$950,000 for this purpose which is \$25,990 in excess of 1946 requirements and \$125,000 less than the Budget estimate.

Surveying public lands.—In lieu of the estimate of \$750,000 for this activity the committee recommends \$494,602, which will permit continuation of survey work at the same rate as for the current year. The Budget proposal to permit the use of \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia has been denied due to housing conditions in the National Capital.

Salaries and expenses, Branch of Field Examination.—In recommending a decrease of \$10,500 in this estimate the committee has disallowed funds for the purchase of 15 passenger automobiles.

Oregon & California and Coos Bay grant lands.—The reduction of \$6,809 in the estimate of \$317,000 for this purpose is due to the denial of a proposed increase for personal services.

Protection and management of timber resources.—Including a supplemental estimate of \$48,000 in House Document 493, the committee considered a total estimate of \$474,000 and recommends \$433,455 for this purpose. Amounts disallowed by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Travel.....	\$2, 825
Communication services.....	525
Rents and utility services.....	200
Other contractual services.....	661
Equipment.....	12, 334
Fire protection, Alaska (H. Doc. 493).....	24, 000
Total.....	40, 545

In denying 50 percent of the increase proposed in House Document 493 for fire-protection work in Alaska the committee takes the posi-

tion that the Interior Department cannot assume responsibility for fire-protection work performed by the Army during the past several years, and that the need for such service has no doubt diminished with the substantial withdrawal of armed forces from the Territory.

Surveys and investigations.—The committee has disallowed all funds for this purpose with the exception of \$50,000 for such work in the Territory of Alaska. Members of the subcommittee who visited Alaska last summer are of the opinion that the possibility for agricultural development in the Territory is limited to certain areas and that veterans and others desiring to homestead should have the benefit of prior investigations by qualified personnel. These surveys, which the committee understands will be carried on under the able leadership of Mr. Robert K. Coote, will determine the feasibility of certain areas for settlement before the settler takes up a homestead, thus obviating insofar as possible the selection of areas unsuitable for such purposes.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

In recent years the committee has felt justified in leveling rather severe criticisms at this Bureau and has pointed out specific instances of inefficiency and lack of good administration at the top of the Indian Service. It has recommended streamlining of the Bureau with a view to securing increased efficiency and in the pending bill it has approved a consolidation of appropriation items which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advises will contribute to that end.

The present Commissioner has held office for about 1 year and the committee is of the opinion that he is endeavoring to improve conditions which had reached a low ebb under the administration of his predecessor. Some actual improvements have been made. The committee believes that many additional improvements must be effected before the Bureau is brought to an efficient level. It will expect the Commissioner, with the aid of a consolidated appropriation structure which he advocates, and with an improved spirit of cooperation under new leadership in the Department, to take the lead in raising the morale and efficiency of the Bureau.

During hearings on the 1946 bill, and when the proposed consolidation was first seriously considered by the committee last fall, the impression was given that with a consolidated appropriation structure the Bureau would be able to increase administrative efficiency and control and operate with the same or even less funds than were provided for the current year. The committee, therefore, was greatly surprised when it was confronted during recent hearings on the 1947 estimates with a budget reaching an all time high of \$42,677,085 or approximately \$11,000,000 in excess of 1946 requirements. The proposed increase involves additional personnel amounting to 1,869 man-years over and above the 9,934 man-years provided in the current law. The committee is unable to accede to the proposed increase and in most instances has eliminated the additional funds requested. The committee once again calls on the Indian Service to reduce expenditures rather than to increase demands for future appropriations.

The committee is particularly pleased with the action of the Bureau and the Budget in recommending the elimination and consolidation of many field offices and reducing the appropriation requested therefor, which the committee criticized in last year's report. The pro-

posals, which has been approved by the committee with a small reduction in the estimate, will reduce the total number of such offices from 41 to 5.

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration.—The reduction of \$274,600 in the estimate of \$3,274,600 for this purpose has been applied by the committee to the following items:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Classification of Indian assistants.....	\$52, 324
Increase in salaries of Indian police.....	29, 130
Increase in salaries of Indian judges.....	15, 640
Equipment.....	20, 500
Miscellaneous items.....	157, 006
 Total.....	 274, 600

Alaska Native Service.—This appropriation request, appearing in the bill for the first time in consolidated form, includes funds heretofore provided under separate items for education, medical relief, reindeer service, and loans to Indians. As in the case of other consolidations recommended by the committee, it is believed the new set-up will permit better administration and result in some economies.

It is estimated that of the total number of inhabitants in Alaska about one half or 32,000 are natives—Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The Indian Bureau appropriation supports a program that provides medical care, dental care, hospitalization, and other treatment to substantially the entire native population. During a recent visit to Alaska by the subcommittee in charge of the bill it was learned that more than 4,000 cases of tuberculosis exist primarily among the natives in the Territory, a large percentage of which require hospitalization, and that less than 300 beds are available for the care of such persons. On its return to Washington the subcommittee recommended that every effort be exerted by the Department to secure surplus or abandoned army or naval hospitals in the area which would afford some relief and regrets that it is unable to report any definite accomplishment up to the present time. However, it is understood that one or more prospective locations have or soon will be declared surplus and the Indian Bureau has sent representatives to Alaska to investigate these possibilities with a view to including authorization for the transfer of essential properties to the Indian Bureau for use before this bill is finally enacted.

The committee recommends that the Indian Bureau extend such aid and assistance as is necessary to the orphanage near Juneau which is operated by Minnie Field and referred to as the Minfield Home. The subcommittee, which visited this institution, is of the opinion that the founder of the home, Minnie Field, is performing a much needed service in caring for some 45 children, most of whom are under 10 years of age, and believes that the Bureau should encourage and assist this kindly and motherly matron to the end that this splendid institution will continue to be maintained permanently on an efficient basis.

While in Alaska during the past summer the subcommittee in charge of the bill had the pleasure of meeting and observing the work of Mr. Don C. Foster, general superintendent of the Alaska Native Service, who has occupied the position for approximately 1 year. Mr. Foster also appeared before the subcommittee during recent

hearings on the bill and gave valuable, first-hand information concerning the Alaska native service. He has impressed members on all occasions as being particularly well qualified to perform the duties of his office, that he is doing so in an exceptionally fine way, and members who know him have confidence that he will continue to reflect credit upon himself and the service.

The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$729,333 for this service and approves a substantial portion of the increases. Amounts disallowed by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Additional pay for foreign service.....	\$33, 215
Education of natives of Alaska.....	64, 395
Conservation of health.....	42, 642
Welfare and relief.....	35, 000
Conservation of resources.....	5, 140
Total.....	180, 392

In connection with the allowance of \$8,960 for two special employees for maintaining law and order the committee recommends that one such employee be assigned to cover the area in which the Indian village of Circle is located. Members of the committee who visited this area recently were advised that one large store in the village sold more liquor to natives than it did groceries, wearing apparel, and other necessities of life, there being no restriction on the sale of intoxicants to natives. The committee is aware of the fact that these enforcement officers will face many difficulties, but it regards the work as one of the most essential and necessary which the Bureau proposes to undertake. The committee is glad to note that the Bureau plans to take active steps in endeavoring to correct this tragic condition.

Indian education.—Adoption of the proposed consolidated budget provides a revolutionary change in the method of appropriating for Indian education in that funds for all schools are merged into one appropriation, resulting in the elimination of some eighteen separate items for certain schools and an additional item providing funds for education of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The committee considered estimates totaling \$10,311,470 for Indian education of which \$1,133,570 was submitted in a supplemental estimate—House Document 493. The supplemental estimate sets up a new standard of costs at the several types of schools where Indians are in attendance and proposes a general increase of 20 percent in recognition of the rise in commodity costs. The committee has allowed a total increase of \$1,000,000 for the above purpose, and for the further purpose of providing for increases in authorized enrollment at many such schools. The committee also recommends that the full amount in the supplemental estimate, \$43,200, be used for operation of two 5-day Navajo boarding school units. The committee is advised that educational facilities in this area are woefully lacking and urges that the Indian Bureau make every effort to improve the situation without delay. The committee is also advised that a special survey is being made, but it is disappointed that a program is not to be submitted until 1948. While it is recognized that the situation presents many difficult problems, which undoubtedly have become much worse during the war, there is no reason for the further delay of nearly 2 years in rectifying this deplorable and inexcusable situation.

Items or portions of items specifically disallowed by the committee are set forth below:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Classification of Indian assistants.....	\$400, 000
Emergency overtime.....	50, 000
Equipment.....	75, 000
Miscellaneous items.....	55, 900
H. Doc. 493 (supplemental).....	133, 570
Total	714, 470
Less restoration of funds for St. Francis (Rosebud).....	3, 000
Net reduction	711, 470

Conservation of health.—The bill includes \$5,930,570 for this purpose, which is \$839,000 less than the Budget estimate. The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$1,504,000 and allowed increases totaling \$665,000. A list of the decreases recommended by the committee follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Reclassification of nurses.....	\$99, 113
Classification of unclassified positions.....	355, 431
New positions:	
40-hour week.....	156, 500
Program expansion.....	47, 008
Equipment.....	132, 588
Miscellaneous.....	48, 360
Total	839, 000

Attention is called to the insertion by the committee of an appropriation of \$30,000 for improvement and equipment of a hospital building at Kayenta, Ariz., under the item "Construction of buildings and utilities." During hearings on the bill testimony was given to the effect that the Indian hospital at Kayenta had been closed during the war because of lack of doctors and nurses and that there is no hospital for Indians within a radius of many miles. Evidence presented to the committee discloses that the need for medical facilities in this area is particularly urgent. This Indian hospital should be reopened at the earliest possible date.

Attention is also called to the fact that the student nurses training school at the Kiowa Indian Hospital at Lawton, Okla., has only 14 students at this time, although it has capacity for approximately 40 girls. It was ascertained during the hearings that only 6 of these girls are from the Oklahoma area, despite the fact that approximately one-third of the Indian population of the country resides in that State. In view of the serious shortage of nurses, not only at Indian hospitals but in other hospitals throughout the country, the committee is of the opinion that with appropriate encouragement sufficient qualified Indian girls can be found to fill this school to capacity. The committee, therefore, urges that the Indian Service make a special effort to increase substantially the enrollment at this training school in the immediate future.

Welfare of Indians.—In recommending \$150,000 for welfare the committee proposes a reduction of \$600,000 in the Budget estimate,

it being of the opinion that the highly favorable employment situation which will undoubtedly prevail during the next fiscal year should enable the Bureau to reduce this program to the amount recommended. Also, the committee is opposed to the appointment of additional social workers as proposed in the estimate and, in fact, is of the opinion that the existing personnel can and should be further reduced. A reduction in this personnel will provide additional funds for unemployables who may not be eligible for relief under State- and Federal-aid programs.

Management, Indian forest and range resources.—In recommending a total of \$704,728 for this purpose, the committee has disallowed all proposed increases with the exception of funds necessary for reallocations and within-grade promotions.

Agriculture and stock raising.—The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$223,627 for this purpose and recommends a total increase of \$55,963. Amounts denied by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Classification of Indian assistants-----	\$12, 400
Additional personnel-----	89, 080
Equipment-----	57, 950
Increased operation and maintenance costs-----	8, 234
Total-----	167, 664

Irrigation and drainage.—As recommended by the committee this item provides for the merging of 22 appropriation paragraphs for the operation and maintenance of irrigation projects. The committee has been supplied with full information as to each of these items and believes that their consolidation will in no way affect or lessen the control of the Congress over them. The committee considered an estimate of \$1,623,000 for operation and maintenance of these projects and recommends a total of \$1,575,000 for such purposes. Also, the committee has provided \$25,000 additional for operation and maintenance purposes on the Wapato project, Washington, which is urgently in need of more funds, making a total of \$1,600,000 for all projects. Of the total recommended, \$60,000 will be nonreimbursable, \$290,000 is reimbursable in accordance with existing law, and \$1,250,000 will be obtained from receipts collected from the operation of the projects.

Construction, irrigation systems.—The committee considered estimates totaling \$1,104,250 for this purpose and has allowed \$743,825, proportionate reductions being made in each item with the exception of the Colorado River project in Arizona, where a reduction of \$300,000 in the estimate of \$500,000 is recommended. The committee is of the opinion that the shortage of building and other materials justifies the reduction in the latter item, which is approximately in proportion to other cuts made in reclamation items, and that the difficulty in securing materials will slow up construction on the smaller projects. Authorization for the use of funds for the preparation of raw reservation land for irrigation farming is denied by the committee and it is suggested the Indian Bureau request legislation on this subject as has been done by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Construction of buildings and utilities.—During hearings on this item the committee requested the Indian Bureau to furnish a list of

the most urgent projects provided for in the estimate of \$1,350,000 and the Bureau has submitted a list of such projects, eliminating all but the most essential. The amount recommended in the bill for this purpose is \$875,300, which is \$474,700 less than the Budget estimate, and is in accordance with the priority list submitted by the Indian Bureau with the exception of \$30,000 for improvement and equipment of a hospital building at Kayenta, Ariz., heretofore mentioned. This latter sum has been added to the bill to meet an urgent need for hospital facilities in the Navajo Country. Except in extreme emergencies the committee feels that construction projects in the Indian Service should be delayed until the housing for veterans has been eased to a considerable extent.

Indian tribal funds.—In prior appropriation acts Indian tribal-fund appropriations were inserted at numerous points in the Indian Bureau section of the bill and often caused confusion and misunderstanding as to whether they were appropriations from Federal funds or from funds belonging to the Indians. Under the consolidation recommended by the committee all such items are included at the end of the Indian Bureau section. It is believed this arrangement of items will give the Congress a clearer understanding of the picture and assist the Department in its administration of the law.

The committee has allowed \$190,000 of a Budget request totaling \$250,000 for administration of Indian tribal affairs and also has approved a request by representatives of the Indian Bureau that \$23,320 additional be included for expenses of administering the affairs and property of several Indian tribes, a break-down of this latter request appearing at page 1023, part I of the hearings.

The Budget estimate of \$212,000 for support of the Klamath Agency has been reduced to \$106,000 by the committee. The committee heard the testimony of two delegates representing the tribe, in which it was pointed out by one of the witnesses that appropriations for this agency had increased from about \$50,000 per annum 10 years ago to a request for \$212,000 in the pending Budget. Both witnesses testified that the proposed 10-year program for the expenditure of tribal funds, if carried out, would result in a sizable deficit in such funds at the end of the 10-year period. In view of this situation it is believed a sharp reduction in the amount recommended is fully justified.

The committee has disallowed a request for the appropriation of \$350,000, as set forth in House Document 493, which would provide for the development of the Hot Springs Enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana, it being of the opinion that the shortage of building materials makes this project unjustifiable at the present time.

The committee heard representatives of the Osage Tribal Council who opposed the appropriation of tribal funds in the sum of \$35,613 for the salary of certain employees of the agency. The committee was shocked to learn that the present administrative expense for this tribe, with an income of approximately \$2,000,000 per annum, is in excess of the amount provided when the tribe had an income from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per year. For example: The request of the Department for a charwoman to be paid out of tribal funds for the convenience of an employees' club, where a member of the tribe who is not an employee cannot enter without an invitation, is unjust,

inexcusable and, of course, has been denied by the committee. The committee gives notice that the Indian Service, hereafter, must be less extravagant and far more thrifty in the expenditure of funds belonging to this and other Indian tribes. In reducing the estimate by \$27,473 the committee has acceded to the request of the tribal representatives with the exception of the salaries of the superintendent and a legal clerk (total \$8,140), which are continued as tribal-fund appropriations.

At the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs during hearings on the bill the committee has added \$75,000 to the tribal fund item for the purchase and lease of lands, making a total of \$220,000 available for this purpose. The increase of \$75,000, which has been requested by tribal resolutions, will provide \$25,000 for the Flathead Indians in Montana and \$50,000 for the Colville Indians in Washington.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Reclamation primary purpose of projects.—The committee has reminded the Bureau of Reclamation in previous reports that the reclaiming of arid lands by the construction of reclamation projects is and always has been the primary reason for the establishment of the Bureau of Reclamation and that the installation of hydroelectric power is a secondary and incidental consideration. When Secretary Krug appeared before the committee it was particularly concerned as to his views on this question. The committee feels that the Secretary has taken a fair position on the subject and trusts that in the future power development in connection with reclamation projects will receive only the consideration to which it is entitled under basic law. For the further information of the House, the position of Secretary Krug as set forth in the hearings in reply to questions by the chairman of the subcommittee on this subject are reproduced as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I take it from the latter part of your statement that merely because you were associated with the TVA for some time—and I think it is generally conceded that you did a magnificent job with the TVA—it is not your position that the development of power in connection with irrigation and reclamation projects is the prime purpose of those projects; that irrigation and reclamation should be the primary consideration and that power is a secondary consideration so far as reclamation projects are concerned.

Secretary KRUG. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Would you care to elucidate a little further on that?

Secretary KRUG. I feel that the basic purpose of the project as conceived by Congress at the time that it was authorized must dominate and that if power is to be developed to help defray part of the cost of such projects, it should remain a secondary position. It is necessary to give scrupulous care not only to design and construction of a multipurpose project, but also to its operation to make certain that that is done.

Enlargement and increased cost of reclamation projects.—The enlargement of projects without specific authorization by the Congress and the increased cost of existing projects as originally planned have given the committee real concern. As an example, the Central Valley project in California, which originally was estimated to cost \$170,000,000 is now estimated to cost \$384,314,000, and the committee has received reports that the ultimate cost of the project may reach a total of \$1,800,000,000. Other projects which could be cited present a similar situation. The committee is strongly of the opinion

that no project should be enlarged or broadened to take in new or additional features beyond those in the original plans without specific authorization by the Congress. The committee is also strongly of the opinion that where there has been substantial increase in the cost of a project due to increased construction costs, which may endanger repayment of the construction charges, the Congress should be advised accordingly, in order that it may take appropriate action including additional authorization if found necessary.

Reclamation repayment contracts.—The committee calls to the attention of the Congress and the Bureau of Reclamation the unsatisfactory situation with respect to enforcement of repayment obligations of water users on projects where serious delinquencies exist. The committee feels that the Bureau, which is a trustee of Federal funds invested in reclamation projects, has a grave responsibility for enforcing repayments under existing contracts and requiring repayment contracts where water is now being delivered without contracts, and it regrets that the record is not too favorable in this connection. The committee has called on the Commissioner of Reclamation to take steps immediately (a) to enforce collections under existing contracts; (b) to effect repayment contracts where water is now being delivered without contracts; and (c) to present a full report on the financial status of each project at hearings on the 1948 bill, stating what has been done to remedy unsatisfactory conditions through amendatory contracts or other action.

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices).—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for this purpose which is \$1,500,000 less than the Budget estimate. In considering a supplemental estimate for this purpose in connection with the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, the committee was advised by the Bureau that its goal was an organization which would require an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for salaries and expenses. Although the committee stated in its report at that time that it was opposed to a force which required even approximately such an amount, the Bureau, in the current hearings has restated its goal as being \$6,000,000. The committee is definitely not in accord with this program and believes that an appropriation of \$4,000,000 during the next fiscal year is entirely sufficient. The committee is further convinced that its position is sound by an examination of the break-down of the Bureau under this heading which contains a fantastic request for 72 employees for the Division of Information at an annual cost of more than \$250,000. The committee has inserted a provision in the bill limiting all expenditures by the Bureau for this purpose to not more than \$125,000.

General investigations.—The bill includes \$3,250,000 for this work, which is \$7,750,000 less than the Budget estimate. While the amount recommended gives the impression that a drastic reduction has been made, the committee wishes to point out that it actually is considerably more than was provided for this purpose in prewar years and that a substantial additional sum in the form of an unexpended balance undoubtedly will be carried forward into the next fiscal year.

Columbia Basin project, operation and maintenance.—In effecting a reduction of \$169,900 in the estimate of \$1,259,900 for operation and maintenance of the power features of this project the committee has disallowed \$39,900 for repairs and replacements to buildings and has made a cut of \$130,000 in the proposed increase for normal operation

and maintenance. While the committee was advised that this item might be included in the bill as a direct appropriation from the reclamation fund, it has deferred such action until the matter has been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Reduction in funds requested for construction.—During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that as of January 1, 1946, there was an unexpended balance of \$135,376,308 available for the construction of reclamation projects. If the 1947 estimate of \$147,330,000 for construction from all funds is added to that balance it will be seen that a total of \$282,706,308 would be available for construction purposes during the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1946. The committee is convinced that such an enormous sum, which is many times prewar appropriations for this purpose, is not warranted or necessary at this time and it has grave doubts that the Bureau could expend funds approaching such a total during the 18-month period. This conviction has been doubly strengthened by the recent order giving priority to veterans' housing insofar as the purchase of building materials is concerned. With this background the committee called upon the Commissioner of Reclamation to submit a revised construction program giving his best estimate of where savings approximating 50 percent could be made with the least hardship. The Commissioner reluctantly has complied with the request of the committee, suggesting that all reductions be made in construction items. The committee has approved the program as outlined in the Commissioner's letter, insofar as reductions in construction items are concerned, with the exception of the estimates for the Kings River project, California, and water conservation and utility projects which have been eliminated from the bill. A break-down showing the budget estimate for each project and the amount recommended by the committee is set forth below:

Project	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee
Reclamation fund, special fund:		
Construction:		
San Luis project, Colorado-----	\$1, 500, 000	\$650, 410
Boise project, Idaho, Payette division--	2, 573, 000	1, 115, 660
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson ranch--	2, 847, 000	1, 234, 475
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	1, 000, 000	433, 605
Palisades project, Idaho-----	1, 500, 000	650, 410
Sun River project, Montana-----	96, 000	41, 625
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-----	831, 800	360, 675
Tucumcari project, New Mexico-----	1, 738, 000	753, 605
Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma-----	2, 080, 000	901, 900
Deschutes project, Oregon-----	1, 300, 000	563, 685
Klamath project, Oregon-----	500, 000	216, 800
Provo River project, Utah-----	3, 102, 000	1, 345, 040
Ogden River project, Utah-----	62, 000	26, 885
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division-----	1, 440, 600	624, 650
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	500, 000	216, 800
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	1, 500, 000	650, 410

Project	Budget estimate	Amount recommended by committee
Reclamation fund, special fund—Continued		
Construction—Continued		
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division-----	\$800, 000	\$346, 885
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division-----	136, 000	58, 970
Subtotal construction, reclamation fund-----	23, 506, 400	10, 192, 490
General fund, construction:		
Gila project, Arizona-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$867, 210
Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada-----	15, 000, 000	6, 504, 070
Central Valley project, California-----	25, 000, 000	10, 840, 120
Kings River project, California-----	200, 000	(¹)
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	15, 000, 000	6, 504, 075
Hungry Horse project, Montana-----	2, 000, 000	867, 210
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	30, 000, 000	13, 008, 145
Total, general fund, construction-----	89, 200, 000	38, 590, 830
Water-conservation and utility projects-----	3, 340, 000	(¹)
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	1, 000, 000	433, 605
Missouri River Basin-----	23, 783, 600	10, 312, 685
Colorado River Dam fund:		
Boulder Canyon, construction-----	1, 000, 000	433, 605
All-American Canal-----	5, 500, 000	2, 384, 825
Total other funds-----	34, 623, 600	13, 564, 720
Grand total all funds, construction-----	147, 330, 000	62, 348, 040

¹ Entire estimate eliminated by committee as not being justified under present conditions.

The total reduction recommended in the construction items set forth above is \$84,981,960.

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada.—In connection with this project the committee has specifically denied funds for the construction of the following transmission lines and substations: Tucson-Deming interconnection, \$100,000; Wickenburg extension, \$100,000; second Parker-Gila line, \$600,000; and other miscellaneous extensions, \$70,000.

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.—Of the reduction of \$8,495,925 recommended in connection with this project, \$2,000,000 is due specifically to the denial of funds for transmission lines and substations, which a majority of the subcommittee in charge of the bill believes are not required at the present time.

Columbia Basin project, Washington.—In recommending a reduction of \$16,991,855 in the estimate for this project the committee has eliminated an estimate for \$2,600,000 for the proposed Mason City

addition to Coulee Dam, which, if allowed, would ultimately cost at least \$7,770,000, and provide for 450 housing units. The committee is not in favor of a permanent town being built in Mason City by the Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed in the program presented by Bureau representatives during hearings on the bill, at which time it was pointed out that the Bureau proposed to construct homes that would cost approximately \$8,000 each. The committee is of the opinion that there are and will continue to be provided a sufficient number of permanent homes in the area to meet the permanent needs in that territory and that such temporary demand as may exist in the vicinity of Coulee Dam should be met by the construction of temporary quarters, including the use of prefabricated temporary homes, demountable housing and trailers, and it is advised that approximately 400 such units are now being installed at Mason City. The committee has no objection to the installation of such temporary quarters, but it is definitely and unalterably opposed to the Government going into the business of erecting permanent homes in connection with the building of this or other reclamation projects. The committee further is of the opinion that the construction of permanent housing in the area should be left to private enterprise.

Fort Peck project, Montana.—In recommending a total cut of \$566,395 in the estimate of \$1,000,000 for this project the committee has specifically disallowed the following transmission lines, substations, and the purchase of facilities:

Missouri River district:		Reduction
Lines to distribution substations.....		\$110, 000
Distribution substations.....		130, 000
Purchase of Indian Service facilities.....		59, 000
Milk River district:		
Lines to distribution substations.....		75, 000
Distribution substations.....		125, 288
Total.....		499, 288

Missouri River Basin.—The committee, in recommending a reduction of \$13,470,915 in the estimate has specifically disallowed funds requested for the following transmission lines: Designs, specifications, and construction, Thermopolis-Boysen Dam, 115-kilovolt transmission line, \$60,000; and field data and surveys, \$75,000, designs and specifications, \$44,000, and initial construction, \$481,000, on the Sidney, Nebraska-Gering, Nebraska, 115-kilovolt line. A majority of the subcommittee in charge of the bill felt that the evidence was inconclusive as to the urgent need for these lines at the present time.

All-American Canal, Coachella branch.—The attention of the committee was called to the possibility that the Coachella branch of the all-American canal, which has now been constructed to a point where it enters the boundaries of the Coachella Valley County water district, may not have progressed this summer to a point where water can be served to lands which face an acute water crisis. The committee recognizes the possibilities that the Reclamation Bureau may find it necessary to construct a pipe line from the unfinished canal to the critical area, to avoid disastrous losses this summer. The committee is of the opinion that if the appropriation made in this bill is available and the law is broad enough to enable the Bureau to con-

struct such a pipe line, that it should be constructed, the cost to be reimbursable as a part of the construction cost of the project, and that the line be constructed so as to be useful as a part of the project works when the canal is fully completed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During the war period the Geological Survey devoted a very considerable portion of its time to the location of deposits of minerals and ores needed in connection with the war, and it performed other valuable services in connection with mapping, gaging streams, and so forth, all of which were justified on the basis of "national defense." In view of the fact that the war is ended to all intents and purposes, the committee is shocked to find that this agency has asked for a very substantial increase over and above wartime appropriations. The Budget estimates presented to the committee total \$13,166,000, or about \$5,400,000 more than current appropriations. An even more striking example of skyrocketing appropriations can be given by calling attention to prewar appropriations for this agency, which were slightly in excess of \$3,000,000 in the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. In recommending a total reduction of \$5,172,555 in the estimates for this activity, the committee believes that it has been extremely generous, and it is firmly opposed to an increase in such funds above the amounts recommended in the bill.

Salaries and expenses.—In considering a proposed increase of \$48,760 for this purpose, the committee has allowed such increase with the exception of a reduction of \$19,930 in the request for an additional \$39,930 for the Division of Distribution.

Topographic surveys.—The estimate of \$5,000,000 for this activity is an outstanding example of the ever-increasing demand for larger and larger appropriations which the committee has heretofore criticized in this report. In 1940 the appropriation for this purpose was \$725,000. The committee is at a loss to understand why this item should be increased approximately to seven times the 1940 appropriation, and it recommends substantial decreases, which are set forth below:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Cooperative activities.....	\$200, 000
Federal administration and operation.....	20, 000
Federal office projects.....	30, 000
Surveys:	
General economic purposes.....	495, 280
Columbia River Basin.....	500, 000
Revising existing maps.....	250, 000
Planimetric and topographic mapping of Alaska.....	75, 000
Equipment:	
Surveying and mapping instruments.....	537, 000
Trucks.....	287, 500
Total	2, 394, 780
Less funds for within-grade promotions.....	20, 900
Net reduction	2, 373, 880

Geologic surveys.—In recommending a reduction of \$1,263,500 for this activity the committee has provided for continuation of work at approximately the current year rate, the amount contained in the bill being \$11,700 in excess of 1946 requirements.

Gaging streams.—The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$1,027,100 for this work and has allowed an increase of \$136,445 above current year requirements. The reduction of \$890,655 in the Budget estimate is distributed as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Federal gaging stations.....	\$18, 200
Compact requirements.....	30, 000
Other public service.....	112, 000
Miscellaneous investigations and research.....	630, 000
Surplus property.....	100, 455
Total.....	890, 655

Printing and binding, and so forth.—The committee has reduced to approximately the current year level funds for the three subitems making up this appropriation. In connection with the item for engraving and printing, the committee has allowed the net base for 1947, plus \$35,000 for increases in the basic hourly wage rates as recommended in House Document 493.

BUREAU OF MINES

The committee once more calls attention to the greatly expanded requests for funds for this Bureau during the past several years. During the war period this agency, like the Geological Survey, performed outstanding services in the location and development of new ore reserves and carried on research and experimental work which resulted in the development of important new discoveries. In its report last year the committee indicated very clearly that with the conclusion of the war the Bureau should readjust itself to postwar operations and that several of its current activities should be eliminated or drastically curtailed.

The committee regrets to report that its recommendations in this connection have been completely ignored by the Bureau of Mines, and, apparently, with the acquiescence of the Bureau of the Budget. While it is true that activities set up as national defense measures have been eliminated, they reappear in the form of new requests for appropriations in amounts paralleling those justified solely on a war-time basis in previous years. The committee is strongly opposed to this unjustifiable procedure and recommends very substantial reductions in such requests. The committee believes that the Budget estimate of \$20,231,400, when compared with prewar appropriations of about \$2,500,000, is entirely out of line with the postwar needs and believes that its recommendation of \$11,298,439 will provide adequate funds for all Bureau requirements.

The reduction of \$8,932,961 in the Budget estimates has been distributed by the committee as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Salaries and expenses.....	\$19, 557
Investigating mine accidents.....	180, 224
Testing fuel.....	198, 900
Anthracite investigations.....	4, 000
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	3, 500, 000
Mineral-mining investigations.....	221, 500
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits.....	1, 400, 000
Coal investigations.....	250, 000
Oil and gas investigations.....	65, 000
Mining experiment stations.....	869, 180
Metallurgical research in pilot plants.....	1, 500, 000
Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh.....	15, 000
Economics of mineral industries.....	690, 000
Helium utilization and research.....	19, 600
Total.....	8, 932, 961

Testing fuel.—The committee considered proposed increases totaling \$281,436 under this heading and has denied all such requests with the exception of funds for within-grade promotions and \$75,000 of a proposed increase of \$150,000 for lignite and subbituminous coal investigations. During the current year \$29,884 is available for such investigations at Golden, Colo., and Grand Forks, N. Dak. The work has to do with experimentation in the gasification of subbituminous coal and lignite. The committee recommends that not less than \$55,000 of the increase be available for use at the two plants above referred to and that not exceeding \$20,000 may be used to test the feasibility of coking lignite coals in the Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana area.

Coal investigations.—The bill includes \$250,000 for this work which heretofore has been carried on to some extent under national defense appropriations. Of the amount recommended, a portion is provided for use in exploration of the Deep River coal mines area in North Carolina.

Oil and gas investigations.—The committee recommends a reduction of \$65,000 in this estimate, consisting of a cut of \$50,000 in the item for secondary recovery, \$10,000 under the heading "Thermodynamics of hydrocarbons," and \$5,000 in a proposed increase of \$30,000 for the experiment station at Bartlesville, Okla.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

War conditions caused a reduction in the number of visitors to national park areas from about 21,000,000 in 1941 to a low of less than 7,000,000 in 1943. However, removal of restrictions on the use of gasoline is expected to increase the number of visitors by several hundred percent over the 1943 level during the coming travel season. The committee appreciates this situation; and while it has made substantial reductions in construction items, it has allowed moderate increases in a number of operation and maintenance appropriations.

Concessions in national park areas.—Members of the committee who visited Yosemite National Park during the past summer were astounded to learn that the concessionaires at that park have a 20-year contract, which runs until 1952, and that the Government is receiving about \$5,000 per annum from the operators for the privilege of doing business although gross annual business has amounted to nearly \$3,000,000. The committee has made additional investigation into this and other concessions during hearings on the bill and is of the opinion that a virtual monopoly exists in many of the parks. While the Park Service takes the position that the public is being protected by the policy which it pursues in the granting of concessions, the committee is of the opinion that in many instances a more liberal policy in the consideration of applicants for concessions would result in reduced prices to the visiting public. The committee recommends that the Park Service take this matter under consideration with a view to putting the granting of concessions on a competitive basis for qualified bidders.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee considered proposed increases amounting to \$194,155 for this purpose and recommends reductions totaling \$136,143, of which \$9,212 represents funds requested for surveys carried forward into the 1947 base. The reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
New positions.....	\$90, 955
General expenses.....	5, 868
Printing and binding.....	21, 000
Plans and surveys.....	18, 320
Total.....	136, 143

Regional offices.—The bill includes a total of \$568,814 for this activity, which is an increase of \$164,814 over current year requirements and \$259,866 less than the budget figure. Reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
New positions.....	\$85, 061
Travel, expenses, supplies.....	15, 110
Equipment.....	3, 015
Plans and surveys.....	156, 680
Total.....	259, 866

National parks.—A total of \$2,384,584 is recommended for the operation and maintenance of national parks, which is \$19,359 in excess of 1946 requirements and \$929,416 below the estimate. Reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Fire protection.....	\$91, 073
New positions.....	591, 649
Equipment.....	246, 694
Total.....	929, 416

During hearings on the bill the question of the disposition of surplus water available for baths at Hot Springs National Park was considered by the committee. The Park Service admits that a surplus exists but contends that no persons have been prevented from securing baths

due to a shortage of facilities. The committee believes that so long as there is surplus water available any responsible party desiring to apply for and make use of such surplus should be permitted to do so with the understanding that existing facilities shall be given priority, and the committee further recommends that the Park Service adopt this policy in the allocation of rights to the use of water.

Consolidation of items for national monument, historical, and military areas.—The committee approves the consolidation of the three items heretofore set forth separately for (1) national monuments, (2) historical parks, and (3) military parks, and, also, a portion of the former item for forest protection and fire prevention, as proposed in the Budget. Reductions totaling \$231,710 in the estimate of \$1,396,615 are recommended as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Timpanogos Cave National Monument.....	\$5, 500
Personal services and other purposes.....	154, 875
Equipment.....	43, 054
Forest protection and fire prevention.....	28, 281
Total.....	231, 710

Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks.—In considering an estimate of \$750,000 for this purpose the committee approves increases totaling \$112,455, and recommends decreases totaling \$98,033, as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Advance planning for deferred projects.....	\$56, 903
New positions for 1947.....	24, 877
Motorcycle allowance.....	600
Uniform clothing and equipment.....	4, 000
Purchase of motorized equipment.....	5, 650
Maintenance, repair and operation of equipment.....	1, 003
Replacement of equipment (park, parkways, and other Federal areas) ..	5, 000
Total.....	98, 033

In connection with the denial of funds, with the exception of \$10,000, for plans and surveys, including plans for additional tourist camp facilities the committee wishes to state that it is not opposed to the establishment of adequate tourist-camp facilities in the District of Columbia. In fact, it is convinced that more tourist camps for the Nation's Capital are urgently needed. The committee believes, however, that some area or areas other than the one proposed in East Potomac Park should be selected and that the site contemplated by the estimate in East Potomac Park should be reserved for recreational purposes.

Parkways.—The bill includes \$7,500,000 for continuation of construction of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and other parkways in the eastern part of the United States. While this sum is only 50 percent of the Budget estimate the committee calls attention to the fact that it is actually in excess of prior appropriations with the possible exception of one year. The committee is opposed to the former practice of constructing these highways in sections interspersed with long sections of unimproved highway and urges that future contracts provide for the "filling in" of such spaces before other new construction is undertaken.

Physical improvements.—The bill includes \$725,000 for this purpose of which \$500,000 is provided for major repairs and rehabilitation and

\$225,000 for new improvements. Of this latter sum \$25,000 is provided for Atlanta campaign markers. The sum of \$375,000 for projects in the District of Columbia, including \$200,000 for a new tourist camp in East Potomac Park, has been eliminated from the bill. As heretofore stated, the committee is opposed to the site suggested, although it believes that additional facilities should be provided when a site which is not objectionable to the residents of the District can be located.

Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.—The committee considered an estimate of \$1,250,000 in House Document 493 providing for the construction of a lodge, dock, warehouse, and other facilities in the Bartlett Cove area of the Glacier Bay National Monument. For a number of reasons the committee is of the opinion that the construction of this project should be deferred. The shortage of building materials, the need for such materials for veterans' housing, and the extreme cost of construction in Alaska being a few of them. Also, the committee feels that the natives in Alaska who have contracted tuberculosis, of which there are nearly 4,000 at the present time, should receive prior consideration in the expenditure of funds in Alaska.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The committee feels that the Fish and Wildlife Service has been brought to a high standard of morale and efficiency under the leadership of Ira N. Gabrielson who recently has retired from the service. The committee has long been impressed by his great knowledge of things relating to his work and his enthusiasm for them and regrets very much that he has decided to retire to private life.

The total estimates considered by the committee for this service are \$11,108,275. The bill includes \$8,235,249, which is \$1,452,824 in excess of current year requirements and \$2,873,026 less than the Budget estimates.

General administrative expenses.—The committee recommends a decrease of \$30,636 in the estimate of \$283,000 for this purpose, the reduction being applied to the following items:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Additional personnel, Director's office.....	\$9, 030
Personnel for service library.....	3, 606
Printing and binding.....	18, 000
Total.....	30, 636

Propagation of food fishes.—The bill includes \$1,315,100 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$164,900 in the Budget estimate. Proposed increases disallowed are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Increased operations at Carson, Wash., Pannel Springs, Va., and Salmon, Idaho.....	\$3, 400
Replacement of equipment and additional personnel at hatcheries.....	1 35, 000
Expansion of Little White salmon station, Washington.....	75, 000
Completion of Corning, Ark., station.....	10, 000
Construction, residence, and service building, Meridian, Miss., station..	1, 500
Surveys.....	40, 000
Total.....	164, 900

¹ Reduction applied to increase for equipment.

Investigations respecting food fishes.—The bill includes \$659,440 for this purpose which is \$107,640 in excess of current-year requirements and \$105,560 less than the Budget estimate. Reductions recommended are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Surveys and improvement, Alaska spawning streams.....	\$37, 500
Conversion and outfitting of vessel for research.....	25, 000
Oyster-management programs.....	6, 060
Effects of water impoundments on fish production.....	18, 500
Study of pollution problems.....	18, 500
Total.....	105, 560

Commercial fisheries.—The bill contains \$331,400 for this work which is \$16,600 less than current-year requirements and \$31,000 below the estimate. During hearings on the bill the committee heard testimony from a former Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service with reference to the need for a sanitation program in connection with the fishing industry. Personnel employed in this work will cooperate with the fishing industry to devise programs of sanitation. The committee has allowed \$12,000 for this purpose. Items specifically disallowed are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Survey, Alaska salmon-cannery waste.....	\$3, 000
Freezing and transporting Alaska products.....	8, 000
Addition to Ketchikan, Alaska, laboratory.....	20, 000
Improvements, College Park, Md, laboratory.....	5, 000
Economic study of fishing industry.....	7, 000
Total.....	43, 000
Less funds for sanitation program.....	12, 000

Net reduction..... 31, 000

Alaska fisheries.—The bill includes \$780,615 for this activity, which is \$77,385 less than the estimate. The committee recommends additional funds in excess of the current-year base totaling \$196,426 and has disallowed \$72,375 for more adequate protection of fisheries of Alaska; and denied \$5,000 of a proposed increase of \$52,500 for fur seal work on the Pribilof Islands, the reduction being applied to the request for additional teaching personnel.

Fur-resources investigations.—The bill includes \$136,200 for this work, a reduction of \$62,500 in the estimate being applied as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Fur-animal investigations on refuges.....	\$35, 000
Experimental work, Alaska.....	10, 000
Research on diseases of fur animals.....	17, 500
Total.....	62, 500

Biological investigations.—The bill includes \$237,975 for this activity, a reduction of \$117,625 in the estimate being applied as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Additional personnel to maintain and develop data on birds and mammals	\$35, 000
Studies of effects of DDT and other control agents	10, 000
Cooperative wildlife research unit in Alaska, etc.	32, 625
Wildlife investigations in Alaska	15, 000
Wildlife investigations, agricultural lands	25, 000
Total	117, 625

Enforcement of Alaska game law.—The bill contains \$162,630 for this work, the reduction of \$24,270 being applied to a proposed increase of \$36,400 for three additional enforcement officers.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

A total appropriation of \$3,632,715 is recommended for the Territorial possessions provided for under this heading, which includes funds for salaries and expenses of the governments in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands, as well as funds for the expenses of meetings of the Territorial legislatures which will be in session during the next fiscal year. The amount included in the bill is \$390,095 in excess of 1946 requirements and \$2,196,795 less than the Budget estimates.

Alaska.—In recommending \$54,675 for salaries and expenses of the Governor's office the committee has provided the amount proposed in the estimate and in addition thereto has allowed \$6,475, including foreign service pay, for an administrative assistant to the Governor—an assistant who is urgently needed to aid the Governor in connection with the various programs for the development and improvement of the Territory.

The committee considered an estimate of \$3,790,400 for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads in Alaska, and recommends that \$2,252,900 be appropriated for this purpose. Members of the committee who visited the Territory during the past summer spent a considerable portion of their time examining existing highways and areas where new roads are under consideration. The committee is of the opinion that the primary need in connection with the development of the Territory is additional roads to open up areas where agriculture, mining, and other enterprises may be undertaken. During hearings on the bill it was stated by Governor Gruening that the Territory has paid approximately 25 percent of the cost of highway construction, including small or secondary roads, the remaining 75 percent having been provided by the Federal Government. The committee is assuming that the Governor's figures are approximately correct even though it is known the main highways were constructed solely at Federal expense. In recommending a total of \$1,092,000 for plans and surveys and for new road and highway construction the committee has inserted a provision requiring cooperation on the above-mentioned basis in connection with the funds recommended in the bill, and has made appropriate reductions in the funds requested. No part of the funds provided for maintenance of the Alaska Highway is supplied for use on any section outside the Territory.

The 1947 program, as recommended by the committee, is as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>
Base for 1947.....	\$1, 038, 900
New construction:	
Kenai Lake-Homer Road.....	600, 000
Eagle-Tanacross Road.....	420, 000
Surveys:	
Kenai Lake-Homer Road.....	37, 500
Eagle-Forty Mile-Tanacross Road.....	34, 500
Maintenance, Alaska Highway.....	100, 000
Maintenance of existing roads.....	22, 000
Total.....	2, 252, 900

Virgin Islands.—The bill includes \$184,640 for salaries and expenses which is \$23,360 less than the Budget estimate, the committee having disallowed funds for the positions of executive assistant to the Governor, an assistant government secretary and commissioner of finance, and a legal counsel to the Governor. In connection with the legal counsel, the committee is advised that this work can now be performed by the Department of Justice, and in regard to the executive assistant the committee is informed that such position has been unfilled for many months.

The committee wishes to express appreciation for the services of Gov. Charles E. Harwood who, it is understood, is soon to retire from the governorship. In spite of the many obstacles thrown in his pathway which has made it extremely difficult for him to operate efficiently, Governor Harwood has rendered outstanding service to the people of the Virgin Islands and has been ever alert to their interest and welfare.

The committee does not approve the estimate of \$142,400 for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix and insists that the local government adjust its expenses of government so that it will not exceed local revenues. Attention is called to a letter dated November 19, 1945, in which the Comptroller General of the United States quoted from the Annual Report of the Governor of the Virgin Islands for the fiscal year 1944, wherein it was stated that the municipality of St. Croix had invested \$56,300 in War Savings bonds. In commenting on this matter the Comptroller stated:

It would therefore appear that if the municipality of St. Croix invested \$56,300 in War Savings bonds, as stated, either unreported revenues might have been used or other funds temporarily borrowed and later repaid. In either event the purchase of War Savings bonds for the municipality of St. Croix cannot be regarded as an expense to be defrayed from the Federal appropriation "Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal governments, Virgin Islands, 1944," either directly or indirectly.

In his letter of November 19 the Comptroller also refers to the appropriation of \$100,000 for defraying the deficit of St. Croix for the fiscal year 1945 and points out that for the period August 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, that of the \$100,000 advanced, only \$28,174.17 was disbursed to the end of November 1944 and that there was an unex-

pending balance of \$71,825.83 as of August 31, 1945. The Comptroller further comments that in view of the fact that no disbursements have been made from the deficit appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, since November 1944, it would appear that the entire amount appropriated might be returned to the Treasury.

The committee believes that the facts set forth above are an additional reason why no funds should be provided for this purpose, and that the items questioned by the Comptroller General should be adjusted and clarified by the Department at an early date.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered an estimate of \$23,323,000 for this project, consisting of \$23,000,000 for construction and \$323,000 for operation and maintenance. The total project is estimated to cost, as of November 1945, approximately 200 million dollars. The committee heard testimony for and against the proposal extending over a 6- to 7-day period.

The committee does not favor the initiation of a power-development program in this area the cost of which would approximate such an enormous sum. Included in the estimate of \$23,000,000 are funds for the acquisition and completion of a Government-owned steam plant in Arkansas, the construction of a fuel generating plant in Texas, and the construction of transmission lines and substations costing in excess of \$11,000,000. The committee is unable to find any satisfactory justification for the proposed steam plants at the present time and has eliminated funds for them from the bill. It has also eliminated all proposed transmission lines in the State of Arkansas for the reason that it is not believed that they are urgently needed at this time.

In connection with the proposed 132-kilovolt transmission line from Denison Dam to Markham Ferry in Oklahoma, the committee has allowed the sum of \$500,000 for a transmission line for the distance of 73 miles direct from Denison Dam to Ada, Okla., but has denied funds for present construction of this line to Markham Ferry as proposed in the Budget estimate. A representative of a large REA cooperative at Ada, Okla., appeared before the committee and explained the urgent need for a transmission line direct from Denison to Ada. The committee is further advised that there is not a direct line from Denison to Ada at the present time; therefore, the proposed line will not parallel or duplicate existing private transmission facilities. In failing to allow funds to extend the transmission line beyond Ada to Markham Ferry at this time the committee does not intend its action to be construed as being in opposition to such an extension, if and when the entire line is actually needed. In fact, the committee is deferring the extension of the Denison-Ada line until such time in the future as it is convinced the need is justified.

The following construction program has been approved by the committee:

Construction program:

	<i>Amount recommended by committee</i>
Denison Dam to Ada, 132-kilovolt transmission line and substation.....	\$500, 000
Feeder lines, service connections and miscellaneous capital additions, southwestern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas.....	2, 548, 000
Plans and specifications for future program.....	25, 000
General plant and equipment.....	25, 000
Administration and general expenses of construction.....	100, 000
 Total, construction program.....	 3, 198, 000

It will be noted that funds for feeder lines in southwestern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas have been reduced to \$2,548,000. These funds will provide a 66-kilovolt feeder line in southwestern Oklahoma from Denison to Walters, the headquarters of the Cotton Electric Cooperative Association, one of the largest in the State, in as direct a route as is practicable and without servicing towns, communities, or cities being serviced by private companies. Funds are also included for several feeder lines in areas in northeastern Texas, where it was testified that Denison Dam power is urgently needed.

In addition to the above recommendation for construction the bill includes \$100,000 for operation and maintenance.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 24, in connection with roads, Indian reservations:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian population of all the States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

On page 38, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided further, That not exceeding \$125,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;*

On page 39, general investigations and on page 48, Colorado River development fund, Bureau of Reclamation:

** * * Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs;*

On page 51, gaging streams, Geological Survey:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use.

On page 57, Anthracite Research Laboratory, Bureau of Mines:

** * * including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory;*

On page 59, investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels; and on page 60, coal investigations, Bureau of Mines:

* * * *Provided, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon which exploration or development work is performed for payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter produced from such property:*

On page 71, roads and trails, National Park Service:

Provided, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for the National Park Service shall be available for road construction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, except on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

On pages 78 and 79, enforcement of Alaska game law, Fish and Wildlife Service:

of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information in connection with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

On page 84, construction of roads, Alaska:

* * * *of which \$72,000 shall be available for surveys and plans for new construction and \$1,020,000 for new construction, and no expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and without charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the Alaska Highway.*

On page 86, The Alaska Railroad:

Provided further, That there are hereby transferred to the Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto, ten of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered to the United States Government for use on any American or foreign railroad in connection with the war, such locomotives to be selected regardless of present location by a representative of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without exchange of funds except for the cost of transportation from the point of shipment to the Territory of Alaska.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE						
Salaries-----	\$1, 079, 740. 00	\$195, 000	\$1, 350, 000	\$1, 243, 063	--\$31, 677	-\$106, 937
Solicitor's office, salaries-----	210, 926. 00	29, 900	267, 000	251, 278	+ 10, 452	-15, 722
Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	118, 980. 00	14, 200	167, 200	141, 711	+ 8, 531	-25, 489
Petroleum Conservation Division-----	185, 512. 00	12, 600	247, 000	216, 908	+ 18, 796	-30, 092
Division of Geography-----	125, 000. 00	1, 350	82, 000	12, 956	-13, 394	-69, 044
Soil and moisture conservation operations-----	1, 200, 000. 00	123, 400	1, 800, 000	1, 509, 830	+ 186, 430	-290, 170
Contingent expenses-----	208, 860. 00	-----	241, 000	224, 460	+ 15, 600	-16, 540
Penalty-mail costs-----	315, 000. 00	-----	219, 000	205, 000	-110, 000	-14, 000
Total, Secretary's office-----	3, 344, 018. 00	376, 450	4, 373, 200	3, 805, 206	+ 84, 738	-567, 994
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Expenses-----	6, 880. 00	860	11, 900	7, 926	+ 186	-3, 974

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION	(2)	-----				
Construction, operation, and maintenance-----				3 19, 791, 000	9, 000, 000	+ 9, 000, 000 -10, 791, 000
HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS						
Salaries and expenses-----	278, 900. 00	-----	(4)		(4)	-278, 900
OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION						
Salaries and expenses-----	5 212, 500. 00	-----				-212, 500
GRAZING SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	979, 470. 00	142, 000		1, 504, 000	212, 500	-908, 970 -1, 291, 500
Fire fighting-----	50, 000. 00	-----		50, 000	-----	-50, 000
Range improvements-----	105, 950. 00	9, 050		223, 000	205, 000	+90, 000 -18, 000
Leasing of grazing lands-----	7, 500. 00	-----		7, 500	7, 500	-----
Total, Grazing Service----	1, 142, 920. 00	151, 050		1, 784, 500	425, 000	-868, 970 -1, 359, 500

¹ \$13,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

² Not to exceed \$3,487,110 of unobligated balance of construction funds made available for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs.

³ Includes \$90,000 in H. Doc. 493.

⁴ Unexpended balance continued available.

⁵ \$57,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
GENERAL LAND OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$785, 070. 00	\$138, 940	\$1, 075, 000	\$950, 000	+\$25, 990	—\$125, 000
General expenses-----	⁷ 31, 000. 00				—31, 000	
Surveying public lands-----	450, 000. 00	50, 000	750, 000	494, 602	—5, 398	—255, 398
Field examination branch, salaries and expenses-----	354, 695. 00	15, 370	397, 500	387, 000	+16, 935	—10, 500
Salaries and expenses of district land offices-----	245, 000. 00	42, 300	293, 200	277, 126	—10, 174	—16, 074
Forest management and protection, Alaska-----	147, 460. 00	19, 660	(⁸)	(⁸)	—167, 120	
Payments to States for sale of land-----	2, 500. 00		2, 500	2, 500		
Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands-----	310, 000. 00	13, 000	317, 000	310, 191	—12, 809	—6, 809
Range improvements outside grazing districts-----	46, 430. 00	2, 000	50, 000	50, 000	+1, 570. 00	
Oil and gas royalties, Red River, Okla-----	3, 399. 69		3, 500	3, 500	+100. 31	

Fire protection and management, public domain-----	212, 000. 00	-----	(9)	-212, 000. 00	-----
Protection and management of timber resources, public domain-----			10 474, 000	433, 455	-40, 545
Surveys and investigations-----			320, 000	50, 000	-270, 000
Total, General Land Office-----	2, 587, 554. 69	281, 270	3, 682, 700	2, 958, 374	-724, 326
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Salaries-----	691, 760. 00	115, 200	(11)	-806, 960. 00	-----
General expenses-----	80, 900. 00	-----	(11)	-80, 900. 00	-----
Salaries and expenses-----			1, 128, 675	+1, 000, 000. 00	-128, 675
Salaries and expenses, district offices-----			985, 000	+900, 000. 00	-85, 000
Salaries and expenses, reservation administration-----			3, 274, 600	+3, 000, 000. 00	-274, 600
Alaska Native Service-----			3, 264, 400	+3, 084, 008. 00	-180, 392
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies-----	760, 000. 00	-----	760, 000		-----

⁶ Includes \$31,000 transferred from "General expenses, General Land Office."

⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved consolidation of this item with the preceding item, "Salaries and expenses."

⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved consolidation of this item with the item "Protection and management of timber resources of the public domain."

⁹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved consolidation of this item with the following item, "Protection and management of timber resources of the public domain."

¹⁰ Includes \$48,000, in H. Doc. 493.

¹¹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Salaries and expenses."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Maintaining law and order-----	\$272, 600. 00	\$17, 590	(12)	(12)	-\$290, 190. 00	-----
Indian Agency buildings-----	200, 000. 00	-----	(13)	(13)	-200, 000. 00	-----
Maintenance of buildings-----	-----	-----	\$838, 100	\$800, 000	+800, 000. 00	-\$38, 100
Education of Indians-----	-----	-----	14 10, 311, 470	9, 600, 000	+9, 600, 000. 00	-711, 470
Conservation of health-----	5, 085, 965. 00	1, 988, 500	15 6, 769, 570	5, 930, 570	-1, 143, 895. 00	-839, 000
Welfare of Indians-----	-----	-----	750, 000	150, 000	+150, 000. 00	-600, 000
Management, Indian forest and range resources-----	-----	-----	960, 000	704, 728	+704, 728. 00	-255, 272
Administration of Indian forests-----	566, 080. 00	134, 500	(16)	(16)	-700, 580. 00	-----
Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable)-----	137, 800. 00	26, 820	(17)	(17)	-164, 620. 00	-----
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	12, 000. 00	-----	12, 000	12, 000	-----	-----
Agriculture and stockraising-----	600, 000. 00	80, 000	18 976, 000	808, 336	+128, 336	-167, 664
Revolving fund for loans-----	250, 000. 00	-----	19 1, 500, 000	350, 000	+100, 000	-1, 150, 000

Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock-----	(20)	-----	(21)	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes-----			1,000,000	250,000	+250,000
Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to taxation--	(22)	-----	(22)		
Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Reservation, Ariz-----	(23)	-----			
Supervising mining operations--	94,200.00	-----	(24)		-94,200
Development of Indian arts and crafts-----	31,740.00	-----	35,000	30,000	-1,740
Irrigation and drainage-----		-----	1,623,000	1,600,000	+1,600,000
Development of water supply---	95,000.00	6,700	(25)		-101,700

¹² The Budget proposes, and the committee has approved, transfer of this item to several items providing for salaries and expenses.

¹³ The Budget proposes, and the committee has approved, transfer of this item to the item following, "Maintenance of buildings."

¹⁴ Includes \$1,133,570 in H. Doc. 493.

¹⁵ Excludes portions of appropriations transferred to other items.

¹⁶ The Budget proposes, and the committee has approved, transfer of this item to several items providing for salaries and expenses, and management.

¹⁷ The Budget proposes transfer, and the committee has approved, of this item to the item "Management, Indian forest and range resources."

¹⁸ Includes \$144,145 transferred from, and excludes \$43,235 transferred to and estimated for under other appropriations.

¹⁹ Includes \$25,000 transferred from, and excludes \$108,043 transferred to and estimated for under other appropriations.

²⁰ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1946.

²¹ Appropriation continued available until June 30, 1947.

²² Unexpended balance continued available.

²³ Reappropriation.

²⁴ The Budget proposes transfer of this item to the Geological Survey.

²⁵ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Agriculture and stockraising among Indians."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Operation and maintenance, miscellaneous projects-----	\$306, 100. 00	-----	(26)	(26)	-\$306, 100	-----
Irrigation and drainage:						
Arizona:						
San Carlos project, Gila River Reservation (reimbursable)-----	341, 500. 00	\$28, 880	(27)	(27)	-370, 380	-----
Colorado River Reservation (reimbursable)-----	86, 150. 00	3, 030	(27)	(27)	-89, 180	-----
Yuma project (reimbursable)	11, 500. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-11, 500	-----
Idaho: Fort Hall Reservation, maintenance (gratuity)-----	63, 770. 00	11, 600	(27)	(27)	-75, 370	-----
Montana:						
Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable)-----	16, 500. 00	1, 390	(27)	(27)	-17, 890	-----
Fort Peck Reservation (reimbursable)-----	15, 640. 00	2, 140	(27)	(27)	-17, 780	-----

Blackfeet Reservation (reimbursable)-----	25, 300. 00	2, 510	(27)	(27)	-27, 810	-----
Flathead Reservation (reimbursable)-----	250, 300. 00	25, 780	(27)	(27)	-276, 080	-----
Crow Reservation (reimbursable)-----	49, 000. 00	4, 810	(27)	(27)	-53, 810	-----
Payment to Tongue River Water Users Association (reimbursable)-----	9, 750. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-9, 750	-----
Nevada: Newlands project-----	8, 446. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-8, 446	-----
New Mexico:						
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, operation assessments (reimbursable)-----	5, 086. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-5, 086	-----
Oregon:						
Klamath Reservation irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	6, 575. 00	490	(27)	(27)	-7, 065	-----
Utah:						
Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes (reimbursable)-----	62, 790. 00	3, 570	(27)	(27)	-66, 360	-----

²⁶ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to other items for "Salaries and expenses", "Agriculture and stockraising", and "Irrigation and drainage".

²⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Irrigation and drainage."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—con.						
Irrigation and drainage—Con.						
Utah—Continued						
Maintenance assessments, Utah project-----	\$1, 000. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-\$1, 000	-----
Washington:						
Wapato project, operation and maintenance (\$1,000 reimbursable)-----	185, 100. 00	\$25, 510	(27)	(27)	-211, 610	-----
Purchase of water, Yakima Reservation-----	20, 000. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-20, 000	-----
Maintenance of reservoirs, Yakima Reservation-----	11, 000. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-11, 000	-----
Irrigation charges, Wapato project-----	336, 750. 00	-----	(27)	(27)	-336, 750	-----
Arizona:						
Settlement of claims to water rights, Gila River (reimbursable)-----	114, 400. 00	-----			-114, 400	-----

Wyoming:

Wind River Reservation (reimbursable)-----	52,000.00	1,610	(27)	(27)	-53,610	-----
Construction, etc., irrigation systems (reimbursable)-----	566,750.00	20,200	28 \$1,104,250	\$743,825	+156,875	-\$360,425
Support of Indian schools-----	5,417,190.00	886,700	(29)	(29)	-6,303,890	-----
Educational loans (reimburs- able)-----	25,000.00	-----	(30)	(30)	-25,000	-----
School buildings-----	310,000.00	-----	(31)	(31)	-310,000	-----
Boarding schools-----	2,325,143.00	417,300	(32)	(32)	-2,742,443	-----
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes-----	355,000.00	-----	(33)	(33)	-355,000	-----
Education of natives in Alaska--	1,414,910.00	224,000	(34)	(34)	-1,638,910	-----
Medical relief of natives of Alaska-----	844,150.00	102,000	(34)	(34)	-946,150	-----

²⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Irrigation and drainage."

²⁸ Excludes \$80,368 proposed by the Budget to be transferred to "salary and expense" items, and includes \$150,000 in H. Doc. 493.

²⁹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Education of Indians," and other miscellaneous items.

³⁰ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Revolving fund for loans to Indians."

³¹ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Maintenance of buildings."

³² The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the items "Maintenance of buildings," and "Education of Indians."

³³ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Education of Indians," and other miscellaneous items.

³⁴ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Alaska native service."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Est. Amounts to be expended, fiscal year 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Estimated amount to be expended, fiscal year 1947	Amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947	Amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Administration of Indian property.....	\$2,791,410.00	\$451,100	30	30	—\$3,242,510	-----
Support and rehabilitation of needy Indians.....	575,000.00	-----	47	47	—\$75,000	-----
Reindeer service, Alaska.....	80,000.00	6,770	48	48	—\$6,770	-----
Construction, etc., buildings and utilities.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Roads, Indian reservations.....	900,000.00	-----	-----	8875,300	—\$75,300	—\$474,700
Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, N. Mex.....	20,000.00	-----	-----	1,700,000	—800,000	—8,000,000
Expenses of fulfilling Alaska agreement.....	20,000.00	-----	20,000	20,000	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York.....	6,000.00	-----	6,000	6,000	-----	-----
Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York.....	4,500.00	-----	4,500	4,500	-----	-----

Fulfilling treaties with Choc-taws, Oklahoma-----	10,520.00		10,520		
Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma-----	30,000.00		30,000		
Payment to Indians on Sioux reservations-----	150,000.00		150,000		
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----	725,000.00		1,114,000	+ 389,000	
Claims of individual Sioux Indians-----	111,630.00			-111,630	
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	27,338,905.00	4,589,700	42,677,085	33,633,787	+ 1,705,182
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds:					
Administration of Indian tribal affairs-----	470,000.00	12,555	250,000	213,520	+ 50,987
Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New York-----	2,800.00		2,500	2,500	-300
					-36,630

Note.--The following appropriations, shown in italic type, are from Indian tribal funds and are not included in the totals in this tabulation.

Administration of Indian tribal affairs-----
Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New York-----

³⁶ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to other items for salaries and expenses.

³⁷ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to other items for salaries and expenses and "Welfare of Indians."

³⁸ The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "Alaska native service."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—COD.						
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds—Continued						
Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon-----	\$206, 530. 00	\$19, 525	\$212, 000	\$106, 000	—\$120, 055	—\$106, 000
Support of Makah Indians, Washington-----	83, 600. 00	-----	(38)	(38)	—83, 600	-----
Support of Menominee Agency, Wisconsin-----	99, 985. 00	3, 860	126, 500	104, 418	+ 573	—22, 082
Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma-----	177, 140. 00	27, 600	213, 500	186, 027	—18, 713	—27, 473
Development of Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana-----	-----	-----	\$350, 000	-----	-----	—350, 000
Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma-----	(41)	-----	(41)	(41)	-----	-----
Monument to late Governor Johnston, Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma-----	-----	-----	-----	750	+ 750	+ 750

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof.....	25,000.00	25,000	25,000	-----	-----
Relief of needy Indians.....	75,000.00	75,000	50,000	-----	-25,000
Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Colorado River Tribal Area.....	1,500.00	(a)	(a)	-----	-1,500
Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Colorado River Tribal Area.....	4,500.00	(a)	(a)	-----	-4,500
Expenses of attorneys, Carolee Tribal, Washington.....	2,000.00	(a)	(a)	-----	-2,000
Expenses of attorneys, Quana Tribal, Washington.....	5,000.00	(a)	(a)	-----	-5,000
Compensation of an attorney or attorneys, Shoshone Tribal, Wyoming.....	20,000.00	(a)	(a)	-----	-20,000
Compensation and expenses of attorneys tribal funds.....			21,000	-----	+21,000
Purchase and lease of lands.....	237,000.00	237,000	220,000	-----	-17,000
Industrial assistance.....	90,000.00	151,575	151,575	-----	+121,575
Pioneering operations.....	152,000.00	200,000	200,000	-----	+48,000

a Transferred to "Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds)."

a Contained in H. Doc. 493.

a Indefinite.

a Transferred to "Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)."

a Includes \$5,080 in H. Doc. 493.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.						
Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds—Continued						
Suppressing forest and range fires-----	\$25, 000. 00	-----	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	-----	-----
Support of Indian schools-----	370, 000. 00	-----	410, 000	410, 000	+\$40, 000	-----
Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma-----	1, 500. 00	-----	(44)	(44)	-1, 500	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from Indian tribal funds-----	1, 671, 555. 00	\$63, 318	2, 207, 855	1, 716, 370	-18, 503	--\$491, 485
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
(From Reclamation fund)						
Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)-----	3, 500, 000. 00	456, 200	5, 500, 000	4, 000, 000	+43, 800	-1, 500, 000
General investigations-----	3, 250, 000. 00	-----	11, 000, 000	3, 250, 000	-----	--7, 750, 000
Construction-----	24, 765, 500. 00	-----	23, 506, 400	10, 192, 490	-14, 573, 010	-13, 313, 910

Operation and maintenance:

Parker Dam project, Arizona-California-----	(45)	(46)	(47)	
Yuma project, Arizona-California-----	48 67, 500. 00	49 97, 650	49 97, 650	+ 19, 150
Central Valley project, California-----	(50)	(51)	(52)	
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado-----	(53)	(54)	(54)	
Boise project, Idaho-----	106, 000. 00	142, 000	142, 000	+ 26, 000
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	55 16, 500. 00	56 45, 000	57 40, 000	+ 18, 200
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming-----	(58)	(59)	(59)	- 5, 000

44 Transferred to "Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds)."

45 Not to exceed \$420,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

46 Not to exceed \$564,500 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

47 Not to exceed \$550,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

48 And not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

49 And not to exceed \$30,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

50 Not to exceed \$400,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

51 Not to exceed \$579,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

52 Not to exceed \$500,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

53 Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

54 Not to exceed \$151,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.

55 And not to exceed \$54,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

56 And not to exceed \$204,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

57 Not to exceed \$190,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.

58 Not to exceed \$89,400 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

59 Not to exceed \$105,700 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill appropriated with 1946 Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) or compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—con.						
Operation and maintenance—Continued						
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	(60)		(61)	(62)		
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	\$200,000.00	\$21,200	\$241,000	\$225,000	+\$3,800	—\$16,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	121,000.00	11,000	172,150	160,000	+\$28,000	—12,150
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	(63)		(64)	(65)		
Yakima project, Washington--	66 243,500.00	21,500	66 292,000	66 275,000	+\$10,000	—17,000
Kendrick project, Wyoming--	(67)		(68)	(69)		
Riverton project Wyoming---	70 67,750.00	4,000	71 84,000	71 80,000	+\$8,250	—4,000
Shoshone project, Wyoming--	72 14,800.00	1,800	73 33,255	73 27,255	+\$10,655	—6,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund-----	32,352,550.00	542,000	41,113,455	18,489,395	—14,405,155	—22,624,060

Construction, general fund: Gila project, Arizona, Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada; Central Valley project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado; Hungry Horse Dam, Mont.; and Columbia Basin project, Washington-----

Water conservation and utilization projects-----

Fort Peck project, Montana-----

61,915,000.00	6,900	89,200,000	38,590,830	-23,331,070	-50,609,170
(74)		73 3,340,000			-3,340,000
955,800.00		1,000,000	433,605	-522,195	-566,395

60 Not to exceed \$80,700 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 61 Not to exceed \$209,500 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 62 Not to exceed \$200,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 63 Not to exceed \$900,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.
 64 Not to exceed \$1,259,900 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.
 65 Not to exceed \$1,090,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.
 66 And not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 67 Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 68 Not to exceed \$190,600 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 69 Not to exceed \$175,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
 70 And not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
 71 And not to exceed \$49,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
 72 And not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
 73 And not to exceed \$65,345 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
 74 Appropriations of \$64,000 and \$1,700,000 in Interior Department Appropriation Acts for 1944 and 1945, respectively, continued available until June 30, 1947.
 75 Continued in H. Doc. 493.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 by Budget committees for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947.—Continued

Project	Appropriations available for the fiscal year 1947	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1947 by the Budget Committee	Amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947	Amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947	Amount recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947
STREET OF ESTABLISHMENT—BUDGET					
Monument River Basin	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00
Boundary Canyon project—operation, maintenance, and exploration	—	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Boundary Canyon project—construction of dam and levee	—	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
All-American Canal—operation and maintenance	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Colorado River development fund	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Colorado River front work and levee system	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Total Reclamation Service—operation of Reclamation Fund	84,400,000.00	84,400,000.00	84,400,000.00	84,400,000.00	84,400,000.00
Grand total, Reclamation Service	114,814,100.00	114,814,100.00	114,814,100.00	114,814,100.00	114,814,100.00

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Salaries and expenses-----	208, 160. 00	27, 750	288, 000	268, 070	+32, 160	-19, 930
Topographic surveys-----	2, 160, 460. 00	121, 640	5, 000, 000	2, 626, 120	+344, 020	-2, 373, 880
Geologic surveys-----	1, 188, 300. 00	-----	2, 463, 500	1, 200, 000	+11, 700	-1, 263, 500
Strategic and critical minerals (national defense)-----	325, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-325, 000	-----
Investigation of mineral re- sources of Alaska-----	157, 500. 00	-----	312, 500	200, 000	+42, 500	-112, 500
Gaging streams-----	2, 116, 900. 00	-----	3, 000, 000	2, 109, 345	-7, 555	-890, 655
Classification of lands-----	214, 200. 00	-----	350, 000	216, 800	+2, 600	-133, 200
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc-----	404, 340. 00	2, 110	" 662, 000	397, 610	-8, 840	-264, 390
Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves-----	475, 500. 00	-----	" 690, 000	575, 500	+100, 000	-114, 500
Cooperative advance-----	400, 000. 00	-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----
Arkansas River compact-----	15, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-15, 000	-----
Total, Geological Survey--	7, 665, 360. 00	151, 500	13, 166, 000	7, 993, 445	+176, 585	-5, 172, 555

⁷⁶ Not to exceed \$1,050,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation, maintenance, and replacements.

⁷⁷ Includes \$35,000 in H. Doc. 493.

⁷⁸ Includes \$94,200 transferred from "Supervising mining operations on leased Indian lands."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF MINES						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$165,700.00	\$9,500	\$195,800	\$176,243	+\$1,043	-\$19,557
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue cars-----	762,400.00	83,600	1,019,000	838,776	-7,224	-180,224
Coal mine inspection and investigation-----	1,004,860.00	122,380	1,178,000	1,178,000	+50,760	-----
Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act-----	79 100,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-100,000	-----
Testing fuel-----	320,000.00	-----	596,000	397,100	+77,100	-198,900
Anthracite investigations-----	66,000.00	-----	103,000	99,000	+33,000	-4,000
Anthracite research laboratory-----	-----	-----	450,000	450,000	+450,000	-----
Synthetic liquid fuels-----	7,000,000.00	-----	7,000,000	3,500,000	-3,500,000	-3,500,000
Mineral-mining investigations-----	382,700.00	35,000	602,600	381,100	-36,600	-221,500
Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels-----	-----	-----	2,400,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,400,000

Coal investigations-----	-----	-----	-----	500, 000	250, 000	+250, 000	-250, 000
Oil and gas investigations-----	579, 000. 00	-----	-----	837, 000	772, 000	+193, 000	-65, 000
Mining experiment stations, expenses of-----	962, 200. 00	-----	-----	1, 855, 000	985, 820	+23, 620	-869, 180
Metallurgical research in pilot plants-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 000, 000	500, 000	+500, 000	-1, 500, 000
Care, etc., buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	143, 450. 00	18, 300	-----	198, 000	183, 000	+21, 250	-15, 000
Economics of mineral industries-----	515, 000. 00	40, 000	-----	1, 190, 000	500, 000	-55, 000	-690, 000
Investigation of raw material resources for steel production-----	⁸⁰ 1, 250, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-1, 250, 000	-----
Construction and equipment of helium plants-----	(⁸¹)	-----	-----	(⁸²)	(⁸²)	-----	-----
Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research-----	⁸³ 450, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-450, 000	-----
Production of alumina from bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite-----	⁸⁴ 650, 000. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-650, 000	-----

⁷⁹ \$27,900 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁰ \$180,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸¹ Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1946.

⁸² Unobligated balance continued available until June 30, 1947.

⁸³ \$50,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

⁸⁴ \$200,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

\$260,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF MINES—continued						
Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits-----	\$5 500,000. 00				—\$500,000	
Magnesium pilot plants and research-----	\$4 400,000. 00				—400,000	
Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals-----	\$7 2,100,000. 00				—2,100,000	
Helium utilization and research-----	78,400. 00		\$107,000	\$87,400	+9,000	—\$19,600
Helium production and investigation-----	(⁸⁸)		(⁸⁸)	(⁸⁸)		
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	17,429,710. 00	\$308,780	20,231,400	11,298,439	—6,440,051	—8,932,961
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	488,890. 00	69,950	779,320	643,177	+84,337	—136,143
Regional offices-----	358,000. 00	46,000	828,680	568,814	+164,814	—259,866
National parks-----	2,037,325. 00	327,900	3,314,000	2,384,584	+19,359	—929,416
National monuments-----	441,900. 00	68,575	(⁸⁹)	(⁸⁹)	—510,475	

National historical parks, and memorials-----	211, 000. 00	26, 500	(88)	(89)	-237, 500	-----
National military parks, battle- fields, and cemeteries-----	274, 038. 00	44, 525	(88)	(89)	-318, 563	-----
National monument, historical, and military areas-----				1, 164, 905	+1, 164, 905	-231, 710
Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona-Nevada-----	73, 512. 00	12, 000		93, 000	-35, 512	-43, 000
Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma-----	40, 000. 00			54, 000	+4, 816	-9, 184
Emergency repair and fire-fight- ing fund-----	30, 000. 00			30, 000		-----
Forest protection and fire pre- vention-----	213, 100. 00	40, 550	(90)	(90)	-253, 650	-----
Payment to Henry Weibert or successor in interest-----	250. 00				-250	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights-----	(91)			92 50, 000		-50, 000

85 \$350,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

86 \$150,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

87 \$420,000 rescinded by act of Feb. 18, 1946, Public Law 301.

88 Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

89 The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to the item "National monument, historical, and mili-
tary areas."

90 The Budget proposes and the committee has approved transfer of this item to several items under the National Park Service

91 Unexpended balance reappropriated.

92 And unexpended balance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—CON.						
Recreational demonstration areas-----	\$125, 000. 00	\$17, 860	\$97, 600	\$79, 700	-\$63, 160	-\$17, 900
Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks-----	470, 000. 00	70, 500	750, 000	651, 967	+111, 467	-98, 033
Acquisition of lands-----	-----	-----	350, 000	-----	-----	-350, 000
Roads and trails, construction of-----	-----	-----	7, 400, 000	4, 250, 000	+4, 250, 000	-3, 150, 000
Parkways, continuation of construction-----	-----	-----	15, 000, 000	7, 500, 000	+7, 500, 000	-7, 500, 000
Physical improvements-----	-----	-----	2, 500, 000	725, 000	+725, 000	-1, 775, 000
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska-----	-----	-----	⁹⁴ 1, 250, 000	-----	-----	-1, 250, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	4, 763, 015. 00	724, 360	33, 893, 215	18, 092, 963	+12, 605, 588	-15, 800, 252
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
General administrative expenses-----	206, 190. 00	26, 500	283, 000	252, 364	+19, 674	-30, 636

Propagation of food fishes-----	1, 100, 000. 00	136, 750	1, 480, 000	1, 315, 100	+78, 350	-164, 900
Operation and maintenance of fish screens-----	30, 000. 00	-----	32, 375	32, 375	+2, 375	-----
Investigations respecting food fishes-----	511, 800. 00	40, 000	765, 000	659, 440	+107, 640	-105, 560
Commercial fisheries-----	328, 000. 00	20, 000	362, 400	331, 400	-16, 600	-31, 000
Fishery market news service----	105, 700. 00	10, 000	133, 700	119, 600	+3, 900	-14, 100
Alaska fisheries-----	624, 700. 00	80, 000	858, 000	780, 615	+75, 915	-77, 385
Alaska fur seal investigations----	-----	-----	75, 000	50, 000	+50, 000	-25, 000
Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----	18, 000. 00	-----	20, 000	20, 000	+2, 000	-----
Fur resources investigations----	115, 500. 00	13, 955	198, 700	136, 200	+6, 745	-62, 500
Biological investigations-----	181, 550. 00	20, 000	355, 600	237, 975	+36, 425	-117, 625
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents-----	895, 000. 00	75, 000	1, 100, 000	985, 650	+15, 650	-114, 350
Protection of migratory birds----	300, 000. 00	33, 575	417, 600	335, 900	+2, 325	-81, 700
Enforcement of Alaska game law----	142, 585. 00	10, 620	186, 900	162, 630	+9, 425	-24, 270
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations-----	625, 200. 00	70, 000	940, 000	766, 000	+70, 800	-174, 000
Migratory bird conservation refuges-----	55, 100. 00	6, 700	(⁹⁵)	(⁹⁵)	-61, 800	-----

⁹³ Includes \$9,970 to cover costs under Public Law 151.

⁹⁴ Contained in H. Doc. 493.

⁹⁵ The Budget proposes transfer of this item to the items "Biological investigations", and "Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations."

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—CON.						
River basin studies-----			\$150, 000	\$50, 000	+\$50, 000	—\$100, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	(96)		(96)	(96)		
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	\$1, 000, 000. 00		3, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Wildlife management areas, California-----			750, 000			—750, 000
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	6, 239, 325. 00	\$543, 100	11, 108, 275	8, 235, 249	+1, 452, 824	—2, 873, 026
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES						
Alaska:						
Salaries and expenses-----	44, 000. 00	3, 000	48, 200	54, 675	+7, 675	+6, 475
Legislative expenses-----			48, 000	48, 000	+48, 000	
Public schools (receipt limitation)-----	50, 000. 00		50, 000	50, 000		
Insane, care of-----	290, 000. 00		291, 700	291, 700	+1, 700	

Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)-----	152, 500. 00	-----	140, 000	140, 000	-12, 500	-----
Roads, bridges, and trails, repair and maintenance of-----	1, 038, 900. 00	-----	3, 790, 400	2, 252, 900	+1, 214, 000	-1, 537, 500
Richardson Highway-----	1, 250, 000. 00	-----	1, 000, 000	500, 000	-750, 000	-500, 000
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	2, 825, 400. 00	3, 000	5, 368, 300	3, 337, 275	+508, 875	-2, 031, 025
Hawaii:						
Salaries and expenses-----	22, 700. 00	1, 100	23, 800	23, 800	-----	-----
Legislative expenses-----	-----	-----	47, 200	47, 200	+47, 200. 00	-----
Total, Hawaii-----	22, 700. 00	1, 100	71, 000	71, 000	+47, 200. 00	-----
Virgin Islands:						
Salaries and expenses-----	196, 450. 00	7, 370	208, 000	184, 640	-19, 180. 00	-23, 360
Agricultural experiment station-----	36, 600. 00	-----	39, 800	39, 800	+3, 200. 00	-----
Defraying deficits of municipal governments-----	150, 000. 00	-----	142, 400	-----	-150, 000. 00	-142, 400
Total, Virgin Islands-----	383, 050. 00	7, 370	390, 200	224, 440	-165, 980. 00	-165, 760
Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief-----	(⁹⁷)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, government in the Territories-----	3, 231, 150. 00	11, 470	5, 829, 500	3, 632, 715	+390, 095. 00	-2, 196, 785

⁹⁶ Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,400,000.⁹⁷ Not to exceed \$26,350 of available funds provided for administrative expenses.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Pay Act funds to be appropriated, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$110,000.00	-----	(⁹⁸)	-----	-\$110,000.00	-----
Operation and maintenance-----	-----	-----	⁹⁹ \$323,000	\$100,000	+100,000.00	-\$223,000
Construction-----	-----	-----	23,000,000	3,198,000	+3,198,000.00	-19,802,000
Acquisition of land and flowage rights-----	(¹⁰⁰)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Southwestern Power Administration--	110,000.00	-----	23,323,000	3,298,000	+3,188,000.00	-20,025,000
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	¹⁰¹ 191,166,387.69	\$7,687,440	¹⁰¹ 346,765,830	¹⁰¹ 174,652,579	-24,201,248.69	-172,113,251

⁹⁸ The Budget proposes consolidation of this item with the following item, "Operation and maintenance."

⁹⁹ Includes \$123,000 transferred from preceding item, "Salaries and expenses."

¹⁰⁰ Unobligated balance of allotment of \$500,000 continued available until June 30, 1946.

¹⁰¹ Excludes \$1,400,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1946	Estimated, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Grazing Act receipts, payments to States from-----	\$525, 000	\$525, 000	-----
Oregon and California land-grant payments-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties-----	26, 000	26, 000	-----
Oil Leasing Act, payments to States under-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, payments to States from-----	225, 000	225, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	300	300	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	95, 000	95, 000	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	68, 948	70, 000	+ \$1, 052
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Alaska Railroad fund-----	6, 630, 000	5, 050, 000	- 1, 580, 000
Total, general and special funds-----	¹ 14, 311, 248	¹ 12, 732, 300	- 1, 578, 948

¹ Includes \$1,400,000 for migratory bird conservation fund carried by Budget as a regular annual appropriation.

PLUMMER APPROPRIATIONS TEST FUNDS

Account	Appropriated 1947	Estimated 1947	Balance - 1947
Management and operation of State Game Land project	\$1,885,000		\$1,885,000
Administration and protection of game refuges	72,000	72,000	
Refund of deposits received during 1946	400	400	
Deposits by individuals for hunting permit bonds	100,000	100,000	
State Game Land funds	5,000	5,000	
Unexpended proceeds from bonds	100,000	100,000	
Unexpended trust funds of State Game Land	2,875,000	2,875,000	2,875,000
Interest charges on proceeds of bonds	100,000	100,000	
Advances by States or, for construction, operation, and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other improvements	1,885,000	1,885,000	1,885,000
Unexpended funds received from National Parks	47,000	47,000	
Operating expenses of National Game Preserve of National Parks	2,885	2,885	
Costs of operation of National Game Preserve of National Parks	100,000	100,000	
Unexpended unexpended funds, Fish and Wildlife Service	12,000	12,000	
Fund for Game Land	100,000	100,000	100,000

Union Calendar No. 577

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6335

[Report No. 1984]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 7, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1947, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,243,063: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$251,278.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$141,711.

PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for co-operation with Federal and State authorities in the production and conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and

1 the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying
2 vehicles, \$216,908.

3 DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed
6 upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated
7 April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geo-
8 graphic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Fed-
9 eral Government, including personal services in the District
10 of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and
11 binding, \$12,956.

12 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

13 For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying
14 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and
15 moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdic-
16 tion of the Department of the Interior in accordance with
17 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
18 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, includ-
19 ing \$98,700 for departmental personal services including
20 such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses;
21 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
22 and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, main-
23 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn pas-
24 senger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of
25 aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall

1 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance
2 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-
3 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects
4 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
7 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
8 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
9 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
10 including not exceeding \$5,000 for inspections and investi-
11 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
12 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
13 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
14 in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-
15 mediately complied with by administrative authority in
16 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment
17 of damages caused to private property by Department
18 motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two, including
19 one at not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and
20 operation of four passenger automobiles; expense of taking
21 testimony and preparing the same in connection with dis-
22 barment proceedings instituted against persons charged with
23 improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and
24 offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000

1 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding
2 \$700 for newspapers; \$12,500, exclusively for payment of
3 awards pursuant to the Act of June 26, 1944 (5 U. S. C.
4 500) ; printing and binding; \$224,460; and, in addition
5 thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to this
6 for stationery supplies as follows: General Land Office,
7 \$5,000; Geological Survey, \$15,000; National Park Serv-
8 ice, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unex-
9 pended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the
10 reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000; Grazing
11 Service, \$6,000.

12 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
13 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
14 Interior, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
15 (Public Law 364) , \$205,000.

16 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

17 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
18 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and
20 binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the
21 members and secretary of the Commission in attending meet-
22 ings and committee meetings of the Commission either
23 within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed
24 on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,926.

1 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
3 power transmission system: For construction of transmission
4 lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and
5 maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; market-
6 ing of electric power and energy; and all administrative ex-
7 penses, including printing and binding; purchase (not to
8 exceed twenty-nine in the fiscal year 1947), hire, mainte-
9 nance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; pur-
10 chase (not to exceed one in the fiscal year 1947), hire,
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; \$9,000,000,
12 to be available until expended, of which amount not to ex-
13 ceed \$3,695,400 shall be available in the fiscal year 1947
14 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
15 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-
16 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for
17 personal services in the District of Columbia.

18 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE
19 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

20 The appropriations contained in the Interior Depart-
21 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, for the United States High
22 Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby con-
23 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the main-
24 tenance of the office as provided therein until the President
25 shall have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines,

1 as provided by the Act of Congress of March 24, 1934, as
2 amended (48 U. S. C., 1232), and for the necessary ex-
3 penses of liquidation of the office and payment of out-
4 standing obligations: *Provided*, That from the funds herein
5 made available an amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
6 available for expenditure in the discretion of the High
7 Commissioner or any representative who may be designated
8 by the President to liquidate the affairs of the office of the
9 High Commissioner for maintenance of his household and
10 such other purposes as he may deem proper.

11 GRAZING SERVICE

12 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions
13 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A),
14 including examination and classification of lands with respect
15 to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classifi-
16 cation maps and reports, fighting fires, fire prevention and
17 the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or
18 threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing
19 Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling
20 and other necessary expenses, personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), operation,
22 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
23 vehicles, and printing and binding, \$212,500: *Provided*,
24 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of
25 warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and

1 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
2 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the
3 Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials
4 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
5 transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the
6 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service",
7 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
8 ment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with
9 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

10 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
11 maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts,
12 pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the
13 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and
14 not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of
15 June 28, 1934, \$205,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
16 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
17 received from grazing districts under the provisions of said
18 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years
19 1946 and 1947.

20 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
21 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
22 the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$7,500: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
24 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
25 with section 4 of said Act.

1 Appropriations herein made for the Grazing Service for
2 “Salaries and expenses”, and “Range improvements”, shall
3 be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of
4 aircraft.

5 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

6 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia, including one clerk who shall be authorized
8 by the President to sign land patents and for all necessary
9 expenses not otherwise provided for in the administration of
10 the public-land laws under the supervision of the Com-
11 missioner of the General Land Office, including travel ex-
12 penses, printing and binding, advertising, production of maps
13 and official plats of survey, and for hearings or other
14 proceedings, \$950,000.

15 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of
16 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and
17 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral
18 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary
19 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be
20 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in
21 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under
22 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land
23 Office and direction of the Secretary, \$494,602, including
24 purchase (not to exceed one), operation and maintenance
25 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided,*

1 That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made
2 under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General
3 Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not
4 otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from
5 the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

6 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For
7 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of
8 lands, and investigations required in the administration and
9 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the
10 public lands and their resources from trespass, including
11 purchase of ten and operation and maintenance of passenger-
12 carrying automobiles, \$387,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of district land offices: For all
14 necessary expenses incident to the operation and mainte-
15 nance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision,
16 and management of the public lands, including operation
17 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
18 vehicles, \$277,126: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable
19 to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the con-
20 duct of local land offices except upon previous specific
21 authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land
22 Office.

23 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
24 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
25 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying

1 within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making
2 public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That
3 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-
4 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
5 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

6 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
7 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
8 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August
9 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and
10 patrol, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State,
11 and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and
12 other necessary expenses; and including purchase (not to
13 exceed two), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled
14 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$310,191: *Provided*, That such
15 expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum
16 referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August
17 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and
18 California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act
19 approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
20 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

21 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing
22 districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,
23 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
24 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15
25 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of

1 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including
2 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-
3 carrying vehicles: \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
4 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
5 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act
6 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

7 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
8 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
9 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
10 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923
11 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of
12 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
13 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State
14 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
15 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
16 \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
17 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
18 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appro-
19 priation Repeal Act, 1934.

20 Protection and management of the timber resources of
21 the public domain: For expenses necessary for the admin-
22 istration, management, and protection, including prevention
23 and suppression of fires, of timber and other growth on
24 the public domain in the United States, including Alaska,
25 pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C.

1 594) and March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583), the use
2 of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and purchase (not
3 to exceed one), maintenance and operation of passenger
4 automobiles, and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services
5 in the District of Columbia, \$433,455.

6 Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses
7 necessary for land classification and forest and range sur-
8 veys and inventories in Alaska, \$50,000, to be immedi-
9 ately available.

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs: For
12 expenses necessary for the general administration of the
13 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of
15 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies
16 therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addi-
17 tion to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
18 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
19 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
20 technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
21 \$1,000,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary ex-
23 penses of district offices for the administration and supervision
24 of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding,
25 \$900,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
2 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
3 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
4 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
5 provisions, \$3,000,000.

6 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide
7 for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of
8 health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of
9 the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of
10 school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection
11 of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
12 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
13 Alaska native service; \$3,084,008, to be immediately avail-
14 able, and to remain available until June 30, 1948.

15 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
16 advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses in-
17 cident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian
18 Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other
19 transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$760,000:
20 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in
21 payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered
22 within one year from the time the service is performed.

23 Maintenance of buildings: For all expenses necessary
24 to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the
25 lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any

1 one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the
2 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,
3 power, sewerage, and water systems, \$800,000.

4 Education of Indians: For the support and education
5 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
6 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
7 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
8 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; sup-
9 port and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient,
10 or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid
11 in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
12 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
13 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
14 binding (including illustrations) ; the support of an arts and
15 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums
16 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana,
17 and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$9,600,000,
18 and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of \$25,000
19 for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma for the construc-
20 tion and equipment of an Indian arts and crafts building at
21 Anadarko, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior Department
22 Appropriation Act, 1946, is continued available for the same
23 purpose during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*, That formal
24 contract shall not be required for payment (which may be

1 made from the date of admission) of tuition and care of
2 Indian pupils.

3 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
4 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
5 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
6 returning to their former homes and interring the remains of
7 deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical re-
8 search in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal
9 and other disease conditions among Indians, including coop-
10 eration with State and other organizations engaged in similar
11 work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physi-
12 cians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated
13 by such organizations, and printing and binding; \$5,930,570.

14 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
15 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
16 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
17 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses
18 of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$150,000: *Provided*,
19 That formal contract shall not be required for payment
20 (which may be made from the date of service) for the care
21 of Indians.

22 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
23 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
24 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
25 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the

1 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the
2 arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest
3 or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of
4 law on Indian lands; and the establishment of cooperative
5 sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29,
6 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; \$704,728: *Provided*, That the
7 United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made
8 from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of
9 timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
10 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933.

11 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
12 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
13 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
14 not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for
15 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
16 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
17 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
18 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
19 the annual Budget.

20 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
21 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
22 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and mainte-
23 nance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-
24 dians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding

1 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
2 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the development,
3 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
4 water facilities, \$808,336.

5 Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving
6 loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian asso-
7 ciations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance
8 with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934
9 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936
10 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and
11 July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), \$350,000, and the author-
12 ization of \$750,000 for loans from said revolving fund to
13 individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise in-
14 eligible to participate therein is hereby increased to \$925,000.

15 Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock: The
16 appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on
17 Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental
18 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby con-
19 tinued available until June 30, 1947, for the same
20 purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among live-
21 stock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency,
22 Arizona.

23 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisi-
24 tion of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface
25 rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition,

1 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18,
2 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$250,000: *Provided*, That no
3 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the
4 acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado,
5 New Mexico, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
6 existing Indian reservations.

7 Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to tax-
8 ation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,-
9 000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
10 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties
11 and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land,
12 title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation
13 or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the
14 Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or re-
15 stricted funds with the understanding that after purchase
16 it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June
17 20, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 412a), is hereby continued available
18 for the same purposes until expended.

19 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
20 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
21 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
22 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses
23 of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,
24 and other necessary expenses, \$30,000, of which not to
25 exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services in

1 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
2 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
3 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

4 Irrigation and drainage: For the maintenance, opera-
5 tion, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power sys-
6 tems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of
7 operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and
8 within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclama-
9 tion charges; purchase of water and water rights; including
10 the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances;
11 drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by
12 floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary
13 expenses, \$1,600,000, of which \$290,000 shall be reim-
14 bursable in accordance with existing law, and \$1,250,000
15 nonreimbursable but from which latter amount expenditures
16 for any one project or system shall not exceed the aggregate
17 receipts for such project or system covered into the Treasury
18 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
19 Repeal Act, 1934: *Provided*, That of the latter sum not
20 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in
21 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or
22 storm.

23 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
24 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
25 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of

1 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-
 2 of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and
 3 water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights,
 4 ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage
 5 and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or
 6 loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for
 7 irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable
 8 on a per-acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

9 Arizona: Colorado River, \$200,000; Navajo, Arizona
 10 and New Mexico, \$45,000; Papago, \$18,000; Salt River,
 11 \$27,000;

12 California: Mission, \$9,000; Sacramento, \$13,500;

13 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$13,500;

14 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$5,625; Fort Peck, \$40,500;

15 Nevada: Carson, \$13,950; Pyramid Lake, \$22,500;

16 Western Shoshone, \$24,750;

17 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$13,500;

18 Oregon: Warm Springs, \$9,000;

19 Wyoming, Wind River, \$18,000;

20 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$45,000;

21 For surveys and investigations, \$225,000;

22 In all, \$743,825, reimbursable in accordance with law,

23 and to remain available until completion of the projects:

24 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-

25 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more

1 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be trans-
2 ferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be
3 increased by more than 10 per centum.

4 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the
5 construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service build-
6 ings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the
7 acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furni-
8 ture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

9 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$113,300;

10 Carson, Nevada: Improvements to utilities, \$15,000;

11 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma: School dormitory,
12 \$10,000; improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

13 Colville, Washington: Remodeling employees quarters,
14 \$7,500;

15 Crow, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$9,000;

16 Crow Creek, South Dakota: Quarters, \$7,000; improve-
17 ments to utilities, \$7,000;

18 Fort Belknap, Montana: Improvements to utilities,
19 \$51,500;

20 Hoopa Valley, California: Improvements to utilities,
21 \$30,000;

22 Kayenta, Arizona: Repair, improvement, and equipment
23 of hospital building, \$30,000;

24 Kiowa, Oklahoma: Schools, dormitories, and utilities,
25 \$88,000;

- 1 Klamath, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$20,000;
- 2 Menominee, Wisconsin: Improvements to utilities,
- 3 \$46,000;
- 4 Mescalero, New Mexico: Improvements to utilities,
- 5 \$16,000;
- 6 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Quarters, \$100,000;
- 7 improvements to utilities, \$2,500;
- 8 Sells, Arizona: Quarters, \$30,000;
- 9 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Improvements to
- 10 utilities, \$18,000;
- 11 Truxton Canyon, Arizona: School, \$8,000;
- 12 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: Quarters, \$22,500; improve-
- 13 ments to utilities, \$12,000;
- 14 Umatilla, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$5,000;
- 15 Wahpeton School, North Dakota: Improvements to
- 16 utilities, \$17,000;
- 17 Wind River, Wyoming: Improvements to utilities,
- 18 \$93,000;
- 19 Winnebago, Nebraska: Improvements to utilities,
- 20 \$7,000;
- 21 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
- 22 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
- 23 printing and binding, and purchase of periodicals and books
- 24 of reference, \$80,000;
- 25 In all, \$875,300, to remain available until completion

1 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
2 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
3 ferred, in the discretion of the Secretary, to the amount of
4 any other specific authorization, but no limitation shall be
5 increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

6 Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improve-
7 ment, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads
8 under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C.
9 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
10 521), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended, of
11 which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for
12 departmental personal services: *Provided*, That no part of
13 this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of
14 apportionment among the States containing Indian popula-
15 tion in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which
16 the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said
17 States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of
18 each State bears to the total Indian population of all the
19 States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-
20 third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State
21 bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

22 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
23 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
24 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
25 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between

1 Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving
2 the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as author-
3 ized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

4 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For per-
5 manent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February
6 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

7 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
8 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
9 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

10 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For per-
11 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
12 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-
13 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,
14 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June
15 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of
16 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
17 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
18 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
19 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,
20 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity
21 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and
22 article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

23 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For
24 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
25 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

1 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservation: For payment
2 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
3 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
4 as amended, \$150,000.

5 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment
6 of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for
7 the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of
8 Congress, \$1,114,000.

9 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

10 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
11 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
12 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$213,320,
13 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the
14 particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any
15 one tribe.

16 Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New
17 York (tribal funds): For salary of a clerk and expenses
18 incident to administering the leasing work of the Seneca
19 Nation of New York, payable from funds deposited into the
20 United States Treasury pursuant to the Act of February
21 28, 1901 (31 Stat. 819), \$2,500.

22 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):
23 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
24 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, pay-
25 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the

1 Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$106,000, of which not
2 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
3 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
4 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
5 for relief, including cash grants.

6 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
7 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
8 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdic-
9 tion of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from
10 funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee
11 Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, \$104,418, including \$30,000 for
12 relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants,
13 and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
14 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
15 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
16 \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee
17 Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chair-
18 man, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general
19 council and members of the Menominee advisory council and
20 tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at
21 rates to be determined by the Menominee general council
22 and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

23 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
24 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
25 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil

1 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
2 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of
3 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including
4 the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500
5 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage
6 Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between
7 said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which
8 contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
9 not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage
10 Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School,
11 Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees;
12 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
13 travel expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,
14 and repair and operation of automobiles, \$186,027, payable
15 from funds held by the United States in trust for
16 the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That
17 of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby
18 made available for travel and other expenses of members
19 of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other
20 tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the
21 tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed
22 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed
23 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
24 when duly authorized or approved in advance by the
25 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

26 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-

1 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
2 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
3 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
4 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to
5 individual members of the respective tribes, and for
6 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
7 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
8 mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
9 at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,
10 and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
11 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes
12 employed under contract approved by the President under
13 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
14 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
15 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each,
16 except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the
17 purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief of the
18 Choctaw Nation.

19 Monument at grave of late Governor Douglas Johnston,
20 Chickasaw Nation (tribal funds) : For the purchase and
21 erection of a monument at the grave of the late Governor
22 Douglas Johnston, \$750, payable from funds on deposit to
23 the credit of the Chickasaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

24 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
25 funds) : For travel and other expenses of members of

1 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-
2 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including
3 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu
4 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
5 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or
6 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
7 except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming
8 may not exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of
9 Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore
10 provided, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
11 credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
12 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-
13 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
14 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organi-
15 zations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
16 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
17 in writing approve a longer period.

18 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief of
19 Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the pur-
20 chase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods;
21 medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other neces-
22 sary expenses, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
23 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That
24 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to
25 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,
26 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

1 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :

2 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
3 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
4 the Secretary of the Interior, \$21,980, payable from funds
5 on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the
6 particular Indian tribe concerned.

7 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
8 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
9 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
10 \$220,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
11 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
13 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
14 the tribe for which purchased.

15 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to
16 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
17 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery,
18 tools, implements, building material, and other equipment
19 and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
20 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
21 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
22 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$151,375,
23 payable from tribal funds as follows: Northern Idaho, Idaho,
24 \$50,000; Flandreau, South Dakota, \$1,375; Yakima, Wash-
25 ington, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of funds

1 available under this head in the Interior Department Ap-
2 propriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 are hereby con-
3 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the
4 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That
5 advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable
6 them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing,
7 home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial
8 subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and
9 advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight
10 years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe:
11 *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the
12 fiscal year 1947 shall be credited to the respective
13 appropriations and be available for the purposes of this
14 paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this
15 paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation
16 of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and
17 approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary:
18 *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the author-
19 ity contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by
20 the regulations established for the making of loans from the
21 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934
22 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That the unexpended
23 balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe,
24 including reimbursements to such appropriations and the
25 appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe,
26 if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the

1 making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized
2 by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

3 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
4 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
5 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
6 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
7 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to
8 the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
9 made available for payment of irrigation operation and main-
10 tenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said
11 Pima Indians.

12 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
13 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
14 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, pay-
15 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
16 respective tribes interested.

17 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
18 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
19 including care of Indian children of school age attending
20 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
21 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
22 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
23 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
24 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-

1 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
2 155), not more than \$410,000: *Provided*, That formal con-
3 tracts shall not be required for payment (which may be
4 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care
5 of Indian pupils.

6 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of
7 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of
8 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,
9 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
10 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian
11 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,
12 and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase
13 of not to exceed one hundred and fifty motor-propelled
14 passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used
15 for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

16 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
17 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
18 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
19 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
20 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
21 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
22 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,
23 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service
24 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-
25 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any

1 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported
2 to Congress in the annual Budget.

3 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
4 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
5 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, mate-
6 rials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from
7 central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the mainte-
8 nance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops,
9 and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services ren-
10 dered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or
11 shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

12 Appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall
13 be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the
14 purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

15 The following appropriations herein made for the Indian
16 Service shall be available for hire, maintenance, and oper-
17 ation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forests and range
18 resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires on Indian
19 reservations"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and
20 expenses, reservation administration".

21 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

22 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
23 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for
24 all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902,
25 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

1 known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under
2 which expenditures are authorized, including personal
3 services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful
4 information, photographing and making photographic
5 prints, and completing and distributing material, including
6 recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in
7 the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other
8 purposes; lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;
9 purchase (not to exceed three hundred and eighty in fiscal
10 year 1947), maintenance, and operation of passenger ve-
11 hicles; acquisition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947
12 from any disposal agency of the Government without reim-
13 bursement or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and
14 operation of aircraft with funds provided for "General
15 investigations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all
16 sums appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be
17 available for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet
18 unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm; con-
19 tract stenographic reporting service; payment of damages
20 caused to the owners of lands or other private property of
21 any kind by reason of the operations of the United States,
22 its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, opera-
23 tion, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for
24 official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in
25 case of official telephones installed in private houses when

1 authorized under regulations established by the Secretary;
2 payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the
3 Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and
4 conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or
5 destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part
6 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and
7 maintenance of any project or division of a project by the
8 Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of
9 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district
10 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
11 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment
12 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
13 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
14 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the
15 Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
16 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from
17 said lands to the United States.

18 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
19 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
20 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
21 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
22 diately:

23 GENERAL OFFICES

24 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
25 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947, includ-

1 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, in the
2 administration and performance by other than project offices
3 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$4,000,000, to be avail-
4 able for the purposes, among others, specified under the head
5 "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Rec-
6 lamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation
7 Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for oper-
8 ation and maintenance administration to the same extent
9 as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition
10 to the foregoing amount there shall be available for ex-
11 penditure under this appropriation any sums transferred
12 thereto for work performed or to be performed for the
13 benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other
14 funds or appropriations are available: *Provided further*,
15 That not exceeding \$125,000 of funds available for ex-
16 penditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries
17 and expenses in connection with informational work;

18 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 General investigations: For engineering and economic
20 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
21 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
22 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
23 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
24 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
25 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in

1 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
2 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
3 Commission, \$3,250,000, to remain available until expended
4 and which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to
5 prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided*, That
6 the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for
7 investigations of any nature requested by States, municipali-
8 ties, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State,
9 municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per
10 centum of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided*
11 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
12 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
13 report the estimates for which are not based upon current
14 prices and costs;

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 Construction: For continuation of construction of the
17 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,
18 all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, to remain
19 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
20 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
21 authorized by Congress:

22 Projects: San Luis project, Colorado, \$650,410;

23 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$1,115,660;

24 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$1,234,475;

25 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$433,605, of which \$100,000

1 shall be available for surveys and preconstruction work in
2 connection with the North Side pumping division;

3 Palisades project, Idaho, \$650,410;

4 Sun River project, Montana, \$41,625;

5 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$360,675;

6 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$753,605;

7 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$901,900;

8 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$563,685;

9 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$216,800;

10 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,345,040;

11 Ogden River project, Utah, \$26,885;

12 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$624,650;

13 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$216,800;

14 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$650,410;

15 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division,
16 \$346,885;

17 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division,
18 \$58,970;

19 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

20 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
21 exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues shall be
22 available for operation and maintenance;

23 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
24 maintenance, \$97,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000

1 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
2 and maintenance of the commercial system;

3 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
4 \$500,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
5 operation and maintenance of the power system;

6 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
7 ceed \$151,400 from power revenues shall be available for
8 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

9 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
10 \$142,000;

11 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
12 nance, reserved works, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to
13 exceed \$190,000 from the power revenues shall be available
14 for the operation of the commercial system;

15 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
16 ceed \$105,700 from the power revenues shall be available
17 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
18 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
19 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
20 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall
21 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation
22 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of
23 water;

24 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed

1 \$200,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
2 operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
4 nance, \$225,000;

5 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
6 maintenance, \$160,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
7 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
8 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
9 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
10 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

11 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
12 \$1,090,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account
13 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526
14 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available for
15 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
16 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over
17 by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the
18 furnishing of services related thereto, and the payment to
19 the school district or school districts serving Mason City and
20 Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction
21 during the 1946-1947 school year in the schools operated
22 by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent
23 of any employee of the United States living in or in the
24 vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per
25 pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable

1 after the term of instruction in any semester has been com-
2 pleted, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

3 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
4 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
5 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
6 maintenance of the power system;

7 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$175,000
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
9 and maintenance of the power system;

10 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
11 tenance, \$80,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$49,000
12 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
13 and maintenance of the commercial system;

14 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
15 tenance, Willwood division, \$27,255: *Provided*, That not
16 to exceed \$65,345 from the power revenues shall be available
17 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
20 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
21 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1947,
22 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under
23 the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
24 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
25 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year

1 1947 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
2 the fiscal year;

3 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
4 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
5 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
6 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum
7 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of
8 said projects, except that should existing works or the water
9 supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods
10 or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make
11 necessary emergency repairs shall become available for ex-
12 penditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said
13 projects upon approval of the Secretary;

14 Total, from reclamation fund, \$18,489,395.

15 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

16 For continuation of construction of the following projects
17 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
18 available, to remain available until expended for carrying
19 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
20 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
21 bursable under the reclamation law:

22 Gila project, Arizona, \$867,210, from which expendi-
23 tures may be made for land leveling, construction of farm
24 ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building
25 crops, and the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation

1 farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the con-
 2 struction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and
 3 any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a
 4 result of these operations to be credited to such construction
 5 costs;

6 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,504,070;

7 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, in-
 8 cluding storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, \$1,385,-
 9 365; irrigation facilities, \$6,284,020; power facilities, Shasta
 10 power plant, \$970,195, Keswick Dam, \$510,570, Keswick
 11 power plant, \$510,570, switchyards, \$765,310, transmis-
 12 sion lines, Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 13 \$5,420, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilo-
 14 volt, \$382,655, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine
 15 kilovolt, \$26,015; in all, \$10,840,120;

16 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,504,075;

17 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$867,210;

18 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 19 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 20 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 21 14), \$13,008,145;

22 Total, general fund, construction, \$38,590,830.

23 FORT PECK PROJECT

24 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 25 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be

1 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the
2 Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$433,605, to be
3 immediately available and to remain available until expended.

4 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

5 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
6 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
7 tary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of
8 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), \$10,312,685, to
9 remain available until expended for carrying out the initial
10 stages (including the construction of transmission lines) and
11 for continuing investigations on the general plan of develop-
12 ment: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended,
13 either independently or through or in cooperation with exist-
14 ing Federal and State agencies.

15 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

16 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
17 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other
18 facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, and payment
19 to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement
20 for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in
21 the schools operated by said district of each pupil who
22 is a dependent of any employee of the United States,
23 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in
24 the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily at-
25 tendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction

1 in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be
2 prescribed by the Secretary, \$1,251,530, payable from the
3 Colorado River dam fund.

4 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

5 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-
6 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the
7 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to
8 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
9 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
10 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
11 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
12 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
13 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
14 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
15 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$433,605,
16 to be immediately available and to remain available until
17 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

18 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
19 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
20 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
21 drainage systems) located entirely within the United
22 States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and
23 Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings
24 in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way,
25 and other property necessary for such purposes; and for

1 incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon
2 Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C.,
3 ch. 12A) ; for land leveling, construction of farm ditches
4 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops,
5 and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public
6 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be
7 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the
8 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of
9 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be
10 credited to such construction costs, to be immediately avail-
11 able, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado
12 River dam fund, \$2,384,825.

13 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

14 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
15 count) : For investigations of projects for the utilization of
16 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the
17 upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
18 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
19 (54 Stat. 774), \$300,000 from the Colorado River de-
20 velopment fund (holding account), to remain available
21 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
22 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
23 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
24 upon current prices and costs.

1 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

2 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the
3 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the
4 Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California,
5 and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works
6 along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and
7 Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54
8 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, \$75,000.

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of
11 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed thirty), hire,
13 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
14 horse-drawn passenger vehicles and the hire, maintenance,
15 and operation of aircraft and exchange of unserviceable
16 passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new
17 freight vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or
18 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
19 in their work; and purchase (not to exceed \$15,000) of
20 office furniture and equipment for use in the District of
21 Columbia in addition to that which may be purchased from
22 the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department;
23 as follows:

1 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$268,070;

3 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
4 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
5 \$2,626,120, of which not to exceed \$400,000 may be
6 expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
8 be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities
9 except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing
10 all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an
11 amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform
12 its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
13 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of
14 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$300,000 of
15 this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
16 States or municipalities;

17 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
18 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
19 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

21 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
22 mineral resources of Alaska, \$200,000, to be available imme-
23 diately, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended
24 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

25 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining

1 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
2 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
3 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,109,-
4 345, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for
5 acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed \$220,-
6 000 may be expended for personal services in the District
7 of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
8 tion shall be expended in cooperation with States or munici-
9 palities except upon the basis of the State or municipality
10 bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of
11 such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey
12 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,
13 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50
14 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*,
15 That \$1,620,000 of this amount shall be available only for
16 such cooperation with States or municipalities: *Provided*
17 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this
18 paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for
19 the purpose of supplying water for domestic use.

20 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
21 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
22 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
23 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
24 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
25 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits

1 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
2 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
3 \$216,800, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended
4 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

5 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
6 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
7 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
8 \$101,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,030; and
9 for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
10 \$264,080; in all, \$397,610;

11 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
12 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435),
13 October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920
14 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48
15 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and
16 recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval
17 petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations;
18 and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies,
19 equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair
20 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
21 \$575,500, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended
22 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

23 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
24 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
25 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;

1 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
2 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
3 1947 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
4 agencies;

5 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any
6 department or independent establishment of the Government
7 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
8 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
9 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
10 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
11 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
12 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
13 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
14 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
15 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
16 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
17 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
18 the annual Budget;

19 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
20 \$7,993,445.

21 BUREAU OF MINES

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-
23 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,
24 including \$81,443 for personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding, including

1 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
2 published in periodicals and journals, \$176,243.

3 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investi-
4 gation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses neces-
5 sary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue
6 and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of
7 mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations
8 as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof
9 and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the
10 safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions
11 under which mining operations are carried on, the use of
12 explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents,
13 statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and
14 other investigations pertinent to the mining industry;
15 including the construction of temporary buildings; equip-
16 ment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in
17 attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose
18 of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied
19 industries; purchase not exceeding two, operation, mainten-
20 ance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
21 hicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment
22 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;
23 and not to exceed \$76,000 for personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia, \$838,776, of which not to exceed \$500
25 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies

1 in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That the transfer without compensation of four pas-
3 senger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement of
4 Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

5 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all sal-
6 aries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines
7 to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,
8 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including travel expenses; not to ex-
9 ceed \$91,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
10 bia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
11 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; operation,
12 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and
13 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in trans-
14 porting employees between their homes and temporary
15 locations where they may be employed and purchase of
16 special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of
17 employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other
18 incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings
19 and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the
20 coal-mining industry; \$1,178,000: *Provided*, That the trans-
21 fer without compensation of fifty passenger automobiles to
22 this activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act"
23 is hereby authorized.

24 Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and
25 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-

1 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investiga-
2 tion of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United
3 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to rec-
4 ommend to various departments such changes in selection
5 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon
6 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-
7 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed
8 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of
9 the United States in the District of Columbia; and special
10 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
11 while employed; and purchase (not exceeding two), mainte-
12 nance and operation of passenger automobiles; \$397,100, of
13 which not to exceed \$83,750 may be expended for personal
14 services in the District of Columbia.

15 Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to
16 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
17 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
18 anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel
19 and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
20 in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
21 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
22 Interior"; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
23 automobiles; and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services
24 in the District of Columbia, \$99,000.

25 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction

1 and equipment, in accordance with the Act of December 18,
2 1942 (56 Stat. 1056), of an anthracite research laboratory,
3 including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract,
4 or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
5 may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
6 tions thereof necessary to design and construct said labora-
7 tory; and the purchase, maintenance and operation of one
8 passenger automobile; \$450,000.

9 Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard
10 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into
11 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of
12 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from
13 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so
14 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), in-
15 cluding construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory
16 buildings and equipment, personal services in the District
17 of Columbia (not exceeding \$90,000) ; not to exceed \$50,000
18 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or
19 corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard
20 to civil-service and classification laws; purchase of special
21 wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees
22 while engaged in their work; purchase (not exceeding
23 one), maintenance, and operation of passenger automo-
24 biles; printing and binding; and purchase in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise

1 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
2 expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,500,000, to
3 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these
4 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
5 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
6 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
7 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
8 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are depend-
9 ents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
10 agreements approved by the Secretary, the transporta-
11 tion equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may
12 be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Fed-
13 eral agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in
14 operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
15 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
16 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
17 ment may be shared.

18 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
19 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
20 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
21 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
22 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
23 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
24 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase (not
25 to exceed two), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
2 \$32,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
3 \$381,100: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
4 may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any
5 private party.

6 Investigation and development of domestic mineral de-
7 posits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the
8 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
9 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
10 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
11 its possessions, including surface and subsurface explora-
12 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
13 repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures and
14 appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not
15 to exceed three), operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-
16 senger automobiles; and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal
17 services in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*,
18 That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is hereby author-
19 ized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners
20 of private property upon which exploration or development
21 work is performed for payment by such owners of a reason-
22 able percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the
23 Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter pro-
24 duced from such property: *Provided further*, That said
25 Director, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized

1 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contribu-
2 tions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects
3 in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

4 Coal investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable
5 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
6 the United States and its possessions; purchase (not to ex-
7 ceed one), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
8 automobiles; purchase of books of reference and periodicals;
9 purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the
10 protection of employees while engaged in their work, and
11 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
12 tion, "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
13 and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the
14 District of Columbia; \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Director
15 of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investi-
16 gations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
17 or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby
18 authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
19 owners of private property upon which exploration or de-
20 velopment work is performed for payment by such owners
21 of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary
22 of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter
23 produced from such property.

24 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
25 gations and dissemination of information concerning the

1 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
2 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,
3 including purchase, not to exceed two, maintenance, opera-
4 tion, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
5 cles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
6 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropri-
7 ation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
8 books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; and special
9 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
10 while employed; \$772,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000
11 may be expended for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia.

13 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
14 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,
15 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
16 passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connec-
17 tion with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of
18 mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March
19 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$985,820, of which not to exceed
20 \$25,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia.

22 Metallurgical research in pilot plants: For all expenses
23 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct labora-
24 tory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish
25 methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources

1 in the United States and its possessions, including the lease
2 of lands or buildings; research on and development of proc-
3 esses for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic
4 minerals; construction of temporary buildings to house labo-
5 ratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; operation,
6 maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase
7 of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and other items other-
8 wise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
9 expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed
10 \$12,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of
12 Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized
13 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions
14 from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in
15 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services,
19 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles,
20 and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, in-
21 cluding not to exceed \$30,000 for additions and improve-
22 ments, \$183,000.

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
24 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
25 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and

1 other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
2 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
3 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
4 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
5 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
6 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
7 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
8 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
9 ment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses;
10 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-
11 senger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses
12 not included in the foregoing, \$500,000, of which not to
13 exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services in
14 the District of Columbia.

15 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The
16 unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this
17 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
18 as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National De-
19 fense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued avail-
20 able until June 30, 1947.

21 Helium utilization and research: For all expenses
22 necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic
23 investigations concerning resources, production, repurifica-
24 tion, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
25 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; includ-

1 ing purchase of one and operation, maintenance, and repair
2 of passenger automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel
3 or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
4 in their work; and other items otherwise properly charge-
5 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
6 of the Interior"; \$87,400, including not to exceed \$6,000
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
9 available for the fiscal year 1947 in the Acts making
10 appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
11 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1946,
13 for operation and maintenance of the plants for the produc-
14 tion of helium for military and naval purposes, including
15 laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; main-
16 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-
17 carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the pur-
18 chase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
19 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contin-
20 gent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding
21 \$5,000) ; and all other necessary expenses, and including
22 \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia
23 in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use
24 for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1947 the

1 unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such
2 operations, in prior years: *Provided*, That section
3 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to
4 this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development
5 and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section
6 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) :
7 *Provided further*, That funds available for the production
8 of helium and the development of helium properties may be
9 utilized to provide transportation between helium plants
10 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate
11 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation
12 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to
13 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-
14 sons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements
15 approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment
16 available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that
17 of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
18 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and mainte-
19 nance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
20 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy
21 the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

22 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any depart-
23 ment or independent establishment of the Government
24 having funds available for scientific investigations within the

1 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
2 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
3 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
4 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
5 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

6 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
7 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
8 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
9 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
10 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
11 Bureau of Mines.

12 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1947, to sell directly or through any Gov-
14 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or
15 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
16 operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines,
17 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
18 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

19 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
20 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
21 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations
22 and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
23 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
24 lurgical research in pilot plants".

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
3 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general
4 administration of the National Park Service, including
5 \$50,000 for printing and binding, \$643,177.

6 Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional
7 offices necessary in the administration, protection, main-
8 tenance, and improvement of the national park system,
9 \$568,814.

10 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
11 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
12 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
13 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
14 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
15 Park, Washington, \$2,384,584.

16 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
17 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
18 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memo-
19 rials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries,
20 including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements
21 across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supply-
22 ing water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and
23 the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras
24 Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National
25 Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,164,905.

1 Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada:
2 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
3 nance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam
4 Recreational Area, \$50,000.

5 Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma:
6 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
7 nance in cooperation with the Chief of Engineers of the
8 War Department of areas devoted to recreational use within
9 the Denison Dam and Reservoir projects, \$44,816.

10 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
11 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
12 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
13 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
14 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
15 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emer-
16 gency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the
17 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,
18 including lands in process of condemnation for national park
19 or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to ex-
20 ceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the
21 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks
22 and national monuments herein contained, any such diver-
23 sions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the
24 annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds
25 to the various areas administered by the National Park

1 Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be
2 made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the
3 expenditure has been incurred.

4 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available
5 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
6 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
7 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
8 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

9 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-
10 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the
11 fiscal year 1946 is continued available for the same purpose
12 during the fiscal year 1947.

13 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
14 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
15 onstration areas, \$79,700.

16 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
17 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
18 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Me-
19 morial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District
20 of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
21 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area,
22 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District
23 of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
24 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
25 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of

1 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
2 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammuni-
3 tion, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police,
4 guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem
5 employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not
6 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of
7 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, travel expenses
8 and carfare, newspapers (not to exceed \$100), and leather
9 and rubber articles for the protection of public property and
10 employees, \$651,967.

11 Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the con-
12 struction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of
13 roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary
14 bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December
15 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including the roads from
16 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reser-
17 vation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier
18 National Park and the international boundary; and the
19 continued maintenance of other road sections outside of the
20 national parks and monuments whose maintenance was spe-
21 cifically authorized in the Interior Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
23 able until expended, and including personal services in the
24 District of Columbia, \$4,250,000, of which \$750,000 shall
25 be for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract

1 authorization under this head in the Interior Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000
3 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the
4 contract authorization under this head in the Interior De-
5 partment Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for
7 the National Park Service shall be available for road con-
8 struction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, ex-
9 cept on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings
10 River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

11 Parkways, National Park Service: For continuing the
12 construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez
13 Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Park-
14 ways, as authorized by section 10b of said Act of December
15 20, 1944, including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, and the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of
17 buildings and utilities therein without regard to the Act of
18 August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), to
19 remain available until expended, \$7,500,000, of which
20 \$5,000,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred
21 under the contract authorizations under the head "Blue
22 Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial
23 Parkways" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
24 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and the Interior Department Appro-
25 priation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351), and of which \$3,000,000

1 and any other sums received from other sources for said
2 Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and expended
3 ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and
4 Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each
5 respective State and said allotments shall be used for no other
6 purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall
7 make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appro-
8 priation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropria-
9 tions at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

10 Physical improvements: For the construction, repair, or
11 rehabilitation of buildings and utilities not otherwise pro-
12 vided for, located in areas administered by the National Park
13 Service, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
14 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), \$725,000, to remain available
15 until expended.

16 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
17 national monuments, and other reservations under the
18 jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available
19 for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity;
20 for the services of field employees in cooperation with such
21 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in edu-
22 cational work in the various parks and monuments as the
23 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
24 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
25 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-

1 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
2 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
3 prevention and suppression; and for necessary local trans-
4 portation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for
5 employment or as cooperators, serving without other com-
6 pensation while attending fire-protection training camps.

7 Appropriations herein made for the National Park
8 Service shall be available for the installation and operation
9 of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments,
10 or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park
11 Service.

12 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
13 shall be available for the purchase, not to exceed twenty,
14 maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles.

15 Appropriations herein made under the National Park
16 Service for "National parks" and "National monument,
17 historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire,
18 maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

19 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries and expenses, including traveling expenses,
22 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the
23 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,
24 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organi-
25 zations, or individuals, as follows:

1 General administrative expenses: For general administra-
2 tive purposes, including personal services in the District of
3 Columbia, \$252,364, of which sum \$27,000 shall be available
4 for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints
5 of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and
6 journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be
7 adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections
8 of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the
9 bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed
10 franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Dele-
11 gates in Congress, as they may direct.

12 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
13 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
14 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
15 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
16 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
17 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
18 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
19 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
20 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
21 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
22 \$1,315,100.

23 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
24 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
25 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of

1 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
2 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
3 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
4 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
5 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
6 mission, \$32,375.

7 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
8 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
9 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
10 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
11 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
12 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biologi-
13 cal stations, \$659,440.

14 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
15 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
16 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
17 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
18 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
19 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
20 the development of methods and procedures which should be
21 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
22 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
23 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
24 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-

1 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
2 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$331,400.

3 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
4 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
5 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
6 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
7 prices of fishery products, \$119,600.

8 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
9 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
10 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
11 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
12 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
13 of employees while on said islands; and contract steno-
14 graphic reporting service, \$780,615, of which \$100,000
15 shall be available immediately.

16 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
17 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
18 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$50,000.

19 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
20 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
21 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$20,000.

22 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-
23 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the production
24 and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used com-

1 mercially for fur, including the repair of experiment stations,
2 \$136,200.

3 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,
4 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and
5 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps
6 of the life zones, and including \$40,000 for investigations
7 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
8 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d) ; for
9 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independ-
10 ently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in
11 developing and applying methods for the control of damage
12 to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for inves-
13 tigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska,
14 \$237,975.

15 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
16 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
17 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
18 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
19 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
20 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
21 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
22 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
23 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
24 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-

1 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
2 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
3 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
4 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
5 \$985,650.

6 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
7 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
8 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
9 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
10 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with
11 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
12 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
13 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-
14 668d) ; for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the
15 Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C.
16 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act
17 approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including
18 necessary investigations, \$335,900, of which not to exceed
19 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary
20 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
21 of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation
22 is made available.

23 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforce-
24 ment of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48
25 U. S. C. 192-211), \$162,630, of which not to exceed

1 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secre-
2 tary for the purpose of securing information in connection
3 with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the
4 enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

5 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
6 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
7 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
8 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under
9 supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including con-
10 struction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals,
11 landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rock-
12 work, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for eco-
13 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
14 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
15 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
16 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$766,000.

17 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
18 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed
19 developments of river basins of the United States (except
20 the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and the Central
21 Valley Project, California) by the U. S. Corps of Engineers
22 and the Bureau of Reclamation, and for the preparation of
23 reports thereon and of recommendations and plans for carry-
24 ing out the purposes of the Act of March 10, 1934 (16
25 U. S. C. 661-666), in connection therewith, \$50,000:

1 *Provided*, That reports of such investigations with recom-
2 mendations shall be furnished to the Chief of Engineers, War
3 Department, and/or the Bureau of Reclamation and shall be
4 included in the reports these agencies are required to submit
5 to the Congress.

6 In all, salaries and expenses, \$6,235,249.

7 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

8 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of
9 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C.
10 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during
11 the fiscal year 1947 from the proceeds from the sale of
12 stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto
13 an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30,
14 1946, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of
15 stamps prior to July 1, 1946.

16 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

17 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
18 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$2,000,000:
19 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
20 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the pro-
21 visions of said Act.

22 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$8,235,249, and in
23 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
24 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed
25 \$937,790 may be expended for departmental personal serv-

1 ices, including such services in the District of Columbia.
2 Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-
3 ice shall be available for the purchase of seventy-two motor-
4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and for the maintenance,
5 repair, and operation of such vehicles; hire, maintenance, and
6 operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of tele-
7 phones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or
8 quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife
9 Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise,
10 facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife
11 refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes
12 of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber
13 boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits; plans and specifications for
14 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
15 thereof; and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and
16 for the expenditure from appropriations available for the
17 purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to
18 purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
19 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling
20 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be
21 established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
22 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
23 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
24 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to

1 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
2 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
3 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
4 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than
5 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropria-
6 tion. The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the
7 operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts,
8 accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus
9 airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement
10 for use in Alaska from any disposal agency of the Govern-
11 ment without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

12 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

13 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

14 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
15 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;
16 clerk hire; travel expenses; printing and binding; main-
17 tenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and
18 grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and
19 repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for
20 the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel,
21 \$54,675, to be expended under the direction of the Gov-
22 ernor.

23 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
24 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,

1 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
2 of Alaska.

3 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
4 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
5 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
6 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
7 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
9 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
10 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
11 burial, and other expenses, \$291,700: *Provided*, That
12 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
13 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
14 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
15 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal
16 year 1947: *Provided further*, That so much of this
17 sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
18 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
19 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
20 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
21 shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
22 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
23 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
24 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-

1 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
2 of such person.

3 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
4 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$140,000,
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
8 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
10 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to
11 be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June
12 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and
13 binding, \$2,252,900, to be immediately available, of which
14 \$72,000 shall be available for surveys and plans for new
15 construction and \$1,020,000 for new construction, and no
16 expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and
17 plans and for new construction in excess of three times the
18 amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like
19 expenditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to
20 transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and with-
21 out charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use
22 by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the
23 Alaska Highway.

24 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction

1 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$500,000, to be imme-
2 diately available.

3 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the
4 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1947 shall be avail-
5 able, and continue available until expended, for all expenses
6 necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad,
7 including maintenance, operation, and improvements of
8 railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river
9 steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tribu-
10 taries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of oceangoing
11 or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement
12 with other branches of the Government service, for the
13 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transporta-
14 tion of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary,
15 for the benefit and development of industries and travel affect-
16 ing territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance
17 and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities
18 for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley Na-
19 tional Park, including the purchase (not to exceed two busses
20 and one station wagon), maintenance, repair, and opera-
21 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as au-
22 thorized by the Act of March 29, 1940 (46 U. S. C. 353a);
23 stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages
24 arising from operations, including claims of employees of the

1 railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident
2 on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited
3 to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in con-
4 nection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value;
5 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
6 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
7 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
8 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
9 \$6,200 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
10 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1947, and no
11 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
12 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
13 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
14 \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of
15 such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That there are hereby transferred to the
17 Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other
18 agency of the United States Government having title thereto,
19 ten of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered to the
20 United States Government for use on any American or for-
21 eign railroad in connection with the war, such locomotives to
22 be selected regardless of present location by a representative
23 of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without exchange
24 of funds except for the cost of transportation from the point
25 of shipment to the Territory of Alaska.

1 The following appropriations herein made shall be
2 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
3 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
4 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
5 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
6 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
7 Railroad appropriated fund".

8 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

9 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
10 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
11 \$6,440, and the private secretary to the Governor \$4,383;
12 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
13 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$23,800, to be expended
14 by the Governor.

15 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
16 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
17 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
18 1930, \$47,200.

19 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

20 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to
21 the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
22 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v),
23 travel expenses, printing and binding; repair, preservation
24 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of
25 water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, main-

1 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
2 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal
3 services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and
4 electricity necessary in the operation of Government House
5 at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix,
6 \$184,640, to be expended by and under the direction of
7 the Governor.

8 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in
9 the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and
10 other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant
11 industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in prac-
12 tical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus,
13 and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other neces-
14 sary expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$39,800, to be
16 expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

17 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

18 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
19 nance of the southwestern power transmission system, market-
20 ing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses
21 connected therewith; including hire, maintenance, repair and
22 operation of passenger automobiles, and printing and bind-
23 ing; \$100,000.

24 Construction: For construction of transmission lines,
25 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative

1 expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten
2 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and
3 operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding;
4 \$3,198,000.

5 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work
6 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-
7 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-
8 propelled vehicles and equipment.

9 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available
10 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of
11 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up
12 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-
13 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That ap-
14 propriations herein made available for the purchase of pas-
15 senger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the exception
16 of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to exceed
17 \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of used or
18 Federal surplus motor vehicles.

19 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
20 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
21 1947 in the field service of the Department for periods of
22 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
23 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

24 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following
25 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-

1 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
2 members of societies or associations concerned with their
3 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
4 Secretary, \$400; Grazing Service, \$300; Petroleum Conser-
5 vation Division, \$100; General Land Office, \$300; Bureau
6 of Indian Affairs, \$2,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$3,500;
7 Geological Survey, \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000; Na-
8 tional Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife Service,
9 \$2,500; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all
10 bureaus), \$1,000.

11 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel
12 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available
13 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-
14 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of
15 duty in Alaska, and return.

16 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
21 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
22 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
23 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
25 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
5 shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be
6 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
7 one year and a day, or both: *Provided further*, That the
8 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
9 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
10 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
11 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
12 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
13 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
14 ship in any organization.

15 SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appro-
16 priations contained in this Act shall be available for expendi-
17 ture for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a
18 total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for tele-
19 grams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in
20 the items "communication services", as set forth in the
21 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not
22 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treas-
23 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 SEC. 9. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
25 able for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of

1 reference, and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in
2 completing broken sets, for use at the seat of government,
3 and payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
4 for library membership in societies or associations which
5 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
6 lower than to subscribers who are not members: *Provided*,
7 That expenditures for the foregoing purposes for the follow-
8 ing bureaus and offices shall not exceed the following
9 amounts: Office of the Secretary, \$4,000; Petroleum Con-
10 servation Division, \$350; Division of Geography, \$300;
11 Grazing Service (including headquarters at Salt Lake City),
12 \$625; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian Af-
13 fairs (including headquarters at Chicago), \$500; Bureau
14 of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Bureau
15 of Mines, \$1,500; National Park Service (including head-
16 quarters at Chicago), \$1,500; and Soil and Moisture Con-
17 servation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

18 SEC. 10. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages,
20 salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any
21 new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance
22 of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of
23 the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in
24 Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15,
25 1943.

1 SEC. 11. During the fiscal year 1947, the Secretary
2 may delegate to the Under Secretary and the Assistant
3 Secretaries the power to authorize changes in official sta-
4 tions of officers and employees and the payment of expenses
5 of travel and transportation of household goods in connection
6 with such change of official stations.

7 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Interior De-
8 partment Appropriation Act, 1947".

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79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6335

[Report No. 1984]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma

MAY 7, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

77
4

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 9, 1946
For actions of May 8, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate rejected amendment to British loan bill requiring Britain to cede bases as condition of loan. House agreed to conference report on 2nd deficiency appropriation bill, which includes items for insect and plant-disease control, forest recreational areas, recentralization of FCA, and water facilities. House debated Interior appropriation bill, discussing economy grazing, reclamation, electrification, etc. Sen. Butler introduced bill to provide for 30¢ grain bonus on wheat and corn of 1945 crop sold before Apr. 19.

SENATE

1. **BRITISH LOAN.** Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize this loan (pp. 4681-97, 4699-701, 4703-7, 4712-14). Rejected, 40-45, an amendment by Sen. McFarland, Ariz., to require Britain to cede bases as a condition of the loan (pp. 4696-7). Sen. Johnson, Colo., made a point of order that the Senate cannot act on the measure before the House, maintaining that it is a revenue bill; the Senate agreed to vote on the point of order today (it is the practice for points of order regarding constitutionality not to be decided by the presiding officer but to be submitted to the Senate).
2. **FARM LABOR; PARITY FORMULA.** Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a Kans. local Grange resolution favoring inclusion of farm labor in the parity formula (p. 4697).
3. **PRICE CONTROL.** Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a Chamber of Commerce local's resolution criticizing the effect of price control on the millers (p. 4698).
4. **EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT.** The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. 178, to permit treatment by osteopaths and chiropractors under this Act (S. Rept. 1317)(p. 4698).
5. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Chairman Mead of the Defense Investigating Committee announced hearings next Tues. on the sale of surplus army trucks and discussed this matter (pp. 4711-12).

HOUSE

6. **SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5890 (pp. 4721-2). For its provisions see Digest 81. Agreed to the amendment providing authority for reimbursable aid by departments and agencies

to UNO, with an amendment to restrict this aid to material (Senate amendment had also provided for aid in personnel)(p. 4722). The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.

7. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Began general debate on this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 4723-71). Rep. Johnson, Okla., stated that "the people are demanding...rigid economy in Government" and said the departments "rush in the back door-- the Deficiency Subcommittee-- for additional appropriations with the excuse that they have suddenly discovered alleged emergencies" (pp. 4723-4). In response to a request for additional funds for Interior transmission lines, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., Rep. Johnson said they can get funds for such lines through REA (pp. 4727-8). Rep. Johnson criticized the level of expenditures of the Grazing Service (pp. 4729-31). Chairman Cannon, of the Committee, said this bill "marks, I trust, the turning point at which we can begin to break away from wartime spending, get back to a peacetime budget, to a businesslike administration of Federal finances, and to the rehabilitation of the national credit"(p. 4735). Rep. Knutson, Minn., inserted a telegram to congressional leaders from Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minn. Farm Bureau, Twin City Milk Producers, and Central Cooperative Livestock Assn. urging that the coal strike be broken to get fuel to the dairies (p. 4736). Rep. Barrett, Wyo., defended the grazing program, inserted the President's recent letter transmitting a wool program and commended it, inserted a letter from the Brock Livestock Co. criticizing the quality of Argentine beef and stating that we are "losing beef unnecessarily" because of Government action and inserted a BAI report on "outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain" (pp. 4744-7). Rep. Fenton, Pa., commended the USDA regional research laboratories (pp. 4754-5). Rep. Rockwell, Colo., criticized various aspects of the Grazing Service administration (pp. 4757-9). Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticized administration of OPA (pp. 4759-60). There were several other speeches on such matters as reclamation, grazing, and electrification.

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. GRAIN BONUS. S. 2161, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to provide for payment of a 30¢ bonus on wheat and corn of the 1945 crop produced and sold before April 19, 1946. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 4698.)
9. CREDIT UNIONS. H. R. 6372, "to amend the Federal Credit Union Act," by Rep. Spence, Ky. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4772.)
10. PRICE CONTROL. H. R. 6374, by Rep. Merrow, N. H., to remove price ceilings on grain and its products. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4772.)
11. ECONOMY. H. R. 6375, by Rep. Winter, Kans., to provide for a balanced budget and to place each Federal agency on a cash basis. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 4772.)
12. CONTRACT ACTIONS. H.R. 6339, by Rep. L. Ke, limits to six years the period within which contract actions may be brought against the U.S. and provides for termination of the running of such period if the party to be charged renews or acknowledges the obligation in writing. To Judiciary Committee. (May 7.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. MEAT SITUATION. Rep. McGregor, Ohio, inserted a Mount Vernon (Ohio) News editorial discussing Secretary Anderson's views on meat price controls (p. 42584).

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein two splendid editorials, one entitled "The Grand Old Man," the other entitled "Record Is the Platform of the Democratic Party," relating to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], and which appeared recently in the News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier today and include part of a letter.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and myself, and that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, this is agreeable to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6335, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1947, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947, which is now before you, has been by all odds the most difficult and in some respects controversial annual supply bill which has been reported out of the appropriations committee during my entire service on that subcommittee, starting about a dozen years ago.

Before proceeding to a general discussion of the bill, I would like to say a few words concerning the members of the subcommittee who have given so generously of their time and worked long and arduous hours in committee hearings and in the marking up of the bill; hours

which they could have spent advantageously working in their offices and in their own interest, rather than performing this rather thankless service, which, however, is a patriotic service for the country. I refer to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]. In this connection, I want to express sincere regret that we are losing the services of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who has received a new subcommittee assignment. He is able, hard-working, and we have found that he gets to the bottom of things. He has been succeeded by another young, able, and highly capable member, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. I feel that we have been particularly fortunate in securing such an able successor to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman leaves that portion of his remarks which has to do with the services of the subcommittee, I want to say to him as one member of the full Committee on Appropriations, not a member of his subcommittee, that I appreciate very deeply and I am sure that appreciation is shared by the entire membership of the House, the very capable and efficient service that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], has rendered for so many years in connection with the preparation of this bill. The country is to be congratulated upon the result of his efforts to effect economies and to handle in a wise way the many difficult problems that come within the jurisdiction of his subcommittee. I want him to know that I for one appreciate the success with which he has handled these many problems.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, and I accept the compliment on the part of every member of the committee who worked equally as diligently and as capably as did the Committee Chairman.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman of the great Military Affairs Committee of the House.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that I had no idea he was going to pay tribute to the other members of the committee. Of course, modesty forbids him saying anything about himself, but, being fully advised on the subject, I would like to say that for several years it has been a matter of common knowledge around here that the gentleman from Oklahoma has been the champion of economy, particularly with reference to the appropriation bill that comes from the subcommittee of which he is chairman. I want to share in the expressions of appreciation for his fine services.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky from the bottom of my heart for his very kind and generous statement which I freely confess is entirely too generous so far as I am concerned.

Before entering into a discussion of the bill permit me to say that Members of this House who availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting their districts during the brief Easter holiday recess, report almost without exception that they found their districts more economy-mined than ever. This week I returned from a brief trip to the Sixth Congressional District in Oklahoma, which I have had the honor to represent in Congress for the last 10 terms. In 9 days in the district I covered nine counties. I did not make a political speech while in the district but I did hold many conferences, political and otherwise, with various groups on numerous subjects affecting the welfare of the people whom I am endeavoring to represent. In every conference held by me with every group, whether they represented farmers, stockmen, businessmen, veterans, teachers, or others, without exception the question of economy was brought up. That the people are demanding and expecting rigid economy in Government, there cannot be the slightest doubt. Every group I met with made it plain they felt the time had come to cut and slash appropriations to the bone. I am confident that the Nation's taxpayers will approve that nearly 50 percent slash in appropriations for the Interior Department, a reduction which is unprecedented for any annual supply bill since the period of World War I.

Returning now to a discussion of the bill, Members may be interested to know that the hearings this year extended over a period of 6 weeks and that it required a full week to complete marking up the bill at the conclusion of the hearings. The hearings cover 2,600 printed pages. The primary reason for such extended hearings is, of course, due to the fact that the budget estimates provided for unprecedented increases in nearly every agency provided for in the bill. Also, inclusion of the controversial item for initiation of construction of power transmission facilities by the Southwestern Power Administration is responsible for a very substantial increase in the size of the hearings.

In view of the important and, in several instances, controversial items which we were required to pass upon, I believe that it is definitely to the credit of the subcommittee in charge that we have been able to reach an agreement on all items in the bill and that there was unanimous agreement on all items with two or possibly three exceptions.

It is therefore with pride and pleasure that I am able to report to you that the time consumed in lengthy hearings was put to good use and that we are now presenting to this House a bill with reductions in the budget estimates reaching the unprecedented total of nearly 50 percent. I am certain that our committee has established a record in savings greater than in any regular annual appropriation bill during my rather extended

period of service in the Congress. If you will turn to page 3 of the committee report you will find a table giving the reductions recommended by the committee in the budget estimates, and it shows substantial cuts in every activity. In some cases the reductions are well in excess of 50 percent, but in others the cuts are not so great. I measure my words when I say that no agency is hurt or even crippled. It might be of special interest to give a statement of the totals in the bill as compared with budget estimates and last year's appropriations. Here they are:

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$346,765,000.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$174,652,000.

The committee recommends reductions under the budget estimates totaling \$172,113,000.

The bill is \$24,200,000 less than all appropriations for the current fiscal year, including deficiency and supplemental appropriations.

In mentioning deficiency and supplemental appropriations, let me say at this point I have a definite feeling that Members of this House, and the country generally, are getting pretty well fed up with the practice of some agencies of Government persistently imposing upon the Appropriations Committee by rushing in to the Deficiency Committee for supplemental appropriations. Departments and agencies of Government got by with that undesirable practice too many times during the war, although the distinguished chairman of that great committee repeatedly warned certain agencies to live within their revenues. When they felt that their appropriations were cut too severely, the practice of too many agencies was to rush in at what we call the back door, or the Deficiency Committee on Appropriations, of which I have the honor to be a member, and plead that their activity was vitally connected with the war effort, and that the appropriation in question was of urgent necessity for the promotion of the war and the committee often would resolve any doubt in favor of the appropriation. As a consequence many of the departments and agencies abused the privilege until we saw appropriations mounting upon appropriations. As objectionable as the practice of rushing in for a lot of extra funds under the guise of national defense was during the war, it is especially repugnant and indefensible at this time. The time is at hand when Congress must tell the various agencies and departments of Government that, after weeks of hearings and careful and fair consideration, a committee recommends, and this House approves, an appropriation for an agency or activity that the agency in question must definitely understand once and for all that, whether it likes it or not, except for some unforeseen actual emergency, they must operate for the next fiscal year for the amount provided in the regular bill and not get the idea there is an open season the year around for them to rush in the back door—the Deficiency Subcommittee—for additional appropriations with the excuse that they have suddenly discovered alleged emergencies.

Returning again to the discussion of the bill, the decrease of more than \$24,000,000 under 1946 appropriations is due to the committee's determination to reduce requests for funds to the minimum and to the further fact that the recent supplemental appropriation for reclamation construction amounting to more than \$80,000,000 for the current year, will, in large part, not be required at the present time due to restrictions in building caused by veterans' housing, and will continue available into the next fiscal year.

The unprecedented reduction of more than \$172,000,000 in the Budget estimates is also accounted for by the insistence on the part of the committee that demands for expansion in every activity in the Department be held down to the minimum, as well as to the recent restriction on building materials and supplies in order that priority may be given to veterans' housing. This order will undoubtedly result in the substantial slowing up of construction items in the bill. On examination of the Budget estimates during hearings on the bill we found that every bureau was asking for a substantial increase above what they had during the war. In many agencies the increase requested by the agency ran well in excess of 25 percent. Needless to say, we have eliminated a very substantial proportion of these increases and in some instances we have made reductions in existing personnel and activities.

If you will examine the hearings, you will note that time after time I asked the witness appearing for the agency if he had heard the war was over. The fact that many of the agencies in the Department were permitted to have a mushroom growth during the war seems to have spoiled them. Now, some of such agencies seem determined not only to maintain themselves at wartime levels but actually asked sizable increases over the amounts expended at the peak of the war.

To give you the over-all picture in man-years, let me point out that for the present year the total authorized employment for the entire Department is 37,131, and that for the next fiscal year the budget estimates propose an increase to 48,924, or 11,793 additional man-years. I am pleased to report, we have made reductions which will result in the denial of nearly all of these proposed increases.

I am sure it is the sentiment of Members of this House that the time has come for real economy in the expenditure of funds by the Interior Department. Merely because approval was given to substantial increases for several bureaus during the war who were actively engaged in work essential to the war effort is no reason or excuse for continuing those extra wartime activities. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, therefore, to be confronted this year with estimates which would continue many of these national defense activities on a wartime basis. A little later in my remarks I shall refer to two or three bureaus in particular where this unjustifiable situation exists.

At this point it is only fair to Secretary Krug to say that these unprecedentedly

large estimates were prepared under the direction of a certain former Secretary of the Interior. Only recently a new Secretary has taken office. Many of us are hopeful that the Department, under the dynamic leadership of Secretary Krug will be operated on a new basis and that inefficiency and extravagancy in some agencies will be replaced with economy and efficiency.

One of the outstanding examples of what I have heretofore referred to as requests for bigger and better appropriations is that for the Division of Geography which, prior to the war, was provided for at the annual rate of approximately \$8,000. The budget estimate for this activity, which has received greatly increased funds during the war period, was \$82,000. In reducing the amount in the bill to \$12,956, we are allowing a moderate increase over prewar appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

May I stop here just long enough to say this: Several years ago a very able and bright young man came to Washington from a Midwest State. He did not have a job, so he called on a former Secretary of the Interior and evidently sold him on the idea that what he needed most was a new set-up called the Division of Geography. Incidentally, he pointed out that down in my State there was a town by the name of Okeene, which I may say is a very splendid town inhabited by a fine progressive God-fearing people. He had found a map, so he said, where the name was spelled O'Keene instead of Okeene. This well-meaning gentleman came before our committee after some 10 or 12 years as head of this Division and pointed out that during these years he had actually eliminated the apostrophe from the name of that Oklahoma town. If he has done anything else as far as my State is concerned, I have not been advised what it is. Again he evidently sold himself or his work to the Army during the war and managed to get himself 69 employees where he had had 3 before the war, and these employees were paid, of course, out of Army funds. But imagine our surprise when this bright energetic young gentleman came before the committee at this time in this post-war period when we are trying desperately to balance the Federal budget and asked us for \$82,000. He is getting \$12,956, which is more than he received in the pre-war days. The point I am trying to make here is that many departments of Government have not heard that the war is over. This committee is attempting to say to the various departments of government to get back somewhere near prewar levels.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In line with what the gentleman is saying, is the gentleman going to point out to the Members that there is inefficiency? If

there is, I do not know about it, to be frank. Is there inefficiency in the handling of construction funds and in the building of dams, canals, and things of that kind? I would be interested in what the gentleman has to say with reference to that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will be glad to discuss that when I reach the Reclamation Service. But in answering the gentleman specifically, I would say as far as I know there has not been any inefficiency in the handling of funds for construction on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation. Under the fine leadership of the Commissioner of Reclamation, Hon. Harry Bashore, who recently retired, I am glad to say that the Reclamation Service has done a very good job in the construction of dams. But someone said long ago that Rome was not built in a day, and all of the many reclamation projects that we would like to construct at once cannot possibly be built in 1 year. I do not mean to leave the impression that I am not defending the position of the committee. The Reclamation Service now has, or had in January of this year, a backlog of \$135,000,000. Let me remind Members that the last deficiency bill that was passed by the Congress in 1945 carried an appropriation for the Reclamation Service totaling more than \$80,000,000. I insisted that they have every dollar of that so they could start up construction work as soon as possible. They still have that money. They have a tremendous backlog. I say to you, upon my reputation as a legislator, that although some projects may be slowed down a bit that in my judgment it is going to be difficult in some instances to spend all of the money in the next year that this committee is making available, which totals over \$200,000,000 including the \$135,000,000 backlog.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I thank the gentleman for the statement that he has made. In my particular area, the Reclamation Service has built a great many different parts of the Central Valley project. I have always been of the impression, and I am glad the gentleman agrees with me, that they have handled their funds economically, efficiently, and capably.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say to the gentleman that so far as construction items are concerned they have done a fine job. There are some criticisms that can be leveled at the Reclamation Service. However, if the gentleman will read the report of the committee, he will find what they are. Their Information Service, for example, clearly needs a considerable overhauling, which we have attempted to do.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is not about irrigation that I want to speak now nor with reference to any other specific detail of the bill. I heard what the gentleman said a moment ago about now being the time to economize. But he did not stop there and place a period at the end of

that thought. He said that now is the time to economize as we consider this bill for the Interior Department. Why begin to economize on this bill? Is it true that the House has already appropriated over \$8,000,000,000 and in so doing cut only \$180,000,000 below the Budget estimate prior to bringing this bill out? If so, this bill itself, cutting nearly \$180,000,000 below the Budget estimate is more cut than all the others together. Evidently we forgot to economize on previous bills and we are beginning now on the Interior Department bill, if my information is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot agree with the gentleman that other committees have not economized, and that this is the first step toward economy. But even if I did agree with him then this unprecedented cut could be justified. As I stated, I am a member of the Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee and I have heretofore criticized some of the deficiency appropriations that have come to us, but that committee has consistently economized under the leadership of our able chairman, who for years has insisted that we economize in every way humanly possible.

No, this is not the first stroke of economy, even though, as I said, this committee has cut this supply bill deeper than any other annual supply bill since I have been a Member of Congress.

Mr. MURDOCK. Are my figures substantially correct in this gentleman's judgment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am not certain that I understood the gentleman's figures. This bill is cut \$172,000,000 below the Budget estimates.

Mr. MURDOCK. The other figure, however, is about right, that \$8,000,000,000 have been appropriated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does the gentleman refer to all previous appropriations?

Mr. MURDOCK. For the various appropriation bills which we have considered, and that amount is about \$180,000,000 below the Budget estimates. That is the comparison I was trying to make.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman for his valuable contribution which further emphasizes the drastic cuts made in this bill, all of which I freely admit.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to the suggestion of the gentleman from Arizona, I would like to call attention to the fact that on some of the appropriation bills it is not possible to make these spectacular reductions, because we had not had these spectacular estimates. Take, for example, the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Those are matters in which salaries constitute the principal appropriation, and they are fixed by law. It is impossible to reduce them below that amount. But, as the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], chairman of the subcommittee, has well said, corresponding reductions have been in order. However, I want to compliment

the gentleman from Oklahoma, and to say that, as far as I can recall, he has made the largest percentage reduction below the Budget estimate of any annual supply bill I have seen brought into the House since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations. The entire Committee on Appropriations compliments him on the splendid work he has done, and I am sure the membership of the House will approve.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Permit me to add that the distinguished chairman might have also pointed out that nearly \$5,000,000,000 of the \$8,000,000,000 referred to by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] was for the Veterans' Administration. I am sure the distinguished gentleman from Arizona would not be critical of the Congress because it has given the Veterans' Administration every dollar that General Bradley and his helpers said was needed. I assure him that I am not apologizing for having approved and voted for nearly \$5,000,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration, and if it take \$5,000,000,000 more to take care of our disabled veterans, their widows and dependents, I am sure a vast majority of the Members of this House would not hesitate to vote sufficient funds to do so.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is exactly correct. He and I are of the same mind with regard to these appropriations for veterans, but it is because of appropriations that would redound to the benefit of veterans contained in this bill that I am raising the question that I am, and I shall raise it a little later.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to my distinguished colleague, from Arkansas, a member of the committee.

Mr. NORRELL. The distinguished gentleman has answered the question that I was about to propound, but I wanted to ask what part of the cut could the gentleman from Arizona make in the appropriation. The \$5,000,000,000 for the veterans accounts for a great part of the appropriations which he says have not been decreased. May I say that the flood-control estimate was nothing like this. It was only about one-third. I am a member of that committee and I am interested in flood control. The committee cut flood control \$52,000,000, including cuts in my own district.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas, a sincere and able member of this committee. I also congratulate the gentleman on his fine record for rigid economy. There is not a more economy-minded Member of Congress than the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas. It is true that he voted for cuts for projects in his own district, and when a man does that he certainly is sold on the need for real economy.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that every time we come to make appropriations which have to do with the farms of the country and with the development of our natural resources, then everybody gets busy and wants to balance the Budget. Invariably that happens. I congratulate the committee on the fine work it has done, but I think they have gone too far in making drastic reductions on items that I am quite sure the members of the committee were not familiar with. When we reduce and then on the other hand justify, the great appropriations we all run to cover. We talk about the veterans. Everybody is in favor of appropriations for the veterans, but this is a matter that does affect the veterans. This is a postwar program that was understood as such, recommended by the President, by the Bureau of the Budget, to meet an emergency that might come in the future, and this committee has gutted the whole program in my opinion.

It is always fitting that people stand up here and praise the committee, and it is not difficult to do when there is nothing in the bill which happens to affect the Member's district; and it is deserving and a fine thing that it is done. I am very much disappointed, however. I believe the committee has exercised good judgment in some matters and for that I respect them, but I think in this instance they have gone too far, and I believe that many of these items should and will be put back in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

I appreciate the gentleman's suggestion that it is difficult to vote for economy when the reduction affects one's own State or congressional district. I can well understand the gentleman's attitude. But frankly, I would rather be charged with cutting too deeply on the matter of appropriations than to be charged with being extravagant. I am not surprised at the criticism. In fact I realized full well that when we brought this bill here there would be criticism; but my hide is getting pretty tough. I do not object to the criticism; rather I welcome it. I know that when you cut a project in your colleague's own congressional district in which he is vitally interested, that you are getting on dangerous territory. One who objects to criticism, constructive or otherwise, should not set on the Committee on Appropriations, for he is certainly going to be criticized. I wish to say to the gentleman, however, in as kindly a manner as I know that he is not the only Member of this House that has had his own project cut. For example, in the State of Oklahoma, a State which has only one reclamation project, the gentleman will find that project is cut as deeply as any other reclamation project in the United States. I shall be surprised if we do not hear a protest from the Congressman from that district before the day is over. We do not have one yardstick for the gentleman's district and another for Oklahoma.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to my distinguished and able friend from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I think that is true. I do not think the committee was partial at all. As I said a year ago, I do not think they used a hatchet then, they used a shotgun and hit everybody who was within range. That is true, but I still think a lot of the cuts are ill-advised.

In preparation for a thing like this I believe we ought to have started a long while ago when the House passed a bill reducing taxes by \$6,000,000,000, money that had already been collected. Then was the time to have been talking about balancing the budget and economy. There were only about 35 of us who voted against that indefensible bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is a good speech and I hope it gets back to the gentleman's district. I also hope that more subcommittees will get out their shotguns as well as their hatchets in making future appropriations.

And now I want the gentleman to know that I was one of the 35 who voted with him to reduce the \$6,000,000,000 in taxes.

Mr. GRANGER. I know the gentleman did.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. So I was for economy, then, too.

Mr. GRANGER. So was our distinguished Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman.

Now I am going to talk about another agency of the Department that I feel I ought to mention, and I hope it will not be taken in a personal way by any Member present, especially my good friends from the grazing States.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman leaves this subject to get into another, will he yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, who is rendering valuable service to the State and Nation.

Mr. RIZLEY. May I say that perhaps the country got somewhat of a new lease on life when it read the AP dispatches this morning to the effect that the Appropriations Committee had actually commenced to do something about balancing the budget and getting back to a peacetime basis. The thing that disturbs me, however, is not the fine work the gentleman's committee has done in this respect, but so many times I find that we are only doing a lot of shadow-boxing on bills of this kind. We go ahead and do our duty here in the House, as we have on some other appropriation bills; but what is going to happen when the horse trading starts over on the other side of the Capitol? Is the committee that has brought in this bill today, when the horse trading is through over there, going to stand pat, if we may use an expression that we use down in Oklahoma, when this thing comes back after conference, or are we just doing some shadow-boxing today for the benefit of the country? Are we actually going to keep this appropriation down or are we going to make a big showing over here? After they get through with it over there and it comes back, is the gentleman's commit-

tee going to say, "This is the bill that we passed. We know we can make these reductions; we have made them and we are going to stand pat on them?" Of course, I know all legislation is a matter of compromise. I do not mean we should not get together with the other body. Perhaps we should or should not do some of the things referred to by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER]. But are we going to permit the other body to put them back in and make us the laughingstock of the country over here?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I might say to the gentleman, my able colleague from Oklahoma, that I endeavor to religiously observe the rules of this House and never talk about a certain body at the other end of the Capitol. Certainly I would not say anything that might be construed as a reflection on any Member of that distinguished body. But the gentleman has put his finger on a very important problem. I know the gentleman has raised the point in all sincerity and the only frank answer I can make to him is that you can only judge the future by the past. What has happened to the Interior Department appropriation bill in past years? It will be recalled that a year ago the Interior bill went from here to another body at the other end of the Capitol, where millions of dollars were added, or attempted to be added, to the bill. But I call attention to the fact that the House conferees stood their ground in a remarkable manner and the bill as finally enacted last year, except in a few instances, was virtually as it passed the House. I am sure the gentleman realizes that all legislation is a compromise. I am not saying to any Member here that when the bill goes to the other end of the Capitol that if the House conferees are shown that they have not given sufficient funds for any agency that we will still say that the bill must come back exactly as it passed the House. Of course, it will not come back exactly as it passed the House. I might add that it is my guess that it will not be returned from the other end of the Capitol with any drastic reductions. That is the most satisfactory answer I can give to the gentleman.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield again to the distinguished gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I was wondering if this drastic cut is not brought about by the fact that the other body does occasionally increase the recommendations of the House and if that does not influence our committee to cut to the bone with the thought that the Senate will increase them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No. I think I can say to the gentleman that the members of this committee are sincere and the action of our committee is not based upon what another body may or may not do. We listened for about 6 or 7 weeks during very arduous hearings to many, many witnesses. We had some 25 or 30 Members of Congress who appeared before the committee, and I might say that practically all of them requested increased appropriations.

Then we gave the Department what we actually thought they were entitled to and what they could operate on. We do not pretend to be all wise or superhuman. But the committee feels that it knows more about the actual conditions after all these hearings than a committee that has only had short or superficial hearings.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I might say to the gentleman that it appears to me that this terrific cut in appropriations made at the expense of the people of the West, will go over to the other body at precisely the same time that that body has voted a loan to Great Britain of something over \$4,000,000,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot see that the loan to Great Britain would enter into any discussion here. I may have something to say on that subject at a later time and the gentleman will well understand my position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself an additional 10 minutes, because I think this is a matter in which a great many people are deeply interested.

I cannot admit, however, that this cut is being made at the expense of the people of the West. I live in the Middle West and am interested in the welfare of the people all over the country. I might say it is a cut at the expense of some bureaucrats who are on the pay roll out West and here in Washington who are rendering little actual service to the people of the West or to the Government of the United States. I repeat that this cut is not made at the expense of the people of the West.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska, and then I would prefer to finish what I have to say, and then I will yield when I get through to any and all if you stay long enough.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. As a member of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, I have been somewhat concerned about the reduction of the funds to the Reclamation Bureau. We are interested in developing irrigation in 17 Western States. Does not the gentleman feel that the cuts made in the bill here might hold up or entirely eliminate further development of irrigation in the Western States?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Not at all. We are giving them a whale of a lot more than they had before the war. They have a sizeable carry-over. As I said a moment ago, they have \$135,000,000 now, or did have in January, and I measure my words when I say it is doubtful that they can spend all the money we gave them. Is that not right?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No; I think the gentleman is wrong.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, I did not expect the gentleman to agree with me.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. There are new projects in Nebraska, for instance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes; there are many, many projects surveyed, not only in Nebraska but also in Oklahoma, that would be fine, but we cannot have them all at one time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes; I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. We are making surveys on the Niobrara River and the Loop River and the Platte River in Nebraska. Irrigation has not been developed out there, and I can see in this bill where that type of work will be held up and stopped, probably entirely.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, no. I do not share the gentleman's fear that reclamation will stop where it is wanted and needed.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do not want to see that done, because if irrigation is developed it puts water on the land and returns millions of dollars to the taxpayers by reason of the development of irrigation projects.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. They have been developed because this committee is irrigation and reclamation minded. I might remind him that there has been more progress in reclamation in the last 8 or 10 years than there had been in all of the previous 80 or 100 years. This committee has not been niggardly in the matter of reclamation projects.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I want to compliment the chairman of this committee and the other members of his committee for the fine work they have done year after year in behalf of irrigation and reclamation. I want to say to the gentleman that I think part of our trouble has not been the fault of this committee. In my own congressional district in the State of California, in the Central Valley project, there has been a carry-over of funds, year after year, as much as \$10,000,000, and the fault is not the fault of the committee; it is the fault of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, for not spending the money that the committee has provided year after year, and that is why we are receiving the cuts, I believe, at the present time. Is that correct or not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes. The gentleman has made a very fair statement. From time to time when we have made some cuts in appropriations for the Reclamation Service we have been told they were ruined, just absolutely ruined, yet, I think I can say almost without exception, they have not been able to spend all the money we have given them.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I appeared before the gentleman's committee time after time asking for sufficient funds to complete all features of the Central Valley project of California, and at all times the committee has provided those funds but the Department of the Interior has failed to follow-up and spend them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman is correct again, as he always

is. We are always glad to have the gentleman appear before the committee because he always has valuable information.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Along the same line as the question of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT], I notice on page 19 of the committee report on the item having to do with the All-American Canal that that request was cut from \$5,500,000 to \$2,384,000, although in the same paragraph at the bottom of page 19 the committee itself mentions the urgent necessity for water in that area. There is nothing further in the report about it. I wonder if the chairman can enlighten me as to why, in view of the acuteness of the water situation there, the appropriation was still cut, because the chairman will remember, as he has been very much interested in this himself and very helpful in the past, that we have been trying to get this construction for something like 8 years.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman that his is not the only important project in the country. There are many of them. I said a moment ago that the committee was reclamation-minded. The committee is interested, and has gone a long way to make available needed appropriations. But I think the gentleman will find the appropriation given this year compares favorably with the appropriation in pre-war years.

I may say that the Clerk has just advised me that the unexpended balance on the Central Valley project is \$34,011,079, as of January 1, 1946.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does that same sheet show anything for the All-American Canal as to the unexpended balance?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would have to look it up, I can tell the gentleman in a moment. Here it is. The unexpended balance on the All-American Canal is \$3,558,817 as of January 1.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield. Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. On the Missouri River Basin development, I notice there has been a \$13,470,000 reduction. I wonder if there is some carry-over of the Missouri River Basin funds that required that reduction.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I am glad the gentleman has asked the question. There is a \$12,304,000 carry-over in the Missouri Basin, as of January 1.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman knows that is a new project just coming in for a great deal of work and study. It is ready to move. It is a big project.

I also notice there is a reduction of \$481,000 on the Sidney (Nebr.)-Gering power line. I wonder if there is a reserve there that would hold up the development of that line. I know the farmers in western Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming are very eager to get some REA power, and they are looking forward to

it. If this amount is to be taken out of the bill, then it seems certain they will not have any development of REA in that particular area.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I realize full well that the question of transmission lines is a very controversial one. If this committee had given the Department of the Interior all the transmission lines it asked for, we certainly could not have made any appreciable showing in the matter of economy as we have been able to do. The committee did not feel that the transmission line to which the gentleman refers is so urgent as to be justified at this time from this appropriation.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It will be pretty hard to convince the farmers of western Nebraska that it is not needed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The farmers may be right. They usually are. But if they are like Oklahoma farmers they will find a way to get funds through the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I might remind the gentleman that the farmers pay the money back with interest when it goes into this type of work.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is true, but let me state to you that under the law the rural electrification people can build their own transmission lines. They can apply, as I stated a moment ago, to the Rural Electrification Administration in the Department of Agriculture. If they have a good case, they can get the money. It was only a few weeks ago that as a member of the Appropriations Committee I offered the amendment for an extra \$100,000,000 for the REA. There is not a man in the House of Representatives who has gone further for REA than have I. But to say that all transmission lines must be built by the Department of the Interior and handed over to the REA is a different thing altogether. Farmer members of the REA co-ops can build the transmission lines in the gentleman's State as they are doing in other States of the country. Of course, they will pay for these transmission lines. Farmers who want this service are anxious and willing to construct and pay for such lines, with interest at 2 percent. They are doing that in four different rural-electrification cooperatives in the district I represent in Congress.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This will prevent the development of the REA in western Nebraska.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, I do not follow the gentleman. I cannot understand how it will bar farmers from western Nebraska. I say to you again, they can go down to the Department of Agriculture and see Mr. Wickard, the REA Administrator. They can get the money if they have a good project. If they do not have a good project, they are, of course, not entitled to it anyway.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman knows the Government does not give the farmers these electrical transmission lines.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No; I did not intend to leave such an impression.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The gentleman mentioned that in the Central Valley fund there will be at the end of the fiscal year \$34,000,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I did not mean to say that would be left at the end of the year. There was that amount at the time they came before our committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In any event, there will be a substantial sum left?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is all that money earmarked for specific construction or may some of it be used for transmission lines, for instance?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am of the opinion it is all earmarked. I am informed that in the last 3 years it has been earmarked.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. So if there is no provision in that item for transmission lines, all we can hope to get is what is in the bill, unless the bill is amended?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. There are two points that I would like to bring out. I must say I find myself in rather substantial agreement with the point of view expressed by the gentleman from Utah. It seems to me in the case of some of these functions of the Department of the Interior, the committee has been much too severe. We have a new Secretary of the Interior whom I think we all hope to see make a great success of his administration of that Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman that he is a dynamic, able man, and we want to help him.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I know the gentleman does. In the case of the General Land Office, I believe the committee cut the General Land Office about \$125,000, which was not as severe as it cut some other agencies. But is it not true that at the moment and in the coming year the General Land Office will inevitably have a much heavier load of work than it has had for a long, long time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct, and they were given more money than they had last year, about \$90,000 more, if I remember correctly.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I understood it was cut below the Budget estimate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes, like all other items, it was cut below the budget, but I would remind the gentleman that these Budget estimates came here requesting three times as much for the Department of the Interior as they asked for a year ago, which is absolutely unreasonable, inexcusable, and indefensible.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. At the present time, however, the General Land

Office is having to work its people overtime in order to get their work out. It seems to me it is to our interest to have that work done efficiently.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree and will add that I feel that it is doing its work efficiently at this time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think it is, too, but I am afraid that the appropriation has been cut so severely that they cannot continue to do their work efficiently. The other point that I wanted to ask the gentleman about was on the same point that my colleague the gentleman from California just raised having to do with transmission lines.

The gentleman probably knows what my point of view is, namely, that we should allow for the construction of such transmission lines as are essential to the efficient operation and economical unity of projects where we have already expended millions of dollars in the development of hydroelectric power. I believe it is true that the committee, all through the bill, has restricted the possibility of the construction of such transmission lines. Is that not true?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot agree with the gentleman. When they made a case, like Hungry Horse-Kerr Dam project, we have given them the money—every dollar they asked for. I could mention several others, including the Davis Dam project, Fort Peck project, and the Missouri Basin project.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman contend that in California the transmission lines there are not an integral part of the effective operation of that project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Some of them are and we have allowed some money for them, but when they come in here and ask for two transmission lines, double transmission lines to parallel and duplicate a private line, either constructed or under construction, I say to you that cannot be defended, from my point of view. That is one of the things that was requested in this item for transmission lines in the Central Valley that if allowed will ultimately run into many millions of dollars.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In a place where a private line will itself build such a line unless we build it is a part of the project.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, they are even asking for lines not only where they say they will build them, but where they are in the process of building them and have already constructed lines. We had photographs showing that they are asking for a great transmission line within exactly the same area where a private line has been constructed and is now being operated.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. If the gentleman will bear with me a half minute more, I would like to say that my whole viewpoint is concerned that we should not construct, at great public expense, a huge generating system and dam, and then turn that power over immediately at the dam for distribution by private agencies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And prevent the farmers and other people

in our communities from getting the benefit of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman, and the committee is not doing that.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The gentleman said, and I agree with the gentleman, that where communities want to build lines, they can borrow the money from the Department of Agriculture. But the gentleman recognizes that in many cases the electricity has to be carried 70 or 80 miles. They cannot borrow the money for that purpose. Their lines will be useless unless power can be carried to the point where it can be used.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman, and this committee has O. K'd and there have been built more than 2,700 miles of transmission lines in the Bonneville area alone and there are funds in this bill for additional lines there. For those who persist in saying that the committee is against the building of all transmission lines under any and all circumstances, they simply do not know the record.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I will say to the gentleman the committee gave us some money to build some lines, and we appreciate it, but I wanted to clear the point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman. Now I wonder if I may be able to continue uninterrupted until I can finish?

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly first?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; despite my request just made, I will again yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I wonder if the committee has ever taken time to break down this whole appropriation, to know how much of it is actually reimbursable?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes. The committee has a great deal of information on that.

Mr. GRANGER. How much of this appropriation would actually be poured down a rat hole, so to speak?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, it is to be hoped that none of these funds will be poured down a rat hole. That is exactly what this committee is trying to prevent. In the Indian Service, for example, a great deal of it is supposed to be reimbursable. Some of it has not actually been reimbursable, but we thought it was for a good cause. It would be impossible to give the gentleman a figure that would be satisfactory. If the gentleman has reference to reclamation construction, of course, it is reimbursable. I have never charged that any such projects were in the category of money being poured in a rat hole.

Mr. GRANGER. So, as a matter of fact, when we talk about these great reductions, it is only a matter of bookkeeping, after all? It is not a matter of economy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No. I cannot agree with the gentleman. If the gentleman had gone through the bill, he would not make that statement. When we cut the Reclamation Service more

than \$94,000,000, that is not a matter of bookkeeping. That is an actual cut. When we drastically reduced the Information Service, that overstuffed set-up will soon find it is not a mere bookkeeping reduction.

Mr. GRANGER. I do not think anybody would object to what the gentleman has just said; that is perfectly proper.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will turn to page 10 of the hearings he will find the information he wants as to where the revenues are coming from the Department of the Interior.

—GRAZING SERVICE

Now, for a few minutes I wish to talk about something that the gentleman who has been interrogating me will be interested in, the Grazing Service.

The Grazing Service was established under what is known as the Taylor Grazing Act. Because of the admiration and affection that many of us had for the distinguished and lamented late chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Hon. Edward Taylor, of Colorado, and because we were convinced that there was need for some sort of service, this Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. It passed it after a certain former Secretary of the Interior appeared before committees in Congress and assured us that it could operate on \$150,000 a year and that it would be self-supporting. Over and over we were told that the Grazing Service would be self-supporting.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The first year after the Congress had made an appropriation of \$150,000 as requested, there was expended for the service \$250,000. The Department did not live within the limits that this committee and the Congress had been promised faithfully it would take to operate the Grazing Service. This committee said then in the early stages of the Grazing Service that it must be self-supporting. But what did the Grazing Service do? They went out and practically turned it over to the big cowmen and the big sheepmen of the West. Why, they even put them on the pay roll, and they had meetings at 57 or 58 places.

Mr. GRANGER. Sixty.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman for the correction. So it is 60. As usual I was a bit conservative in my statement. It set up some 60 sub-offices or subregional offices throughout the five grazing States. Then they had to have a lot of meetings and these big-shot cowmen and sheepmen would come and make speeches and have their expenses of about five bucks a day paid by the Government. Anyhow, it is common knowledge that they practically have been running the Grazing Service. They did not choose to assess grazing fees that were anywhere comparable to the fees the other people pay.

Imagine our surprise to find them charging 1 cent for sheep per month and I believe 5 cents each for cattle. They have made a joke out of the Grazing

Service. Well, what our committee complains about is, that up has gone the demand for appropriations year by year; and year by year the committee has said, "Get your house in order. Live within your income. Be self-supporting." But they have refused and failed to do so or to make any serious effort in that direction.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Sorry, not now.

Imagine our surprise when the Grazing Service came before the committee this year and asked for not \$150,000 according to the understanding made with the Congress when the bill was passed; not \$300,000, not \$900,000 or \$1,000,000, but more than \$1,700,000. They told this committee that was the least they could operate on efficiently during the next year. We asked the head of the Grazing Service: "What about your fees? Have you raised them yet?"

His answer was: "No; we have not raised them."

There were certain individuals who apparently had sufficient influence to prevent any effort along that line.

I will tell you what this committee did. It leaned backward to be fair to the Grazing Service and I am going into some detail about that because it is the thing some of these gentlemen are so strenuously objecting to. We are told today that this committee is going against the people of the West. Now, let us see about that.

The committee finally found out what they had raised in fees and we found that the share of the Federal Government amounted to \$425,000. Instead of eliminating all appropriations for the Grazing Service, as we were tempted to do, instead of giving them \$150,000 that we promised, we gave them \$425,000, the amount that they collected and which goes to the Federal Government, and we said to the Grazing Service: "Live up to your contract; live within your revenues," and by the eternals, they are going to do it whether they like it or not.

We have no apologies to make for having cut the Grazing Service back to where they should have been cut long ago. We hope that a year hence they will get their untidy, mismanaged and disorganized house in order. So much for the Grazing Service.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes—once again—I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I want to say to the gentleman that is the thing I was talking about when I said I was sure that the committee was not familiar with that part of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think we are much more familiar with it than the gentleman knows. We are thoroughly familiar with it.

Mr. GRANGER. The statement the gentleman has just made fully convinces me he is not familiar with it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. All right. What are the facts? If I have misstated the facts in any way, take the microphone and give us the full facts.

Mr. GRANGER. In the first place, this is not and never was intended to be a program for a few big cattlemen.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is true; it was not intended to be that way, but I am fearful that it has worked out that way.

Mr. GRANGER. It has not. As a matter of fact, there are 22,000 individuals, small operators, the majority of which operate less than 200 head of cattle or a comparable number of sheep—22,000 of them. There never was a time when this committee, or any other committee, made a bona fide agreement that there should never be any increase in appropriations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am afraid the gentleman has not read the record.

Mr. GRANGER. I know considerable about the record.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does the gentleman deny that a former Secretary of the Interior promised the Congress to operate the Taylor Grazing Act on \$150,000 per year? Does the gentleman deny that statement? That was my statement No. 1. Is that not a matter of record?

Mr. GRANGER. I do not know.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I was afraid the gentleman did not know that part of the record.

Mr. GRANGER. I know that is the record, but the gentleman should know that the man of whom he is talking is about the only honest man there is in the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, I have heard that the gentleman in question freely admits that he is honest.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. With regard to the statement of the gentleman from Utah a while ago, is it not the fact that there are a considerable number of large ranches interested in this Grazing Service and that according to the figures of the Grazing Service itself 75 percent of the stock on this public range is owned by 23 percent of the licensees or permittees?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is the record. You cannot go behind the record. You can talk about how many people there are, but when you find that 75 percent of the cattle and sheep are owned by 23 percent of the people, that is the answer.

Mr. GRANGER. That is the very question at issue and that is the reason we had the Taylor Grazing Act passed. It was to protect 80 percent of the small operators against these people the gentleman refers to. If you continue to do as you do in this bill, you will throw the whole thing over to these people you are talking about. That is the reason the bill was passed originally. It was not passed out of sympathy for Ed Taylor. It was passed because there had been a demand for the last 20 years that some-

thing be done to protect the small operator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman evidently misunderstood me. I did not state that the Congress passed the act because of sympathy for anyone. But I repeat that because of the admiration and affection that members of this committee had for Ed Taylor, and because we were convinced of the need for such service that the Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act back in 1934. We have been sorely disappointed, and I might say that in my judgment Ed Taylor would turn over in his grave if he knew how this outfit had mismanaged the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have been told that the fee that is paid for sheep is 1 cent per month and 5 cents for cattle.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am ashamed to say that is true.

Mr. TABER. Is that anything like what it ought to be?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, no; and let me say it is about one-fifth of the charge made by the Forest Service.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. In the first place, when the Taylor Act was passed, the preamble stated that among other reasons it was for the purpose of stabilizing the livestock industry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is right.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. All right. Now then, what has happened to the livestock industry throughout this war? Our sheep population has gone down from 49,000,000 head of stock sheep in 1942 to 37,000,000 head today, the lowest since 1920. Furthermore, the records of the Tariff Commission show that during 1944 the sheepmen lost \$1.22 on every head of sheep and lost 10 cents a pound on every pound of wool they produced. I might say to the gentleman that the sheepmen are the main users of this grazing land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes, if I have that much time left.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman having consumed 1 hour, it will require unanimous consent. Is there objection to the gentleman from Oklahoma proceeding for 10 additional minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I have been very generous, I believe, in answering questions, and therefore did not realize that I had consumed the entire hour. I think it is only fair to myself and to the committee I represent to continue for a few minutes longer because there are some other things, aside from the Grazing Service, that I would like to discuss, and I do not feel justified in again yielding until I have finished what I have to say. I

realize some of you gentlemen are making some excellent speeches for the people at home, and I hope they all find their way back to your congressional districts.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Would the gentleman be interested in getting the facts before the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Now does the gentleman contend that I have not given the facts?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. In some respects the whole facts have not been properly presented to this committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Then I shall be glad for the gentleman to make another speech and give the full facts as he sees them.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Let me answer the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, let us see. Fact No. 1 is that the Congress had an ironclad promise that the Grazing Service could and would operate on \$150,000 per year. Fact No. 2 is that that promise has not been kept.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Will the gentleman let me answer that point?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. In a moment. Let us see about the facts. They have not kept faith with Congress. They have not functioned on \$150,000 per year. When the gentleman says that he is anxious to get all the facts before the House, it will take a lot of time to explain away facts Nos. 1 and 2. He has made some excellent stump speeches here. No doubt they will be fine for home consumption. That's all very fine, but what about the facts? If I have misstated or given the wrong inference to any fact, the gentleman will please say where it is.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. All right. Let me answer the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. All right.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. When the Taylor Act was passed some 10 years ago there were 72,000,000 acres then under the supervision of that agency. Now the Grazing Service is administering in its own right 142,000,000 acres. In addition to that they have been loaded up with some 20,000,000 additional acres controlled by other departments of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is a good statement. Of course it does not change in the slightest degree fact No. 1 or fact No. 2 or any other statement made by me.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is a fair statement, is it not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, yes. That is a fair statement. I am not objecting to the statement, but what connection does that have with facts No. 1 and No. 2? For the reason that the acreage has been increased the committee has been liberal in making past appropriations. Even now the committee is giving nearly three times as much as the Grazing Service originally requested. But I say to you that this Grazing Service must be self-supporting. We have told them over and over and over again, and they do not believe we mean it. Does the gentleman condone 1 cent per month as being a fair grazing fee for sheep? Please answer yes or no.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I wish the gentleman would give me the time and opportunity to tell this committee why these fees are not out of line. In view of the difficult condition of the wool growers, I certainly do condone that fee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, I do not see how the gentleman can condone or approve such a ridiculously low grazing fee, but maybe his answer will tickle the ears of his home folks.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman will have plenty of time to make his speech afterward; I am sorry I cannot yield. I am going to talk about something else now.

INDIAN SERVICE

I want to make a brief reference to the operation of the Indian Service. Members know I have criticized the Indian Service in the past and will probably criticize it in the future. We had inefficiency, we had overlapping, we had about the worst department, except for the Grazing Service, of anything I know anything about, in the Indian Service up until about a year ago. However, I am glad to say we have a new Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is a bright young lawyer, and I think he is trying to do the best he can for the Indian Service.

He came before the committee and said, "If you will permit us to make certain consolidations, we believe we can improve ourselves, make a more efficient set-up, and do it on less money." We told him we would let him make those consolidations, but we wanted not only consolidations in the appropriations in the bill but consolidations of their activities. The people living in the States having heavy Indian population would like to know that when their local Indian agent makes a decision it will not take several weeks or months to find out whether that is the final decision of the Indian Bureau. So I am glad to say the Indian Service is consolidating some 41 agencies into 5. They say they can improve their efficiency, and can do it more economically. We are giving them a chance to prove what they can do. Whether or not they will be able to do it is a matter of conjecture. I hope they will be able to improve the service and do it more economically.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Under the proposed reorganization, would they have sub-agencies around, or would the activities be centered in the five big regional offices?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. We are told that hereafter most of the final decisions will be centered in the five big regional offices, but, of course, they will still have their local Indian agencies. I may say that these regional offices will be located at Minneapolis, Billings, Portland, Phoenix, and Oklahoma City.

I now desire to make brief reference to the operation of the Indian Service in the Territory of Alaska. During the past summer members of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations made an inspection tour of Alaska. Be-

cause of the lack of time and the vast area to be covered the committee visited only some of the outstanding areas, or, perhaps, I should say a few of them, in Alaska. However, as a result of that inspection trip this committee has made some far-reaching changes in this bill with reference to the Territory. Since some members may not have read that part of the committee report relating to Alaska I will insert a portion of it in the RECORD at this point:

It is estimated that of the total number of inhabitants in Alaska about one-half or 32,000 are natives—Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The Indian Bureau appropriation supports a program that provides medical care, dental care, hospitalization, and other treatment to substantially the entire native population. During a recent visit to Alaska by the subcommittee in charge of the bill it was learned that more than 4,000 cases of tuberculosis exist primarily among the natives in the Territory, a large percentage of which require hospitalization, and that less than 300 beds are available for the care of such persons. On its return to Washington the subcommittee recommended that every effort be exerted by the Department to secure surplus or abandoned army or naval hospitals in the area which would afford some relief and regrets that it is unable to report any definite accomplishment up to the present time. However, it is understood that one or more prospective locations have or soon will be declared surplus and the Indian Bureau has sent representatives to Alaska to investigate these possibilities with a view to including authorization for the transfer of essential properties to the Indian Bureau for use before this bill is finally enacted.

While in Alaska during the past summer the subcommittee in charge of the bill had the pleasure of meeting and observing the work of Mr. Don C. Foster, general superintendent of the Alaska Native Service, who has occupied the position for approximately 1 year. Mr. Foster also appeared before the subcommittee during recent hearings on the bill and gave valuable, first-hand information concerning the Alaska native service. He has impressed members on all occasions as being particularly well qualified to perform the duties of his office, that he is doing so in an exceptionally fine way, and members who know him have confidence that he will continue to reflect credit upon himself and the service.

Perhaps the most important change in the bill as it affects Alaska is that pertaining to the road and highway situation, and I should like to call your attention to the recommendations of the committee in that connection. Members of the committee who visited the Territory during the past summer spent a considerable portion of their time examining existing highways and areas where new roads were contemplated or under construction. I feel sure that every member in our group came away with the firm conviction that the most urgent need in Alaska is the development of new roads to open up areas where agriculture, mining, and other enterprises may be undertaken. During hearings on the bill it was stated by Governor Gruening that the Territory has paid 25 percent of the cost of highway construction, including secondary roads, the remaining 75 percent having been provided by the Federal Government.

Assuming that the Governor's figures are accurate, the committee has inserted in the bill the sum of \$1,092,000 for sur-

veys and for road construction, together with a provision requiring the Territory to cooperate on the above-mentioned basis, that is, the Territory will put up \$1 for every \$3 appropriated by the Federal Government. We feel that the construction of the proposed highways, and particularly the roadway to the splendid agricultural community of Homer on the Kenai Peninsula, which the committee visited, will open up new farming areas and be of real assistance in the development of the Territory.

I might add that members of the committee who visited Alaska were amazed to find that the fishing industry, for example, had taken out \$60,000,000 a year from the waters of Alaska and had actually returned to the Territory only about \$1,000,000 per year for the opportunity of doing so. We found that the mining industry had taken out of the mines of Alaska approximately \$380,000,000 in gold and returned very little to the Territory in the form of taxes for that right and privilege. We found that the fur industry in Alaska had made considerable sums for some men in the fur business and yet they have paid to the Territory of Alaska practically nothing in taxes. What this committee is saying to the Territory of Alaska, even though about 95 percent or possibly 98 percent of the land in Alaska is nontaxable, they do have much more wealth than many realize, and they must help pay for any future highway or road construction or improvements that they get in Alaska. We feel it is fair. We feel the provision in question will be a good thing for Alaska and for the country.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The committee considered Budget estimates totaling \$166,894,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation and, in recommending \$72,271,000, has effected a reduction of \$94,622,000. This reduction is the most sizable cut we have made in the estimates. In making a reduction which might at first appear unduly severe and drastic I should like to call your attention to the fact that on January 1, 1946, there was an unexpended balance of \$135,376,000 available for the construction of reclamation projects. If the 1947 estimate of \$147,330,000 is added to that unexpended balance it will be seen that a total of \$282,000,000 would be available for reclamation construction during the 18-month period beginning January 1, 1946. This latter sum would provide funds at a rate far in excess of prewar appropriations and whatever justification may have existed for such a large Budget submission has been since eliminated by the recent order giving priority to veterans' housing insofar as the purchase of building materials and supplies is concerned. In view of this situation the committee called on the Commissioner of Reclamation to submit a revised construction program giving his best estimate of where savings approximating 50 percent could be made with the least hardship. The reductions in the construction items in the bill are made in accordance with the program outlined in the Commissioner's letter with two exceptions. You will find a break-down of the Budget estimates and the amounts recommended by the com-

mittee for each project set forth on page 17 of the report of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee felt under the circumstances that we were rather liberal toward the Reclamation Service. I mentioned a while ago that one or two of the agencies of the Government had mushroomed during the war. I want to tell you about one of them.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

During the war period the Geological Survey devoted a very considerable portion of its time to the location of deposits of minerals and ores needed in connection with the war, and performed mapping and other work highly important to the war effort. Last year the committee called attention to the approaching end of hostilities and expressed the belief that substantial reductions should be made in several appropriations which had been inflated during the war period. It came as a real shock to the committee, therefore, to find that this agency had asked for and had actually convinced the Bureau of the Budget that a very substantial increase over and above wartime appropriations was justified. The Budget estimates presented to the committee totaled \$13,166,000 or about \$5,400,000 more than current appropriations. An even more striking example of skyrocketing appropriation requests can be given by calling attention to prewar appropriations for the Geological Survey which were slightly in excess of \$3,000,000 in the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. We have recommended reductions totaling \$5,172,000 in the estimates and are firmly opposed to an increase in the amounts recommended in the bill.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Does not the gentleman think it would be proper to do all this work in peacetime? The gentleman does not think there is going to be another war now, does he?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not think there is any nation on the face of the earth that could start a war with this Nation now during the next several years. But, on the other hand, I agree with the gentleman that we are not going back to prewar appropriations so far as the Geological Survey or Bureau of Mines is concerned. Let me call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that before the war the Bureau of Mines received about \$2,500,000 annually. Now they propose to increase the sum to \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947. They had \$17,000,000 last year. The Geological Survey is not asking quite that much. We have only cut \$5,000,000 below the Budget estimate for the Geological Survey. We have been very liberal in this bill with the Geological Survey.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. Information has come to me that the Geological Survey is drilling for water in competition with private drillers. What has been done about that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I regret to say that the committee has also received several such reports so it must be true. The committee has called their attention to the fact more than once, that they were reported to be drilling for water for domestic use.

Time after time we have called their attention to the fact, but they have gone right ahead drilling water wells for domestic use. So we have placed a provision in this bill. It appears on page 51 of the bill, and it prohibits them from drilling wells for domestic use in the future. It reads as follows:

Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is very commendable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not believe anybody can say that it is the intent of Congress that the Geological Survey is to go into the business of drilling wells for domestic use, nor is it for military purposes now, or future.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HOOK. I did not know that the Bureau was operating along those lines, but I happen to come from a mining district where the mines have, through their operations, practically spoiled every domestic water supply. The local communities certainly cannot do it. I am happy to know that the Bureau had enough foresight to at least go in and try to help that out in some way. I certainly hope this limitation will not be put in this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is interesting to know somebody will defend that kind of work. I will say to the gentleman from Michigan that reports came to us, not only from his State but from several other States, protesting against this very thing.

Mr. HOOK. Well, I would not doubt that at all. I would like to know the source of it first, though.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the bill provides no drilling shall be done by the Geological Survey?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, no. It does prohibit drilling for domestic water, in competition with private well drillers. They are actually competing now with private water well drillers, according to reports.

Mr. KNUTSON. And doing it for nothing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. And doing it for nothing.

Mr. MURDOCK. I quite approve of that, but I want to make clear that the Geological Survey is making a study of underground water supplies, which are

very essential in an arid country. If we do not have that investigation we are going to be lacking in scientific and necessary data at some future time.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. We now come to the National Park Service. Members know I have repeatedly commended the Park Service. While I have been critical of the Interior Department in the past, I want to commend the Park Service for doing a good job. They did a good job before the war, they did an excellent job during the war, and they are functioning well and efficiently at this time.

War conditions caused a greater reduction in the activities of the National Park Service than any other activity in the Department. Many parks and other areas were virtually placed in the hands of a caretaker, and appropriations and personnel were reduced to a minimum. Visitors in the park areas dropped from 21,000,000 in 1941 to a low of 7,000,000 in 1943. It is expected that the number of visitors in the 1946 travel season will equal or exceed the 1941 record. In recognition of this situation the committee has recommended some increases for personnel necessary to handle the additional visitors and to perform essential operation and maintenance work. For the first time in several years funds are being provided for construction of roads and trails and parkways, the sum of \$4,250,000 being included for roads and trail construction, and \$7,500,000 being recommended for continuation of construction of the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways. A few minutes ago the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi criticized the committee rather severely for failure to give the full amount for the Natchez Trace Parkway. The committee did make a considerable cut in that item, as it has in practically every other item in the bill, but this committee has recommended \$3,000,000 for the Natchez Trace Parkway, which compares favorably with appropriations made before the war.

I wish to assure the gentleman from Mississippi and others that the committee has not discriminated against the Natchez Trace Parkway, and that the appropriation in the bill for this project is comparable to the appropriations provided for it when construction was in progress prior to the war.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Another agency of government that we have also commended is the Fish and Wildlife Service. In expressing our sincere regret for the retirement of Dr. Gabrielson who for many years has been Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, I am sure I am voicing the sentiment of every member of our committee. Dr. Gabrielson has raised the efficiency of the service to a high standard and increased the morale and spirit of the organization. The committee has been impressed with his great knowledge of things relating to his work and his enthusiasm for them, and regrets very much that he has decided to retire to private life. We wish for his able successor, Mr. A. M. Day continued success and a long tenure of useful service.

We have approved an appropriation of \$8,235,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is \$2,873,000 less than Budget estimates but considerably more than current year requirements. Most Members are interested in the item for Federal-aid in wildlife restoration. We have included \$2,000,000 for this purpose, which is \$1,000,000 more than was appropriated for the current year and \$1,000,000 less than the Budget estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes, and I am really going to make every effort to close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Next I come to the most controversial issue in the bill, the Southwestern Power Administration, in the southwestern part of the United States, including Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, part of Kansas, and, I believe, Missouri and Louisiana.

Mr. Douglas Wright, the very efficient and able Administrator for the Southwestern Power Administration, came before our committee and asked for \$23,323,000. He placed a map on the wall showing exactly what he wanted. The report of the project which he submitted to the committee showed that he proposed to embark on a \$200,000,000 power program. A part of his program the committee felt justified in starting; a part we felt was absolutely unjustified. If you will read our report you will find that we say so in no uncertain terms, that we say we do not propose to embark on a program that even approaches a \$200,000,000 mark. It is rumored that an amendment will be offered to restore the full \$23,323,000 or a substantial part of it. The committee has allowed \$3,198,000 for the construction program during the next fiscal year. We believe that we have provided the primary and essential requirements for the present as well as for the immediate future.

We have recommended the construction of transmission lines for three areas, one going to northeastern Oklahoma toward the Grand River Dam where eventually, no doubt, the two dams, Grand River Dam and Denison Dam, will be tied together as one integrated project; another goes to southwestern Oklahoma to the largest, or one of the largest rural electrification projects in the State where it was testified there has been an actual shortage of power. In most of the other areas I do not think anyone can say seriously there is any now or has been a serious shortage of power or that there will be in the near future. Another line goes into northeastern Texas. It will assure the people of that area that never will there be a shortage of power or will the people be held at the mercy of any private utility. On the other hand, it refused to duplicate existing lines now owned and operated by private companies.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Even though there is a competitive situation between public power and private power, is it not frequently the case that reports and studies indicate that the public power system will be reimbursed dollar for dollar to the public? If that be true, what difference does it make if you appropriate these moneys? All you are doing is acting as a financial agent for the benefit of the public. Of course, the public will ultimately get that money back. There is the additional fact, too, which we have experienced out in California, that the mere threat of some public power to serve a certain area has always reduced the private power rates. That occurred in Los Angeles, it occurred in the Central Valley and that seems to be the experience everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that has already occurred in this area. The prices have been reduced to a considerable extent. As I stated a moment ago, the fact that the committee has allowed three lines is sufficient evidence that the committee feels a little competition in that area might be helpful to the public, especially in the matter of guaranteeing future rates. But when the gentleman says that all we are doing is to act as a financial agent, I cannot quite follow him. If the committee should approve \$200,000,000 to duplicate and parallel private lines in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, such action means that our real purpose is to take over all of the private utilities in the area. Maybe that is what some gentlemen desire, but that is not the view of a majority of our committee. This committee has provided for three lines, as I said, a big 132-kilovolt line from Denison Dam to Ada, Okla., and you will see in the report that this line will be continued to Markham's Ferry if and when the need is actually shown. But the committee was not convinced that there is any urgent need for building all the proposed lines, many of which would duplicate and parallel existing private lines.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the gentleman would qualify his statement by saying that a majority of the committee thought that way.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes, the majority of the committee felt that way about it. I want to make myself plain. This report, like some of the others, is not exactly as I would have written it. It was a compromise. It was the best compromise we could get. The gentle-

man from New York has at all times made his position clear.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. This record clearly shows that the Southwestern Power Administration does not intend to duplicate any lines, but it shows that the other lines refuse to cooperate with them to carry the load at reasonable prices until and unless this Congress shows that it is determined to see that the power is carried at a reasonable price, and when this Congress does that, those lines will cooperate with the Southwestern Power Administration, and there will be no duplicating lines built.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is the gentleman's opinion.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The record shows that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The record is here, and the map is available. Both speak for themselves. No one can look at the map and then honestly say there have not been proposed any duplicating lines. My position favoring public power where it is actually needed or required is well known. My long fight for REA power projects is a matter of record. But I am unwilling to embark on a \$200,000,000 program that will result in putting all private companies out of business.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The record shows why that proposal was made, and until this Congress says that it is willing to and proposes to duplicate lines, if necessary, there will be a stalemate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I made a statement a moment ago that Denison Dam has already been largely responsible for a reduction in power rates. The people appreciate the fact that it has done so, and the fact that we are building three lines out of Denison is sufficient evidence that we do not propose to turn Denison Dam power over to the private companies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. To clear up a question in my mind, I should like to know the voltage capacity of the existing lines that are mentioned in this controversy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The line from the Denison Dam to Ada toward Markham's Ferry is a 132-kilovolt line, the same capacity that Mr. Douglas Wright, the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration, requested. He got the kind of line he wanted, although not as much as he requested. Another line is a 66-kilovolt line that he wanted constructed to southwestern Oklahoma to some REA co-ops. Again he got the size of line he

requested, and the line which he is sending to Texas—it is not mentioned—so I assume that he can build any line of any size that he and my distinguished Speaker agree upon. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I want to thank you patient interested listeners. I am afraid I have now consumed about 1½ hours. Let me say in closing that if you approve of what this committee has done, if you really believe the committee has attempted to give more than lip-service in this matter of economy, and its serious effort to balance the Federal Budget, I am going to ask you one thing. Regardless of which side of the aisle you may be on, I am going to ask you to come in here when the bill is being read and support this committee in its efforts to defeat all amendments. You can see by the many questions asked, and the criticisms leveled at the committee, that every Member who has a project affected is dissatisfied with the cuts made. They all say they want economy except when it hits their own pet project. They say we have cut too deeply. There are people in my State who are also disappointed. They, too, want economy, strict and rigid economy, unless, of course, it hits their project. From their viewpoint the bill is cut entirely too deep. Of course, a lot of these projects are desirable. We wish we had funds to give everybody the money they are asking, but the time has come, with a \$279,000,000,000 debt, that Congress must do something about it. I tell you, there is only one way to really economize and that is to cut and slash these appropriations. The taxpayers of the Nation are expecting Congress to cut appropriations, not next year, but now. Here is a real step in the right direction. If this House approves our action other committees will take courage to follow our example. I believe the House of Representatives will uphold our hands. If it fails to do so the sky will be the limit in future appropriations. We now leave the matter in your hands.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to say that I intend to support this bill. It is the kind of bill I have hoped for, prayed for, and worked for ever since I have come to Congress, and particularly since I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not mean by that that I support every item in the bill or approve of every item as written in the bill, but by and large, as the chairman of the committee has told you, it is a compromise, and the over-all picture is so encouraging as far as the great need of the country is concerned in its fiscal and financial policy that I heartily support the entire bill. I will help the chairman and the other members of the subcommittee defend it to the best of my ability.

In the next place, I am proud of the record the subcommittee made in the some three-thousand-odd pages of hearings. I am proud because every page of it is a disclosure of information that the Congress ought to know about a great bureau of Government. I think you will find every member of the subcommittee has become acquainted with the items in the bill to the extent that he has been able to match wits with the witnesses for the Interior Department.

In connection with the over-all appropriation, you will note on page 60 of the report that the original Budget estimates for the Interior Department for the fiscal year 1947 are \$346,765,830. The committee allows and reports in this bill now before you for consideration \$174,652,579, which is 50.3 percent of the entire Budget estimate. Just think of the salutary departure this committee has made. If every committee of Congress had followed this precedent of this subcommittee handling Department of Interior appropriations, the \$29,268,000,000 Bureau of the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 reported so far to the Congress with request for appropriations the total appropriations for operation of the entire Government for the fiscal year 1947 would be reduced to some \$14,729,804,000. That \$14,729,804,000 of appropriations would come near approaching the prewar peacetime appropriation for the last year before Pearl Harbor, that is, with the Army and Navy appropriations included. I think the House should pause and take notice that this is the great need of America today. The great need of our country is to get down at least to pre-Pearl Harbor estimates, plus whatever increases in wages we have allowed in legislation and plus whatever the increased benefits to veterans in the appropriations to be administered by the Veterans' Administration. We recognize there have been at least 11,000,000 men in the armed services. I think the figure will be much higher than that because the ceiling of 11,000,000 does not mean there are only 11,000,000 men who have served in the armed forces. There has been a turnover of fighting men and women within that ceiling of 11,000,000 and the number of those actually who are veterans will probably be 16,000,000 men who potentially are recipients of aid in the fiscal years to come. Nobody wants to cut the veterans. Everybody wants to give the veteran his just due. We will never be able to pay our debt of gratitude, let alone the debt we may consider we owe the men in dollars and cents. We will never be able to pay them for the injuries that they have sustained. I am willing to go to any ceiling necessary to care for them. I am willing to go above the pre-Pearl Harbor estimates in order to take care of the veterans in any way that we should. The ceiling is unlimited, so far as I am concerned, in taking care of the veterans. I want that point to be clear. But, by the same token, we owe a much greater responsibility as Members of Congress and members of the Committee on Appropriations particularly to cut every other agency and activity of the Government to the core

so that we do not break the Treasury of the United States. Continuing a policy of doing everything for everybody and giving everything to everybody and every nation, we will give to the veteran a financially bankrupt country. That is the reason I think it is time for the entire House to back up this subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that has had the courage to report out a bill that is a return to some semblance of sanity in the spending of public funds. To you folks who think we have cut too much and too deeply into the Interior Department appropriation, I call your attention to pages 74 and 75 of volume 1 of the hearings. You will find there that the Department of the Interior has \$230,692,993 as of the first of the year in unexpended balances appropriated in prior years which will be carried over and will be available in the fiscal year 1947. There will be more than the Interior Department can spend in the fiscal year 1947. But we must be practical. I think that the 50 percent that the committee has reported solely for the 1947 estimate now before you in this bill is the best that can be sustained on the floor of the House.

It is still too much, but I am for the committee's report and for the bill as reported, because it is a step in the direction that has been so long awaited by the unorganized, the patriotic American citizen who wants to keep the United States Treasury solvent and wants to keep the kind of America that you and I have known.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Miss SUMNER or Illinois. I think the action of this committee in cutting this bill has a better psychological effect toward preventing inflation than all the OPA would ever hope to do in the next year.

Mr. JONES. I thank the lady for her observation. I am entirely in accord with that point of view.

The remark was made earlier in the day that we were cutting the Interior Department bill and are willing to expend billions for the exterior. I think it may be said that a majority of the committee will vote for bigger cuts in the "exterior" spending programs, too. I hope that this bill—this committee frugality—is a start, that this will be a precedent, this will be the initial showing of courage needed to work on the rest of the appropriation bills as they come before the House.

On the appropriation bills on which I have worked earlier this year for the fiscal year 1947, increased personnel is allowed. If we continue that policy we will loose the country to bankruptcy just by accretion of bureaucracy alone.

There is one further fact that has not been discussed: The decrease in this bill over the fiscal year 1946 is \$24,201,248.69. There is the milk in the coconut. We will never get back to peacetime expenditures unless we start cutting the personnel beneath the 1946 fiscal year, the present fiscal year. This committee has cut below that ceiling some \$24,200,000. If you will look at the appropriation bills passed

so far you will be aware there is an ever-expanding number of personnel on the Federal pay roll, for old John Q. Taxpayer to pay for. In addition to that comes the wage increases. In addition to that the public-expenditures programs. We cannot go on with the same kind of philosophy we have had in the past. I hope and I sincerely pray that the House will sustain the point of view of the committee and help save America.

I shall reserve the discussion of details of the bill until such time as amendments are offered to try to raise the amounts reported by the committee. If amendments are not offered to each item in the bill, of course there will probably be skips in the discussion as far as I am concerned, but I anticipate that when we see this bill again after it has passed the House, items in a great many instances will be ballooned by action at the other end of the Capitol. At that time I know that the record that has been made by this subcommittee in the more than 3,000 pages of hearings will sustain the position of the House, and then will be the time to make the fight.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I understood the gentleman to say that he was in favor of anything for the veterans. I believe the gentleman stated that earlier.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURDOCK. I notice only one item of many in the bill, for instance the Gila project in Arizona. The Budget estimate was \$2,000,000, and the committee has reduced that to \$867,210. The construction was cut out. If the original amount had been inserted, every bit of that difference would be construction for the benefit of veterans. That is what the law now provides.

Mr. JONES. I have the gentleman's question. In other words, the gentleman joins with the theory that every agency of the Government should be able to chisel in on the Treasury that the veterans' program may give in order to balloon their functions and expand their agencies. I do not go along with that theory.

Mr. MURDOCK. No. No.

Mr. JONES. I do not yield further. The Veterans' Administration is charged with the veterans' program and I am willing to vote every dollar necessary to take care of the veteran in veteran program legislation, but I do not mean to give to the Bureau of Reclamation or any other department of the Government a chance to expand and balloon their activities and personnel by exploiting the veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this bill, reported by the gentleman

from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior Department, is one of the most extraordinary appropriation bills ever reported to this House within the memory of any man now on the floor. It recommends reduction of departmental requests for money by a larger percentage than any similar appropriation bill submitted to the House in the last quarter of a century at least. In that respect it marks, I trust, the turning point at which we can begin to break away from wartime spending, get back to a peacetime budget, to a businesslike administration of Federal finances, and to the rehabilitation of the national credit.

The gentleman from Oklahoma has served for many years in the House and with great distinction. So far as I can recall he is the only Member of the House ever to turn down an appointment offered by the President of the United States to the Federal bench, a lifetime appointment carrying a very substantial salary, a position of exceptional dignity and honor. He has declined the appointment in order to continue his service in this body.

It is a matter of deep gratification to all members of the committee that he has chosen to make this personal sacrifice of the security and permanency afforded by the Federal judiciary. As this bill indicates, he is greatly needed here in Congress where his experience and his wide knowledge of fiscal legislation is particularly valuable just at this time. One of the gravest of the many reconversion problems daily presented to the Congress, is how to provide money for the operation of the Government under the changed financial status in which we find ourselves following the war. Previous to the war we ranked as the wealthiest Nation in the world. We have, however, expended so prodigally during the war, not only in terms of dollars and cents but in terms of essential raw materials and natural national resources which can never be replaced, that it is important, and imperative, that we now take into account in writing these appropriation bills our ability to tax and the ability of the people to pay.

Strange as it may seem, although it should be a matter of common knowledge, there are apparently a great many who do not consider the situation to be any different following the war and following the accumulation of this vast debt than it was before the war when we owed comparatively little money and national resources were comparatively unimpaired.

Let us consider in that light the bill before us. You know, and I speak considerately, we could expend the total revenues of the United States Government today on this one bill. We could expend the entire national income on the items carried in this bill and not waste a dollar. It could be money well expended, it could be money which in days to come would return as bread cast upon the waters. So the proposition before us today is not whether the money provided in this bill or money which could be added to the bill by amendments offered from the floor would be well and advantageously spent.

The question is, Do we have the money to spend for such purposes at this time? I do not deny that any proposal made in the bill, or any proposal which may tomorrow be made in any amendment offered to the bill, might be money well spent and well invested. But, it is not a question of whether it would be money well invested. The question is, Do we have the money to invest?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am not saying there are Members on this floor who would be willing to spend the entire national revenue on Interior Department projects. I would not go that far. But I do say there are Members of this House who, judging by past performances, would be willing to increase the national debt in order to provide for projects in which particular sections of the country are interested.

We live under the greatest system of government the world has ever seen. It has been said, and very truly, that the Constitution of the United States is the greatest document ever struck from the mind of man. Our system of government, under the supreme test of experience, has produced in 150 years the wealthiest, freest, happiest nation history has even known. But democratic government has one defect.

Democratic government places too great a stress upon a Member of the House who, as is so frequently the case, must vote here on a matter in which there is a conflict between the national welfare and the selfish interest of some particular State or community or industry. Every 2 years he must submit himself to the voters of his district. And to expect him to come in here and register his vote on an appropriation to profit his constituents at the expense of the Government is putting him to the acid test.

I mention this because of the fact that the gentleman from Oklahoma who presents this bill, and I consider him one of the great men of the Nation, in character, integrity, and ability as well as in service in this body, has taken a position here which is difficult for a man in public life to take. He has cut the funds for his own State, he has cut the appropriations for his own district. He has voted against the appropriation of money to be expended in the immediate interest of the constituents who next November will vote on whether he shall return to this body. He does so because of his responsibility to the Nation as a whole. Mr. Chairman, there can be no greater test of statesmanship.

At this time I want to express what I am certain is the opinion of the committee and the sentiment of the House, our deep appreciation to the people of his congressional district for sending him here and keeping him here, and especially for persuading him to remain in the legislative branch of the Government when he had so tempting an offer to transfer to the judicial branch of the Government. He has made the Sixth District of Oklahoma one of the out-

standing and influential districts of the Nation.

He is contributing materially to the work of the Committee on Appropriations in its effort to stabilize national finances, avoid inflation, maintain the purchasing power of the dollar, decrease taxation, and insure national prosperity founded on national solvency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, the American people are beginning to ask themselves who is boss? Is it Sidney Hillman or the American people, and where does Harry S. Truman come in? How long will this administration continue to sponsor the Fascist program of CIO-PAC? The time has come for a new declaration of independence.

America is in the throes of a revolution that threatens to send our economy into a tail spin. Ever since VJ-day the Nation has been afflicted with strikes and labor disputes which have all but paralyzed industry and stopped production. The unthinking are apt to lay all the blame upon the President when much of it should be laid at the doorstep of the New Deal leaders in Congress who, for 13 long years have slavishly and blindly gone along with every pressure-group proposal from the White House, no matter how fantastic or dangerous.

That the American people at long last realize that the New Deal leadership in Congress and those New Dealers who have blindly followed them are also responsible is attested by the following telegram sent to New Deal leaders in both houses of Congress. I shall not read the names of those to whom the telegram was sent:

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 7, 1946.

For many years you and your political associates have been in power at Washington. You have wielded tremendous influence. You have the power and the authority to wield that influence today. Your party controls the legislative and the executive branches of government. The power to act rests with you. You have written and administered the labor and the price-control codes under which the Nation is suffering today. You are responsible for the blundering and chicanery of the OPA. There should be no need for calling the roll of the tragic events that are robbing America of the basic necessities of life, food, shelter, and clothing. Many Europeans are starving today because American industrial and production processes have been bogged down. The people of the United States may soon share the plight of our neighbors overseas. You in Washington may have felt the fringes of the effects of the coal strike but we farmers in the Midwest will be dumping milk and cream on the ground, or feeding it to hogs, within 2 weeks, unless the coal cars start rolling in at once. This is the flush season of dairy production—the season when milk and cream are processed for use in the 9-month season of decreased production. Tremendous amounts of fuel are needed to process dairy products, and the coal bins in our cooperative dairy processing plants are emptying rapidly. Many packing and poultry dressing plants will, of necessity, reject our livestock and poultry now awaiting market, unless their coal supplies are immediately replenished.

You know that coal miners are generously paid today—that the average wage in the anthracite fields is \$1.25 an hour. Higher wages would be highly inflationary. We know, as you must know, that the sales tax or occupational tax the Lewis miners' union is attempting to impose, on top of the generous wage increases the operators are willing to grant, is contrary to the basic principles of good government. The power to tax rests with Congress. Taxes must not be diverted from the public treasury into the coffers of any organized group of American society.

If the Wagner Act passed by your party permits a strike of this kind, it is your responsibility to reform the act, so that it will serve rather than oppress the people. If the fault lies with faulty administration, you have the power to correct that. Your party has strong working majorities in both Houses of Congress.

You must realize now that this tremendous power has not been used in the interest of sound government and in the interest of the common people. Cannot you see that action must be taken now, and that responsibility for action rests with you and your party?

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Better stop fiddling.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK
ASSOCIATION,
N. K. CARNES,
LAND O'LAKES CREAMERIES,
JOHN BRANDT,
MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU
FEDERATION,
J. S. JONES,
TWIN CITY MILK PRODUCERS
ASSOCIATION,
W. S. MOSCRIPT.

Unfortunately for the country, Mr. Chairman, conditions will continue to worsen rather than improve, so long as the present crowd is in control of Congress. Our only hope lies in a change as we know from past experience that those now in control will continue to blindly follow party dictates rather than serve the real interests of our people. As now constituted the New Deal administration has a majority of 50 in the House and 15 in the Senate. That must be reversed in November if the country is to be saved.

Understand, I am not classifying all Members of the majority as New Dealers. Time and again a group of patriotic Southern Democrats, disregarding party ties, have crossed over the aisle and joined the Republicans in defeating vicious measures intended to further enslave our people, or to help us remove some of the shackles that have been forged upon us by the New Deal group. To those Democrats, all honor and praise. They deserve the best that their constituents can give them because they are real Americans.

I need not remind the House how every effort on our part to defeat enslaving legislation, to reduce appropriations, to eliminate needless and costly bureaus that are consuming our substance, has been bitterly resisted by New Deal leaders in both Houses of Congress and they must take the responsibility, along with the President, for what has befallen and will befall.

This morning I received a postal card which reads as follows:

BUCHANAN, VA., May 7, 1946.

OPA is stifling little business.

We have been stifled and have closed our factory.

HAELEIGH & CO.

Similar tragedies are being enacted all over the land but our blind leadership refuses to take the measures that are necessary to put the ship of state back on an even keel.

"Spend, spend, tax, tax, elect and elect" continues to be the slogan of the New Dealers, and Rome continues to burn.

In the time that the New Deal has been in power they have made some unholy alliances but none more so than the alliance with CIO-PAC. That sweet smelling organization now controls nearly 100 votes in this body and they are out to get complete control of the House. Recently their membership announced that they were going to raise a slush fund of \$6,000,000 to be used in defeating sitting Congressmen who refuse to do their bidding, and to replace them with individuals who will be more obedient. As I figure it that will mean \$60,000 in each district that they go into. Not only will they fail to increase their strength by 100—I venture the prophecy that they will suffer a severe shrinkage in the strength they now hold in the House. They openly boast of their intention to defeat me in the Sixth District of Minnesota. I welcome their condemnation. The loyal Americans in my part of the country have nothing in common with the Communist CIO-PAC. The American people are not ready to turn their Government and the control of their country over to a group of self-seeking Fascists who are inspired from Moscow.

Remember, my friends, there will always be a United States of America if we remain steadfast in our convictions.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague from Minnesota yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to my friend from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Permit me to say, that our colleague from Minnesota, has made a constructive contribution to the vital issues of today, by his reading of the clear and forceful telegram received by him from the farmers and farm organizations of Minnesota. The telegram is addressed to the Democratic leaders in both Houses of Congress. Since the executive department refuses to act in an effort to settle the coal crisis, and to change policies which are retarding production of food and vital goods in this country, the only recourse which the people have, is through their Congress. In my opinion, the time has come, if it is not already too late, for the Democratic leadership in Congress to permit the membership to vote on legislation which will remove existing obstructions that now retard production.

Inaction on the part of the majority, in the present crisis, may be due to the fact that Democratic leaders fear a depression in 1948, should they now permit full production of food and civilian goods in the United States. Therefore, they are holding back on production, planning to give the green light for full production of everything after July 1947, with the hope that an economic boom will last well into 1948, and that they will be the political beneficiaries in the Presidential election 2 years hence. This

idea is worth pondering over by astute thinkers.

Mr. KNUTSON. I would not be at all surprised if the gentleman's information is correct. They are going to delay serving the dessert as long as they can in the hope they can put it off until the guests are ready to go home. But it is very, very obvious to me at least that the administration is continuing its policy of "clearing everything with Sidney."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think it must be clear to every right-thinking American that the administration is pursuing a policy of scarcity, putting not only small business out of business but also retaining bureaucratic control over all people in the country. This strike, of course, is helping to accomplish that objective by stagnating the economy of our country. It seems to me that the time has come when we here in Congress who believe in our American system must assume leadership and clear the decks so our country can get back to a free economy and produce in order to stop inflation.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me that the Republicans, aided from time to time by fine, loyal southern Members, have tried, often unsuccessfully, for the lack of votes, to stop much of what is being done. We have tried to keep the ship of state on an even keel, but always—always, as the gentleman well know—we have met with the bitterest opposition from the leadership on the majority side.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I want to be sure I understood the gentleman correctly. Did the gentleman state that the Republican leadership was partially to blame?

Mr. KNUTSON. I did not say that?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I believe you said "The leadership on both sides."

Mr. KNUTSON. No, I did not say that, because the Republican leadership cannot be charged with either malfeasance or nonfeasance, for they have tried to do their duty.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I think I understood the gentleman to say in reading the telegram that the author indicated that the President had the legislative branch of the Government with him. He was talking through his hat, because that is not true.

Mr. KNUTSON. But that is true, as the gentleman should know.

Mr. GRANGER. Because every part of the President's program has been sabotaged by the Republicans and by those—

Mr. KNUTSON. Southern Democrats. The President, for instance, wanted to extend the unemployment loafing period to 26 weeks and increase the amount of rocking-chair money to \$25 a week. I presume the gentleman from Utah was for that. I will give the gentleman an opportunity to say if he was for that, so the folks back home may know where he stands.

Mr. GRANGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes, I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I want to say to the gentleman that I have wholeheartedly supported the President's program.

Mr. KNUTSON. I know that. None has been more loyal, and may I say, more blind.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The telegram which the gentleman read was addressed to Senator BARKLEY, Speaker RAYBURN, Senator O'MAHONEY, and Senator LUCAS, and was not addressed to the President. The writer of the telegram wanted the leadership in both branches of Congress to correct the situation.

Mr. KNUTSON. Why, of course, here is where it should be corrected. I do not think it is fair to the President to keep charging him with responsibility for indefensible acts which are largely due to the cowardice of the majority that is now in control of Congress.

I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer constructive suggestions rather than to criticize. The record submitted by the Interior Subcommittee is perhaps the most voluminous record submitted in recent times covering such a bill. I appreciate that with such a volume of testimony some points necessarily will be overstressed and others understressed. The time has not been sufficient for an average member to check the testimony but I do wish to preserve the record on several items that I have specifically investigated.

On page 4 of the committee report reference is made to the loss of power loads and resulting revenues by the Bonneville Power Administration. Evidence is now available, since the hearings, showing that the war cut-backs will be shortly recovered and unless further capacity is provided the Northwest will run into a serious power shortage 5 or 6 years from this time. Therefore, capacity additions will have to be scrutinized closely. In making these statements I am fully conscious of the fact that when I urge appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration I am not seeking to burden any taxpayer. Under the Bonneville Act of 1937 all appropriations for such construction will be self-carrying and self-liquidating.

Since the committee hearings, the War Assets Administration has leased the Troutdale aluminum plant in my district to the Reynolds Metals Co. The terms of this lease provide for continuous operations of four potlines. This will bring in \$2,450,000 additional annual revenues over those shown in the hearings. The Kaiser Co. has also leased the six potlines at Spokane and the 50,000-kilowatt rolling mill at that point. These

Spokane loads and the Troutdale loads will account for 300,000 cut-back kilowatts, equivalent to annual revenue of over \$5,200,000.

On pages 6 and 7 of the committee report the allotments for the Bonneville Power Administration are shown. I note in this citation that the committee has eliminated proposed bill language covering the purchase of transmission lines. I have one case in my district that may lead to misinterpretation. According to the committee report, the authorization eliminated covered only the purchase of transmission lines. The substation of the Troutdale aluminum plant is now the property of the Defense Plant Corporation. Under an existing contract between the Bonneville Power Administration and the former Defense Plant Corporation, Bonneville agreed to take over the Troutdale plant substation at the termination of the contract. This transaction represents a contract obligation and actually does not represent any additional outlay on the part of the Federal Government. Any funds that Bonneville would pay out of any appropriation to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would go back to the Federal Treasury. I do not interpret the language of the report as creating a bar to the completion of this contract obligation. I trust that the committee did not have this in mind, and there is nothing in the record that shows that it does. The successful recovery of the Federal investment in the war plants necessitates that the contracts be fully carried out. I am bringing this matter to the attention of the House so that the record will not be open.

The committee report further indicates that the operation, maintenance, marketing, and administration limitation has been reduced from \$4,290,000 to \$3,695,400, or a cut of \$595,600 below the estimate submitted by the President. This cut in round numbers is about \$100,000 below what the committee allowed for the fiscal year 1946. I arrive at this figure by adding to last year's allowance the amount recently included in the joint resolution applying to increases growing out of Public Law 106.

I can find no testimony that would justify such a large cut. Time is not available during the debate to completely cover the situation. I trust that if any error exists, or if there is an injustice, it can be removed.

Last summer certain amendments to the Bonneville Act passed the Congress. The amendments largely covered house-keeping and welfare activities. These amendments carried certain obligations. The extent of these obligations is shown in House Document 493. The committee intended that funds would be provided in the amount of \$90,000 to cover increased pay-of hourly employees and payment of unemployment compensation for certain hourly employees where the law was applicable. It would appear that the \$3,695,400 operation and maintenance limitation is not sufficient to cover these obligations. Therefore, I feel that further consideration is necessary on this point before a wise decision can be made.

The O. & M. limitation covers service. The returns to the Government on these large Federal investments will primarily hinge on the type and quality of service rendered. This is a technical question but I can find no evidence to the effect that the cuts will not hamper service.

The machinery of congressional action is available to explore this situation and to correct any inequalities. The reason that I offer these points is that when a horizontal cut is made there is no way humanly possible to keep out inequalities. I stand with the committee for the greatest possible efficiency but I feel that a horizontal lowering should be carefully scrutinized.

I note by the report that the line extension and service item has been cut from \$2,500,019 to \$500,000. This is a revenue producing item and it should not be used as a revenue cutter. If I read the House report clearly on page 7 the door is open for deficiency consideration on this item if any condition arises where revenues will be cut. The advance surveys and design, together with tools and equipment have also been cut sharply. There is no information in the record showing whether this is or is not an equitable adjustment. If it is not, I trust that further justifications can be brought forward at the proper time and in the proper place.

We take pride in the recommendation given by the committee in its report covering the outstanding service of the power facilities of the Columbia to the Nation during the war period. On numerous occasions I have paid deserved tribute to the vision of this committee and I approach my remarks today in the same spirit of appreciation as I am fully conscious of the burden thrown upon the committee by the extent of the testimony.

THE BONNEVILLE \$17.50 KILOWATT-YEAR RATE
WILL FULLY PAY OUT THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT

Mr. Chairman, four times within the last year I have presented to this House my own analysis of the power rate pay-out capability applying to the federally owned Columbia River hydroelectric projects. They have an important bearing on the economic welfare of my congressional district and the entire Northwest. These presentations can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS of July 6, 1945; October 1, 1945; October 29, 1945, and February 1, 1946. These remarks were confined to principles, to policies written into law by Congress, and the presentation of official facts and figures completely documented, from other more or less neutral sources. This information and the formula written into law by the act of August 20, 1937, demonstrated debt liquidation security. When the interests of the State of Oregon are independently considered, a rate as low as \$14.50 per kilowatt-year will fully pay out all legal costs applying to the Bonneville project and its marketing transmission facilities. The record further shows that on no occasion have these conclusions been seriously challenged.

In these cited discussions I have based my conclusions on the official facts and data presented to congressional committees. Also included were the official eco-

nomic and rate surveys as required by existing statutes. These previous studies rested on findings and evidence submitted by the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers.

With this background, I have now carefully checked the hearings on the 1947 Interior supply bill to see if my previously stated position has been corroborated, and fully sustained by this late record. Proof of the correctness of my position can be found on pages 374 to 376 of the House hearings on the 1947 Interior supply bill.

This last citation shows that no fault can be found with the position of rate adequacy under existing Federal laws. Therefore, all of this past criticism and confusion now rests only on personal opinions and personal disagreements with the law as written. Consequently, following such a cited admission to a conclusion, the previous criticism of Columbia River rate adequacy cannot be considered valid until such time as Congress revises a long-established policy covering the handling of Federal property. The Supreme Court on numerous occasions has upheld the constitutionality of such policy.

On February 1, 1946, I presented additional facts to point out another approach to test the soundness of my stated position "that the \$17.50 power rate was fully adequate to liquidate all established costs applying to the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects." This has been done. The additional official check of adequacy has been presented to the Congress through the House hearings on the pending Interior bill.

On February 14 last I presented a press release which can be found on page A795 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This reference shows that Administrator Raver then presented to the House committee a commercial audit of the Bonneville Power Administration accounts and of the two generating plants serving this system. In addition, based on such an audit, he presented a pay-out test. The reasons and the history that led up to these two presentations are given in the RECORD of February 14, and consequently do not need to be repeated.

These two extensive exhibits again demonstrate that the basic rate structure of \$17.50 per kilowatt year, applying to wholesale power deliveries from Bonneville and Grand Coulee, fully protect the full and complete Federal investment. These two reports have been officially transmitted to the House committee by the Secretary of the Interior.

The commercial audit demonstrates beyond question that the financial position of these projects is sound and will continue in such condition during the coming years. To date the consolidated revenues have been sufficient to meet all the financial requirements from the start of these projects. In addition the audit shows, after meeting all the financial requirements, a further factor of safety exists because of the earned surplus. The audit and pay-out documents, together with the report of the Federal Power Commission, demonstrate that the operations to date have fully satisfied the financial obligations resting on the Bonneville Power Administration.

This is the earliest opportunity that such factual evidence could be presented. Such an official audit and pay-out test necessarily rest upon the cost allocations required by Congress. These cost allocations were made by agencies other than the Bonneville Power Administration. They were not fully completed until about the middle of the last calendar year.

The pay-out analysis presented by the Bonneville Administrator shows that the existing wholesale rates will fully cover all future operation and maintenance expenses together with the reimbursable construction and investment costs, including replacements. It was further shown that all expenditures will be fully returned to the Treasury, with interest, within 50 years from the date that the construction power costs were incurred, and 50 years from the date that water is first made available to each block of irrigable land. The data presented to the committee further shows that under the scheduled load program these two projects will not only return all power investment costs but will, in addition, contribute over \$228,000,000 to reclamation costs, over and above the amount that the landowners will be able to pay. Furthermore, in addition to meeting all statutory costs and the cited irrigation contribution, these projects under the \$17.50 rate will yield an additional surplus amounting to \$160,000,000. These figures and facts show that full protection exists for complete liquidation. In addition, the statute requires that power sales contracts contain a provision for a rate review every 5 years, to test the return adequacy of the rates.

Admittedly, confusion existed in the floor discussions, which led to questioning the adequacy of the \$17.50 rate. A comparison of the 1946 hearings with the 1947 hearings definitely points out how this confusion arose. Anyone who wants further proof on this point can find the same on pages 381 and 382 of the 1947 hearings.

I can well understand how this confusion arose. When the 1946 bill was under consideration by the House subcommittee, testimony was presented designed to show that any pay-out test under the so-called solicitor's opinion would either forgive the principal or interest components. The parties who gave this testimony were completely in error. The fact that this previous testimony was in error can be found on page 382 of the present hearings. Furthermore, the pay-out test submitted by the Bonneville Administrator definitely includes all principal and interest charges required by the statutes.

In reviewing this past record I feel that the committee was definitely within its rights in bringing the issue to the forefront. For the last 44 years Congress has appropriated funds for western reclamation projects on the theory that these costs would be reimbursable and would never become a burden to the general taxpayer. Naturally, when evidence was presented to an Appropriation Committee allegedly showing that the interpretation of a solicitor's opinion forgave interest or principal, the committee was bound by duty to raise the issue.

As a result of this unfortunate confusion, citizens of other States, for self-serving purposes, contributed to the allegation that the \$17.50 rate was inadequate. When such outside interests ejected such allegations into congressional hearings I naturally took the floor. It was these incorrect allegations that led to my previous study and remarks.

The pay-out, the audit, and the allocations reports made pursuant to the Bonneville Act of 1937 and the Reclamation Act of 1939 show conclusively that the Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and their accessory transmission lines have been a sound investment and a profitable business development. In the future this situation must be maintained and protected from outside political influence or from incorrect departmental decisions. This is necessary if the people of the great Northwest continue to be the beneficiaries of the power, navigation, reclamation, and flood-control features of these two great projects. The national interest, as well as the regional interest, will demand protection against any changes which could transform such a sound development into a bad business enterprise.

The congressional delegations from both Oregon and Washington, in both Houses, thus have a substantial responsibility resting upon them for the next decade. To date Oregon has registered no objection to the assumption of the repayment load in the power rate to cover reclamation projects located outside of the State. This will continue, in my judgment, if the differential is always maintained within reasonable limits. However, Oregon will object to any future changes in the set-up or outside moves made with the objective of elevating the wholesale rates from these two Columbia River projects. Nature has not endowed the Pacific Northwest with substantial quantities of oil, coal, or gas. Oregon does not ask that California sell fuel within its borders on the basis of delivered costs at Portland. Oregon respects the endowment that nature has given other sections, but expects reciprocal treatment. Oregon will always be able to protect its constitutional rights, and will not submit to a political penalty which would cancel out its natural advantages.

It is now plainly evident that the adequacy of the \$17.50 rate has been demonstrated, and the full protection to the Federal Treasury has been established. I trust, with such a record, the former false rate issue will not be raised again.

Time will prove the soundness of such a rate. This rate will, in the future, materially contribute to the industrial upbuilding of the Pacific Northwest. The major part of both of these projects was built during a comparative low-cost period.

The only way we have to judge the future is from the past. Consequently, I have been interested in following price trends. If such a trend is traced from the beginning of the Civil War to date we will find that cost indexes have risen during and following each war and then peaked in the immediate postwar period, finally receding to a fairly uniform base until another economic upheaval occurs.

These power structures were built under conditions existing when price indexes were some 40 or 50 percent below the index which will exist for the next decade. This economic trend may lead in the future to further unwarranted attacks on the basic Columbia rate structure. On costs incurred to date, such an attack should not be successful. This sound rate structure, based on actual costs and full repayment to the Government, should be maintained. This must be done if we are to enjoy the natural advantages of the Northwest area of our country, with which we have been endowed by nature.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 18 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said since VJ-day about the necessity for economy, the desirability of a balanced Budget, the wisdom of gradually reducing our national debt, the elimination of excessive Federal personnel and of useless bureaus, departments, and commissions, the cancellation of wartime controls and regulations as expediency permits; in brief, to return to our historic, constitutional way of life by way of that great road or highway on which we have so successfully journeyed for the past 159 years since the writing of our Constitution in 1787.

In presenting for your consideration the supply bill of the Department of the Interior for the year 1947, it is my judgment that our committee has taken at least a forward step toward this highway—toward a balanced Budget and the other goals desired by all loyal American citizens.

I desire to pay special tribute to our very able chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] for his leadership. He has made a great chairman. He is efficient. He is one of the hardest working Members of Congress. He is admired and respected by all members of the committee.

While the members of our committee may not always agree, everyone is honest and conscientious and believes in a sound economy. They are hard workers. There are no politics in this committee. We try to do the best possible for our Nation and its people.

The total budget estimates before us for the Department of Interior for the next fiscal year amount to the colossal sum of \$346,765,830, which is over three times the amount of appropriated funds contained in the regular supply bill for the current year.

We recommend in the bill being presented to you a reduction of \$172,113,251, which is about 50 percent of the amount the Department of the Interior requested. We have allowed the sum of \$174,652,579 for the maintenance of the Department during the next fiscal year. This means that the budget for the next fiscal year will exceed the amount provided in the regular supply bill for the current year, which was in the amount of \$111,690,258.

After VJ-day, owing to the fact that many very worthy projects had been deferred during the war, the Deficiency Committee—not the Interior Committee—provided an additional appropriation; that is, an appropriation in excess of the amount contained in the regular

supply bill. The additional amount appropriated was \$191,166,387. Also, since the passage of the recent salary increase bill, it has been necessary for the Appropriations Committee to provide still another appropriation for the Department of the Interior for the current year in the sum of \$7,687,440. This makes a grand total of available funds for the current year to the Department of the Interior of \$310,544,085. The Department had a carry-over of unexpended funds on January 1, 1946, amounting to \$135,000,000. However, all except the regular supply bill for the current year was considered unusual, urgent, and supplemental, largely because the war had ended and it was believed that construction work on projects delayed during the war should be immediately started.

You can imagine our surprise, and, may I say, disgust, when we received the total estimates for the 1947 fiscal year. We had thought the amounts allowed in the deficiency bill, which are largely unexpended, would be sufficient to cover expenditures for projects postponed by the war. We had expected the usual estimates to be submitted to us this year.

We have worked from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock or later in the afternoon, conducting hearings on this bill, every day except Saturdays and Sundays, for a period of 6 weeks. You can see from the printed hearings and our report something of the tremendous task that we have attempted to perform. We think we have done a reasonably good job.

May I say at this time that we are in debt to our colleagues of the Congress for the splendid assistance given us. We regret that the full amount of requested funds could not be allowed. We believe all projects, however, have been provided with ample funds. We have tried to be fair. We believe you will support us in the position we have taken—one of economy. I hope that the other body may also support the action of the House regarding appropriations contained in this bill. If, in their great wisdom, they desire to rewrite the bill, I hope they may decrease rather than increase the amount appropriated. This, however, would constitute a drastic departure from the established precedent.

Mr. Chairman, this Nation is today at the crossroads. Certainly we should be able to read the highway sign, which I think is very conspicuous: Stop! look! listen!

At the close of 1945, the Federal debt amounted to \$1,861 for every man, woman and child in the Nation. This burden will amount to about \$2,000 per person by July 1, 1946. This means that for every family of four—husband, wife, and two children—there will be owing by that family on the national debt the sum of \$8,000.

Our total national budget now under consideration calls for expenditures of \$35,100,000 for the next fiscal year. This does not include the financing of a number of proposals and authorizations. Yet our deficit in this peacetime and high tax-paying year, including receipts from surplus property, is estimated to be about \$3,600,000,000. This deficit equals the total expenditures of this Government,

excluding debt retirements, for any 1 year prior to 1931, with the exception of the period of World War I.

It will exceed even this amount if Congress fails to reduce the requested appropriations, and if we add to the budget the various amounts that Congress is being called upon to provide, which were not included in the regular budget.

The Department of Interior is not alone in excessive requests. The Department of Commerce, before the war, in 1939, had appropriations amounting to \$43,000,000; today it is asking for \$165,000,000. The Department of Justice had \$47,000,000 in 1939; today it is requesting \$93,000,000. The Department of Labor, in 1939, had \$6,000,000; today it is requesting \$99,000,000. The Department of State, in 1939, had \$17,000,000; now it is requesting \$127,000,000. The Treasury Department, in 1939, had \$115,000,000; and now it is requesting \$327,000,000.

On and on it goes. No use going further with figures. Do they need the money? Maybe so. In 1939, however, we thought too much money was being spent. We heard much criticism. We all remember that period. How many ran for office on a slogan to reduce Federal expenditures? Well, we have not done it yet.

If you will support the Appropriations Committee, we will reduce the Federal Budget.

Have you ever criticized the Government for having so many Federal employees? I do not blame the employees for working for the Government. They are not to be criticized. The Government is to be criticized, if criticism is due. In 1933, we had a total of about 500,000 Federal employees. By 1939 we had increased the number to something over 1,000,000. At the wartime peak in 1944, we had 3,702,904 Federal civilian employees. The latest available figures that I have indicate that we now have about 3,215,000—a notable reduction.

But what is the picture regarding Federal personnel outside of the few wartime agencies that have been eliminated? For example; the Bureau of the Budget has increased its personnel from 492 to 825; the Civil Service Commission from 1,570 to 2,244; the Federal Communications Commission from 606 to 1,006; the Coast and Geodetic Survey from 693 to 1,057; the Public Health Service from 667 to 984; the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 509 to 1,548. The Department of State from 11,188 to 18,943; the Department of Labor, from 6,346 on VJ-day to 34,596 in November 1945. In short, from August 30, 1945, to December 31, 1945, there was an increase of approximately 105,000 employees in the Government service, in other than wartime agencies.

I do not mean to do these departments any injustice by mentioning them at this time. I am only trying to show the trend of Federal employment. Practically all have requests for increased personnel for the next fiscal year. I am not taking the position that they do not need the personnel, or that the personnel is not highly capable of earning even more than they are being paid; but I am very definitely taking the position that the taxpayers of the United States are not able

financially to hire this personnel even though they are needed.

The total man-hour personnel request of the Department of the Interior is 48,000, which is an increase of 9,000 over last year provided in the last regular supply bill.

Now where are we going? Add to these figures the amount necessary to pay the total salary increase to be provided by Congress for the Federal personnel, presently estimated to total about \$426,300,000 per year. Can we expect to tax the people sufficiently to pay these enormous sums, balance the Budget, and start the reduction of our debt?

Are we having a reconversion in our Federal pay roll? Another way of checking is in regard to the office floor space used by the Government. Throughout the Nation I am told the increase in leased space in office buildings went from 68,277,527 square feet in May 1941, to 277,807,773 square feet in August 1945. Only a decline of 4,021,705 square feet had been noted by January 31, 1946. This is a reconversion in Federal office floor space of about 2.5 percent.

It cannot be denied as a minimum statement that the Federal Government is to emerge from the war, if Congress permits, with a civilian labor force in excess of its prewar size. The growth of the Federal expansion must be stopped. Fifty years ago our Federal pay roll contained less than 200,000 employees. During World War I our Federal pay roll went to 917,000, but by 1923 it was down to about 515,000. It had, however, passed the million mark a year before Pearl Harbor.

The requested appropriations of the Department of Interior now before Congress exceed the total cost of the Federal Government, excluding debt retirements, for the year 1892; and, excluding the years of the Spanish-American War and the War Between the States, it amounts to more than the total Federal budget for any one year, excluding debt retirements, from the time our Government was organized in 1780 to 1892. It exceeds one-half the cost of the entire Government in any one year, excluding debt retirements, from 1892 to 1916, when again we were approaching war. The total cost to the Federal Government, excluding debt retirements, from 1922 to 1933 never exceeded \$3,500,000,000, which is less than the estimated deficit this year. Actually, our total expenditure, excluding debt retirements, as recent as 1939, was only \$7,238,822,158. Our total budget for 1947—a peacetime budget, if you please—is in excess of \$35,000,000,000—or about five times what it was in 1939.

We all realize that it will be impossible hereafter for the Government to operate on prewar budgets. We have an annual interest charge on our public debt amounting to approximately \$5,000,000,000. The expenditures of the Veterans' Administration amount to about \$5,000,000,000, and we may expect increases in the future. Other governmental expenditures, due to salary increases, the increased cost of material and operational expenses, must be provided. I do not mean to be unfair in my statements.

I realize that our Budget must exceed any prewar Budget. My position is that economies must be practiced where possible, and that we should make substantial reductions in the Budget for the next fiscal year, thereby balancing our Budget and starting the reduction of our debt.

Thirty governors, including Democrats and Republicans, recently called for a balanced national Budget. They requested that we start now to pay on our national debt. I am sure this is the sentiment of the other governors of the Nation. I am also convinced that this action represents the sentiment of all loyal American citizens. I believe it represents the conviction of a majority of this House.

Only by this course can our Nation go forward with hope and faith. Only by this course can our Nation act in fairness to all veterans, to the widows, children, and dependents of those who gave their lives, to the taxpayers—to you, to me, to our children, and to generations yet unborn.

The least we can do is to support the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RAMEY. As I understand the gentleman's statement, there are 3,215,000 employees on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. NORRELL. That is approximately correct.

Mr. RAMEY. May I make an observation that only 533 persons in the Federal Government are chosen by the people; this includes the President, the Vice President, the Senators, and the Members of the House of Representatives. Thus, only 533 persons can be hired or fired by the people, while these persons in the departments receive their jobs by appointment and have security to the end of the road. Perhaps that is the reason they want to remain and remain. They are independent, they are away from the people. Therefore, ought not these who can be hired and fired have some definite supervision over them, by the representatives of the people?

Mr. NORRELL. The gentleman is correct. I know of no employee that would draw a salary from the amounts appropriated in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill that is elected by the people.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, my congratulations go out to the members of this subcommittee, which has brought in a bill carrying \$172,000,000 below the Budget. However, there are factors involved that still worry me. The cuts do not worry me, but what there is left to spend does worry me.

They had \$191,000,000 available in 1946, the current fiscal year. In the next fiscal year they will have \$174,652,000, plus \$230,692,000 of left-over funds—funds that they can use next year, making a total available for them to spend of \$405,000,000.

This thing worries me because of the terrific number of projects and people

on the Federal pay roll and because of the way things are drifting. I have in my hand Senate Committee Print No. 26, put out by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures just the other day. On pages 4 and 5 of that document I find that every single department and agency of the Federal Government, with the exception of the War and Navy Departments, increased their personnel, with very few minor exceptions, in the period from March 1 to March 31 of this year. In other words, during this time those agencies and departments showed a net increase of 32,783 employees, at a time when we should be liquidating war activities and other things of that character. The fact that Budget estimates of \$346,765,000 should be sent in here for the Interior Department indicates the depth to which our economy has shrunk under New Deal-Democratic management. The resentment among the people against this wild spending of Federal funds has forced this committee to bring in here this cut of almost 50 percent. It is a healthy sign. I hope we will have more such cuts. I hope when opportunities to cut items are presented upon the floor of the House they will have better support than was received last week in our attempt to prevent useless and dangerous expenditure of public funds.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Of course, I think most of us agree with the gentleman's attempt to bring about some economy. What is going to happen to this, can the gentleman tell us, when it gets over to the other body? That is the thing that worries me.

Mr. TABER. I do not know what is going to happen to it, but no great amount is going to be added to this bill as a result of a conference report without an opportunity for the membership of the House to stand up and show whether or not they stand for economy. That is the thing that is going to count in the long run in keeping down these expenditures.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There has been a great deal said here in the last few days about John Lewis and his coal strike. As near as I can learn from examining the news reports and the decisions of the different Government agencies and the courts, Lewis is strictly within his rights. I assume the other body will be strictly within its rights when it adds, as it probably will add, millions or billions of dollars perhaps to this bill. Can the gentleman devise or think of any way by which the House can insist upon economy such as you advocate here?

Mr. TABER. By voting for the economies; that is the only way. John L. Lewis may be strictly within his rights—

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is, legal rights.

Mr. TABER. John L. Lewis may be strictly within his legal rights, but those legal rights have been established as the result of legislation which was designed to destroy not only the economy of the

Nation but designed to destroy the labor unions that he represents.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the gentleman will permit me to make a correction, I would say "legislation which was designed and which has been so maladministered and so misinterpreted as to destroy—"

Mr. TABER. I think if the gentleman would look back and read some of the discussion that took place when some of that legislation was adopted, it was clearly pointed out that the legislation would have the very effect that it has had. That is what bothers me. The Congress knew and it was pointed out to the Congress what the dangers were in that legislation when it was passed. It is time that the Congress woke up and got rid of that element of legislation which is designed to destroy the opportunities of America and the liberties of America. This bill, so far as it goes in cutting down the expenditure of funds, is a step in the right direction. May I call your attention to the fact that with the prospect of this bill in sight and the hearings going on, in the month of March and April they were piling up a load of Federal employees for this country to pay for, putting more bureaucrats on the Federal pay roll. In the month of March alone they put 1,312 people on. One thousand four hundred and twelve was an increase of a little better than 3 percent in 1 month. An increase of that amount every month for 12 months would be a 36-percent increase. That is about where they would get if we do not stop them. I wonder whether or not this House is going to get back of the committee? I hope when we get all through that we will have administered a blow to this New Deal bureaucracy which is being used to destroy the very liberty of America.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What is the amount of carry-over appropriation that is included in this bill?

Mr. TABER. Well, it is not included in this bill, but they are carried over from the previous appropriations, and authority to use them still exists and will exist after the 1st of July, in the amount of about \$230,000,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Has the Department of the Interior ever had that much of a carry-over?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I think they have, but it is such an enormous sum.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is there any excuse for having such a carry-over as \$230,000,000 for a single department of this Government?

Mr. TABER. No; there is none.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Those increases in the personnel of which you spoke have been in the last year and since the war, have they not?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes. They have been building up right along. It is about time we put a stop to that building-up process, whereby all of these agencies will have more employees than they had before. We should reduce the employment of our people by the Federal Government from a total at the end of March of 2,873,509 by at least 50 percent right now. There

is not any reason in the world why we should not throw 1,400,000 off the pay roll right away and still do all we need to do in looking after the interests of the United States of America.

It is time we got rid of bureaucrats and have the Government by the people instead of by bureaucrats.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I was amazed and shocked to see the report of the Appropriations Committee on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill presented on the floor of the House. In looking over the recommended reduction below the budget estimate and even below the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, I see that under the salaries and expenses item for the Grazing Service it has been cut down to an amount that, if finally approved, would simply be enough to liquidate the Grazing Service and would force the western livestock industry to again return to the uncontrolled and unfair competition that existed prior to the passage of the Taylor Act in 1934. It would eliminate the aid and assistance rendered by the Advisory Boards that are part of this wonderful piece of conservation legislation that was sponsored and urged by the western people as a whole, including the range livestockmen. For the 12 years that the Grazing Service has administered land within grazing districts, under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, it is the first time that legislation has provided that grazing privileges should be equally distributed with the aid and advice of the local people.

There evidently is a misconception in the minds of many Members of Congress regarding the fundamental principles of the Taylor Act—what its purposes are, what the Grazing Service and the Interior Department has done, and what still remains to be done to accomplish the objectives of this great piece of conservation legislation.

The reductions made in the budget approved appropriation request for the fiscal year 1947 amounting to \$1,594,000 plus \$50,000 for actual fire fighting is a direct reversal to a well-established policy looking to the protection of natural resources and will put the western range livestock industry, one of the main sources of the Nation's meat supply, in an extremely unenviable position where again uncontrolled, unregulated use would result in the elimination of hundreds of small livestock operations from continued use of range resources with the resultant depletion of the forage cover which is so essential in the prevention of erosion and soil depletion and protection of the vast public investment in downstream irrigation and power development. The report again stresses the statements made in 1933 and 1934 before

the passage of the Taylor Act where officials of the Interior Department made certain statements regarding the low cost of administration. It again stresses the same statements that were made by Congressman Ed Taylor, of Colorado, the father of the Taylor Grazing Act and one of its greatest supporters. Yet Congressman Taylor recognized that these preliminary estimates were entirely out of line with the size of the job that had to be done and, in fact, in the last appropriation that he acted on as chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the fiscal year 1942, he recommended appropriations for salaries and expenses of \$800,000, which was an increase of \$25,000 over the budget estimate, and at the same time recommended an appropriation for range improvements of \$250,000; \$751,000 for soil and moisture; and \$75,000 for leasing lands under the Pierce Act. The Grazing Service has not had any so-called mushroom growth. The actual record will show that in 1936 the Grazing Service received, in direct appropriations and money allotted for civilian conservation work which was used properly to carry out objectives of the Taylor Grazing Act, more money than it requested in all its appropriations in 1947 and the size of the job being done by Grazing Service has increased immensely. For example, in 1936 there were only 37 established grazing districts comprising approximately 76,901,000 acres that were utilized by slightly over 15,000 applicants that represented the ownership of some 7,400,000 heads of livestock. At present there are 60 established grazing districts with a total of all land administered—public, State, and privately owned—of almost 146,000,000 acres with grazing privileges distributed to approximately 22,000 operators, who have a total of more than 10,500,000 head of livestock. More than 17,000 of these individual operators have licenses or permits issued to them for 200 or less animal units, and the average size of these small operators is only 55 animal units. There are very few so-called large operators in grazing districts. In fact, the slightly more than 5,000 licenses or permits issued to users who operate more than 200 head of cattle or their equivalent in sheep only run an average size outfit of 557 animal units.

Another point that is worthy of full consideration and seems to be generally misunderstood is the fact that of the money appropriated to the Grazing Service for salaries and expenses only approximately 55 percent goes to the direct benefit of the western range livestockmen and even that portion used in water development and for other range improvements necessary for proper distribution of livestock accomplishes a twofold purpose in proper resource utilization and also prevents erosion and soil deterioration and maintains an adequate plant cover so essential in protecting the watershed of the range area that forms a very important part on the over-all watersheds of most of the principal river basins in the West—the Arkansas, the Rio Grande, the Columbia, the Colorado, the Missouri, and the Great Basin. Without adequate appropriations for proper administration of these public re-

sources the local communities, the range livestock industry, and the country as a whole will suffer irreparable loss. Therefore the administration and conservative use of these range lands, their protection from fire, the continued protection of wildlife, are all a direct contribution and an integral part of the conservation plan of the western river basins and the Nation as a whole.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset may I say, as a retiring member of this Interior Department Subcommittee of the great Committee on Appropriations, that I have thoroughly enjoyed every minute of my association with the distinguished and able chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], as well as with every member of the committee on both the majority and minority sides. It is a hard-working committee. At times we have widely disagreed, but I know that every member of the committee acted in what he thought to be the best interests of the people of this country.

I was not in favor of cutting this appropriation bill as much as it was cut. I disagreed vigorously, particularly with reference to the item of \$23,333,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration. I was in favor of granting the full amount requested. I felt the same with regard to a number of reclamation projects, the Bonneville Power Administration in the Northwest, the Central Valley project in California, and others.

I would now like to point out some facts concerning some specific items in this bill, matters that were developed during the course of the long hearings.

Earlier today, in referring to the Grazing Service, in a colloquy with the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, I misquoted some figures. I want to apologize. I believe I said 80 percent of the livestock on the public range maintained by the Grazing Service was owned by 22 percent of the licensees or permittees, when the accurate figures, exactly as supplied by the Director of Grazing, show that 75 percent of the livestock is owned by 23 percent of the permittees.

The appropriation for the Grazing Service has risen from the amount \$150,000 a year in 1936 until at the present time, including appropriations transferred from and given to other bureaus, it totals almost \$2,500,000 a year.

A while ago a Member in speaking of the Grazing Service referred to the plight of the livestock owner in the West. On page 168 of the printed hearings you will find that in the year 1936 at the time shortly following the inception of the Grazing Service, when the grazing fees were fixed at 1 cent per month for sheep and 5 cents per month for cattle, the price of lambs was \$7.45 and the price of beef cattle \$5.73. At the present time, although there has been no increase whatever in these grazing fees, the price of lambs is \$12.90 and of beef \$12.10.

I wish to further point out that this is not a matter wherein we are trying

to harm the small rancher of the West. The members of the advisory boards of the Service are paid \$5 a day by the Government to meet and tell the Grazing Service that the ridiculously low grazing fees must not be increased. On top of that, Uncle Sam must pay the cattle barons for attending the meetings so as to keep down the fees.

One owner of a herd consisting of 30,300 head of cattle, 1,000 head of horses, and 17,500 sheep, the Utah Construction Co., had a member on the advisory board to oppose the increase of these grazing fees, although they really should be increased to an amount three, four, five, or six times what they are at present, which increase would only be fair for the elaborate service rendered by the Government.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at the moment.

Then we have another small outfit. The Chewacan Land & Cattle Co., having a herd of about 10,000 cattle, also had a member on one of these advisory boards to tell the Government we must not increase the fees. These livestock owners had the temerity to come along this year and not only ask \$5 a day for the agents who attend these meetings but to tell us we must raise the attendance fee to \$6 a day.

The next item in the bill to which I shall refer is the matter of a beautiful site in the State of California known as Yosemite National Park, operated by our National Park Service. I traveled to the west coast and to Alaska as a member of this subcommittee last summer and found the trip entirely interesting and very, very informing so far as my duties on the committee were concerned. We arrived at this beautiful spot consisting of some three-quarters of a million acres of Federal land and found that this huge development has been run entirely for the benefit of a corporate concessionaire known as the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Eighty percent of the people who visit this park are Californians. We found hotels, permanent lodges, and camps, all operated by the concessionaire; we found Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, Housekeeping Camp, and Merced Lake High Sierra Camp.

Camp Curry has a capacity of 1,300 guests. There are 100 bungalow rooms with private baths, 90 cabins without baths, and 425 tents in Camp Curry.

We found a number of so-called central buildings which include an office, dining room, cafeteria, swimming pool, soda fountain, photographic studio, auditorium, and children's playground. There was a large dance hall which had a capacity in the neighborhood of a thousand people.

A person can get a bungalow with bath, American plan, one person in a room, for \$8.75 a night. If he wants a wooden cabin without bath, American plan, one person in a room, it is \$6.75. If he wants to stay out in a canvas tent it only costs him \$2 for the night. If he would like to eat breakfast, luncheon, or dinner at Camp Curry, the rate approved by the National Park Service is \$1.25 for either one of these three meals. If he

is a transient and wants to eat dinner at Camp Curry, it merely costs him \$1.50.

Another group of buildings known as Yosemite Lodge is a colony of redwood cabins with a central group of buildings, including cafeterias, grill, office, dining room, curio shop, and lounge. In the summer season the capacity is 700. The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp has a capacity of 60 people.

Here are a few of the things this concessionaire sells in Yosemite Park: Candy, tobacco, fishing tackle, knapsacks, hiking clothes, and so forth. They operate a saddle horse service, not only by horses but by burros. They furnish guides and pony rides for children and they give riding lessons. They arrange saddle trips to various points of interest. They run a stable and a blacksmithing service. They also run a kennel service for dogs and cats. They have a number of garages, and do automobile repair work. They have a group of the busiest gasoline stations in the entire State of California located on this Government property. They sell groceries, meats, and general merchandise. They have a number of general stores there. They run a laundry service. If you want your suit pressed it costs you only 60 cents. They have a number of barber shops where it costs only a half dollar for a shave. If you want a shampoo it is \$1. If you would like to have a cold wave in one of their beauty shops it is only \$15. If you want your shoes shined, only 15 cents. They have a number of swimming pools where it costs 40 cents to go in and have a swim. They have a dance hall where they charge 50 cents per person on special and costume nights and less on ordinary nights during the week. They operate moving-picture shows. The price of admission is 35 cents to 50 cents. They operate a kiddie camp. They are also in the business of renting equipment, such as umbrellas, raincoats, jeans, shoes, knapsacks, tennis rackets, fishing rods, reels and lines, rowboats, winter sports equipment, and so forth. You can hire a rowboat at 50 cents an hour and you can get yourself a lesson at the ski school for \$2.

They have a ski lift at Badger Pass where it costs only 25 cents for a single ride up the lift. If you want to take the bus to Badger Pass it is \$1.50. They also have a 3,000-yard golf course with a par of 35 and a green fee of \$1. They rent bicycles by the hundreds at only 35 cents an hour.

Mr. Chairman, this friendly concessionaire's business has amounted to \$2,900,000 a year gross, almost \$3,000,000 a year. Now, how much do you think Uncle Sam gets out of it?

Before I tell you the huge amount, I want you to know that Uncle Sam maintains the roads in this park in tip-top condition, he supplies the light and power, he illuminates the drives through the park, he has a garbage removal service, he supplies police protection as well as forest fire protection and fire protection generally. Out of this very nice business of \$3,000,000 a year, and after supplying all of these items I mentioned, our Uncle Sam has gotten the magnificent sum of \$5,000 a year.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am not familiar with all the details of this, but I happen to know one of the members of the family that rents this place. Did they not invest their own money in the buildings there, and if they did, at the end of the contract, which I understand is 20 years long, will those buildings revert back to the United States Government?

Mr. ROONEY. They will not. The concessionaire must be repaid their value. The family did invest some money in the properties, but it must have been returned to them years ago.

The concession contract was entered into in 1932, in the closing months of the Hoover administration. The then Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, former president of Leland Stanford University, executed that contract with this concessionaire corporation, the majority of the stock of which is owned by the family of the present president of Leland Stanford University, Mr. Don Tresidder. The stock is closely held, 147,842 shares out of 340,414 shares are owned by the Tresidder-Curry family. There are any number of items taken out for salaries, substantial salaries, and dividends declared in 1944 netted the family \$162,626.20 while Uncle Sam held his coattails.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my friend from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that when the 20-year period is up that those buildings that are there will then become Government property?

Mr. ROONEY. That is not so.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Are they of such a nature that they can be removed?

Mr. ROONEY. Uncle Sam, under the terms of the contract, is in a position where he must obtain a new concessionaire who will purchase the buildings from the present concessionaire. It is a finely drawn contract insofar as the concessionaire is concerned. Otherwise the Government must renew the contract.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the gentleman from New York know whether a similar contract is in effect with concessionaires in other national parks?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. The same situation apparently exists in any number of other parks throughout the West. The situation at Yellowstone Park is no better.

During the course of the war one of the buildings on this Federal land at Yosemite Park, known as Ahwanee Lodge, was given to the Navy Department for occupancy as a naval hospital. The concessionaire, the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., first approached and attempted to charge the War Department for an Army Air Force rest

camp a rental of eighty-five-thousand-odd dollars a year. Finally, the Navy Department took it over under condemnation by way of leasehold interest and has paid the concessionaire to the extent of \$60,000 a year pending final determination of a fair rental during the term of occupancy by the Navy Department. The Navy Department sent appraisers out to the property, one of whom made an appraisal showing the fair annual rental value of the building alone, without regard to it being on Federal land, to be \$42,000-plus a year. Upon our return from the west coast last summer I communicated with Capt. Andrew J. Murphy, Jr., head of the Real Estate Department of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, and informed him concerning Uncle Sam's utopian relationship with this concessionaire. I believe that since that time further payments have been held up. I trust that as a result of the action of this committee something will be done so that the rights and best interests of Uncle Sam will be considered to some extent at least in the future and not permit concessionaires to do a \$3,000,000 annual business on the people's land with a return of only \$5,000 to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. One matter that is unanimously recommended by the committee, if you will note, is that upon the expiration of concessionaires' contracts with the National Park Service there should be a public letting; that there should be no private arrangements with distinguished families from the State of California or elsewhere. They should be widely published in the newspapers, and the man or men who will give reasonable and adequate service to the public and pay the highest price for the privilege should be awarded the contract or leasehold in our park system.

Another item that I came across during the course of the hearings is the matter of the care of the insane of Alaska. I call your attention to it so that you will insist that it be rectified during the course of the next few months or this next year. Although Uncle Sam has paid to maintain since September 1943, over 1,000 mental patients at Morningside Hospital in Portland, Oreg.—mind you, under the present system they are brought all the way down from Alaska to Portland, Oreg., at the expense of the United States Department of Justice—that although he has spent \$864,000 since September 1943 for the maintenance of these mentally sick persons, and although the law says that the guardian, spouse, parent, or adult children of the insane person, or the patient himself, is responsible to contribute toward the care and maintenance of these people while they are in this institution, the Department of the Interior, Division of Territories, has during that time collected the measly sum of \$16,441.79 to apply against an expense of \$864,000.

Finally, with regard to the Southwestern Power Administration, on page 29 of the report of the committee on the pending bill there is a statement that the committee does not favor the initiation of a power-development program, and so forth. I was and am unalterably opposed to that contention, and was in favor of granting the entire amount requested by the Administrator of Southwestern Power Administration.

Who are the opponents of this plan of the Southwestern Power Administration? The utility holding firms from Wall Street, New York, and Chicago. In the instance of its principal opponent, the Arkansas Power & Light Co., their financial backer and real owner is the Electric Bond & Share Co., of New York City. Electric Bond & Share Co. takes the cream off the top of the milk by seeing that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. hires as its service organization to do so-called engineering, to handle the insurance, and to do all the nice things which will inure in revenue to their credit, to their subsidiary and service company, Ebasco Services, Inc. Do the people down in Arkansas and the other States which are involved—Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana—think that these utilities are their companies? Do they think that the officers of these companies, such as the president of the Arkansas Power & Light Co., getting \$40,000 a year and some \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year in expenses, and the presidents of the other companies, are really just their nice, kind neighbors, vitally concerned with the people's welfare?

The fact of the matter is that these same companies opposed the original building of Denison, Norfolk, and other dams. When they did not succeed in that, they opposed the electrification of these dams. Now they would have us in the position where the public, having invested an enormous amount of money in these dams and in other dams that are in process of construction or planning, would not be able to tie together their own properties, with the result that Uncle Sam must sell his developed power only to one customer, the Arkansas Power & Light Co. and its affiliates. I can assure you, if you will read the testimony in part 3 of the hearings, that these private utility companies have a very dubious and shady background.

To show you how generous they are and how nicely they do business solely for their Wall Street owners, may I point out to you one instance. At page 378 of part 3 of the hearings I questioned Mr. C. Hamilton Moses, the president of Arkansas Power & Light Co., with regard to a written agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman very much.

On the 20th of February 1945 an agreement was entered into in writing between the Arkansas Power & Light Co. and the United States of America, represented by the Southwestern Power Administration. Although that agreement in no uncertain language stated that—

The Arkansas Power & Light Co. will reduce, effective 60 days after the execution of this agreement (and will continue the reduction thereafter for the duration of this agreement) its present rate of charges for electric service to the United States, its agencies, and industries, or activities financed in whole or in part by the United States (excepting REA cooperatives) so as to effectuate a total reduction to such customers of at least \$150,000 annually—

They have never paid one nickel, or rather, remitted one nickel in their power bills so as to effectuate this contemplated saving.

I am sick and tired of seeing so many instances in connection with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration, where these greedy private utility firms are victimizing the Government of the United States, their own stockholders, and their customers, the people to whom the public power is furnished.

I am sick and tired of seeing instances where the Government agencies have no alternative but to sell their power at the bus bar for 4 cents a kilowatt hour to these private utilities and then find that the same power is resold to Uncle Sam at many places such as Army installations, the Alameda Air Base, or Mare Island Navy Yard, for 11 or 12 cents a kilowatt hour. We have a splendid opportunity when amendments are offered tomorrow with regard to the appropriation for Southwestern Power Administration to say to these people who are not in the least interested in flood control but who are only interested in their selfish profit gained by the purchase and sale of the people's power, "We are sick and tired of you, gentlemen, the time has come when the people's dam built with the people's money shall produce power for the people at fair and decent rates, and not for your or Wall Street's private gain."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Oklahoma have taken great pains to explain to the people of the country the fact that the livestock men of the West are imposing on the Government through the Taylor Grazing Act. I dispute that. I do not think the House nor the country knows the situation with reference to our public lands.

Wyoming, with its 62,403,480 acres, is one of the largest States in the Union. It exceeds in size the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales combined.

We have within our borders an area of land larger than the entire State of New York, which is not Wyoming at all. The United States owns the oil and other minerals under 42,000,000 of Wyoming's 62,000,000 acres. It owns both the minerals and the surface of 32,055,721 acres of our lands, being over 51 percent of its vast area. In truth, over 70 percent of our State is actually "Wyoming territory", and judged by the standards of its older sister States, Wyoming is but a trifle over a quarter-State.

We have within our borders an area of land larger than the entire State of New York, which is not Wyoming at all. The total area of land in the 11 public-lands States is about 742,000,000 acres, of which the Federal Government owns and controls and manages 444,000,000 acres, or approximately 59 percent, 90 percent of the public domain lies within the 11 Western States.

As may be seen Wyoming is not equal with the older States of the Union. In the debates in the Federal convention it was intended that all States be of equal rank as may be seen by the following:

Mr. Madison opposed the motion; insisting that the Western States neither would, nor ought, to submit to a union which degraded them from an equal rank with the other States.

Col. George Mason, of Virginia, said:

The case of new States was not unnoticed in the committee; but it was thought, and he was himself decidedly of opinion, that if they made a part of the Union, they ought to be subject to no unfavorable discriminations. Obvious considerations required it.

Speaking on public lands shortly after the formation of the Union, Senator Benton declared:

Tenantry is unfavorable to freedom. It lays the foundation for separate orders in society, annihilates the love of country, and weakens the spirit of independence. The tenant has, in fact, no country, no hearth, no domestic altar, no household god. The freeholder, on the contrary, is the national supporter of a free government, and it should be the policy of republics to multiply their freeholders as it is the policy of monarchies to multiply tenants. We are a republic, and we wish to continue so: Then multiply the class of freeholders; pass the public lands cheaply and easily into the hands of the people; sell for a reasonable price to those who are able to pay; and give without price to those who are not.

It is interesting to note an early report in the Senate on the public land question. The Public Lands Committee of the United States Senate in 1832 made a report after a complete survey favoring the ceding of the lands by the Federal Government to the States wherein the lands lay. In part, the report stated, as follows:

Our pledge would not be redeemed by merely dividing the surface into states and giving them names. The public debt being now paid, the public lands are entirely released from the pledge they were under to that object, and are free to receive a new and liberal destination for the relief of the States in which they lie. The speedy extinction of the Federal title within their limits is necessary to the independence of the new States, to their equality with elder States, to the development of their resources, to the subjection of their soil to taxation, cultivation, and settlement, and to the proper enjoyment of their jurisdiction and sovereignty.

In the early days of the Republic it was agreed that the public lands belonged to the people and not the Federal Government. In 1836 the public debt was retired and there was over \$28,000,000 in the Treasury. It was argued that inasmuch as most of the money came from the proceeds of public land sales that it belonged to the people and should be returned to the individual States.

Accordingly there was deposited with the several States the following sums, divided as follows:

Maine.....	\$955, 838. 25
New Hampshire.....	669, 086. 79
Vermont.....	669, 086. 79
Massachusetts.....	1, 338, 173. 58
Connecticut.....	764, 670. 60
Rhode Island.....	382, 335. 30
New York.....	4, 014, 520. 71
Pennsylvania.....	2, 867, 514. 78
New Jersey.....	764, 670. 60
Ohio.....	2, 007, 260. 34
Indiana.....	860, 254. 44
Illinois.....	477, 919. 14
Michigan.....	286, 751. 49
Delaware.....	286, 751. 49
Maryland.....	955, 838. 25
Virginia.....	2, 198, 427. 99
North Carolina.....	1, 433, 757. 39
South Carolina.....	1, 051, 422. 09
Georgia.....	1, 051, 422. 09
Alabama.....	669, 086. 79
Louisiana.....	477, 919. 14
Mississippi.....	382, 335. 30
Tennessee.....	1, 433, 757. 39
Kentucky.....	1, 433, 757. 39
Missouri.....	382, 335. 30
Arkansas.....	286, 751. 49
Total.....	\$25, 101, 644. 91

Speaking at the time Senator Hayne declared in the debate on the Foote resolution:

In short, our whole policy in relation to the public lands may perhaps be summed up in the declaration with which I set out, that they ought not to be kept and retained forever as a great treasure, but that they should be administered chiefly with a view to the creation, within reasonable periods, of great and flourishing communities to be formed into free and independent States; to be invested in due season with the control of all lands within their respective limits.

Nine hundred and ninety-two million seven hundred and one thousand four hundred and forty acres were added to our public domain by the following purchases: Louisiana Purchase, 529,911,680 acres; Florida Purchase, 32,332,160 acres; Mexican Purchase, 324,993,280 acres; Texas Purchase, 70,955,520 acres; and Gadsden Purchase, 14,508,800 acres. The cost of all of these purchases was \$73,757,389.98. I should like to call attention to the fact that the United States has received in royalties from oil and gas produced from the public domain in Wyoming, for the past 25 years, the total sum of \$85,000,000, which sum is in excess of the amount paid by reason of the purchases above mentioned, and is itemized as follows:

Fiscal year:	Receipts
1945.....	\$3, 841, 038. 57
1944.....	4, 474, 365. 24
1943.....	2, 325, 403. 05
1942.....	2, 674, 919. 39
1941.....	2, 081, 507. 37
1940.....	1, 742, 103. 97
1939.....	1, 715, 298. 60
1938.....	1, 679, 357. 71
1937.....	1, 503, 743. 29
1936.....	1, 307, 803. 54
1935.....	1, 391, 220. 92
1934.....	1, 134, 711. 74
1933.....	1, 224, 017. 37
1932.....	1, 435, 109. 81
1931.....	2, 184, 422. 88
1930.....	3, 274, 459. 06
1929.....	2, 835, 871. 32
1921-28.....	536, 796. 79

Fiscal year—Continued

	Receipts
1928.....	\$2, 940, 091. 00
1927.....	5, 097, 775. 42
1926.....	6, 883, 125. 55
1925.....	6, 953, 501. 44
1924.....	12, 270, 500. 75
1921-23.....	13, 813, 560. 49
Total.....	85, 320, 705. 27

Shortly before the passage of the Taylor Act, it was proposed to transfer lands now administered under that act, to the various States in which they lie.

A committee consisting of the then Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture as well as James A. Garfield, a former Secretary of the Interior, and 19 other eminently qualified men studied the question of the disposition of the remaining public lands, and on January 16, 1931, made their unanimous report to the President of the United States, reporting among other things that—

All portions of the unreserved and unappropriated public domain should be placed under responsible administration or regulation for the conservation and beneficial use of its resources * * * that the remaining areas, which are valuable chiefly for the production of forage, and which can be effectively conserved and administered by the States containing them, should be granted to the States which will accept them.

We have over 1,000,000 cattle in the State of Wyoming but only 163,865 run for a few months each year on the 17,000,000 Taylor grazing acres in our State. On the other hand, we have over 3,000,000 head of sheep and a half of these sheep are grazed for a few months on these lands. In the 10 western public land States, 8,482,376 sheep are permitted to graze, whereas only 1,990,270 cattle are permitted within these grazing districts. From this it can be seen that the livestock running on Taylor grazing lands are predominantly sheep rather than cattle.

The preamble of the Taylor Grazing Act provides among its objects:

to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes.

The Tariff Commission reported in January 1945 that the wool growers of this country lost 10 cents on every pound of wool produced in 1944.

The result of the increasing disparity between livestock market prices and the ranchers' operating costs has been to place the range livestock producers in a less and less favorable net-earnings position. A study of production costs in the sheep industry of the Western States by the United States Tariff Commission for the 5 years 1940 to 1944, disclosed that the highest net earnings were attained in 1942, when the profit was \$1.14 per head of sheep. The following year there was a net operating deficit of \$0.12 per head; and in 1944 the net loss was \$1.22 per head.

Little wonder that the sheepmen were liquidating their herds and going out of business, as is shown by the following:

Decline in numbers of stock sheep on farms and ranches in 11 Western States, and in the United States, Jan. 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1946

[In thousands]

States	1942	1946	Percent decrease
Arizona.....	752	561	25.4
California.....	2, 977	2, 078	30.2
Colorado.....	1, 889	1, 570	16.9
Idaho.....	1, 858	1, 192	39.1
Montana.....	3, 853	2, 490	35.4
Nevada.....	732	577	21.2
New Mexico.....	2, 103	1, 581	24.8
Oregon.....	1, 577	881	44.1
Utah.....	2, 470	2, 032	17.7
Washington.....	583	350	40.0
Wyoming.....	3, 654	2, 669	27.0
11 Western States.....	22, 448	15, 981	28.8
All States.....	49, 807	37, 517	24.7

The total number of stock sheep on farms and ranches has decreased during the past 4 years from 49,807,000 to 37,517,000, or 24.7 percent. In the 11 Western States the decline has been from 22,448,000 to 15,981,000, or 28.8 percent.

A committee in the Senate, which has held exhaustive hearings on this problem recently, made a report, part of which is as follows:

This committee finds that—

The livestock industry using the grazing districts is in a deficit net-earnings position, facing great uncertainties in the immediate future, and not prepared to absorb higher grazing fees.

The sheep and wool producing industry is already in process of drastic liquidation.

No increase in grazing fees can be justified at this time, nor until a careful and unbiased study of the factors involved has been made.

If grazing fees are to be based on administration costs, users should have a voice in limiting these costs and in restricting services involved to those desired by them.

The condition of the sheepmen of this country is so serious that recently the President of the United States proposed that legislation be enacted to alleviate their condition. A copy of the letter is as follows:

MARCH 11, 1946.

DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: On January 5, 1946, you sent me a memorandum on wool in accordance with a suggestion I had made to you at a conference on the subject. In your memorandum you suggested that I request the interested agencies of the Government to confer and to prepare a wool program. Such a program has now been prepared and is attached. It represents the considered views of the administration on the best methods for solving a serious and difficult problem.

Your committee will, of course, be able to call on the interested agencies for any desired assistance in your further studies of the wool situation or in drafting appropriate legislation.

I trust that the Congress will find that this proposed wool program constitutes a sound and adequate basis for constructive legislation.

In closing I wish to express my agreement with you that cooperation between the Executive and the Congress is essential to the establishment of an effective wool program.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

It certainly does not seem to me to make sense to talk about increasing graz-

ing fees when we are subsidizing the consumers of this country to support the production of beef and mutton, and at the same time to add to the costs of production of both beef and mutton by raising grazing fees.

The gentleman from Oklahoma asked me earlier in the debate if I considered the present fee of 5 cents per head per month for cattle and 1 cent per head for sheep as reasonable. I wanted at that time to explain to him that these lands were the least desirable of any of the lands in the whole West. I want to tell you about these lands. Do you know what they are worth? They are the worst possible lands in the whole West. They are the lands that nobody would homestead. Now you compare them to the forest lands, you compare them to the State lands, and you compare them to the private lands. Let me tell you there are acres and acres of Taylor grazing land that would not feed a canary.

The Director of Grazing of the Department of the Interior made the following statement in regard to these lands:

Lands in grazing districts are chiefly the poorer quality lands that were unattractive for private ownership under our homesteading laws. * * * For the most part they are of relatively low grazing capacity. Nevertheless, they play, usually in connection with privately owned, State, or other Federal lands, an important part in the great livestock-producing industry of the Western States.

The president of the American National Live Stock Association testified at the committee hearing in Albuquerque that in New Mexico, in his judgment, the "State land is worth one and one-half times as much" as the Federal range. He explained this in part as follows:

We consider it—the Federal range—the least-best land. The homesteaders took the first and best lands, according to their way of thinking. The State took the second best, and the lands remaining are the lands least productive from the standpoint of being developed to where you have water. I don't say it does not grow as much grass when we have ample rains, but your returns will be less, due to the factors that enter into the operation.

At the same hearing, the commissioner of public lands for the State of New Mexico made this statement:

I would say the selected State lands would be about three times the grazing value of other grazing lands.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I might say that in my opinion you were not quite fair, when you talked about the big stock growers who ran their livestock on these Taylor lands.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. In just a moment I will yield. You had some figures from the Grazing Service and they show there was one man in the United States that is running 30,000 head of cattle, a thousand horses, and 17,500 head of sheep, but I might remind you there are 17,000 different permittees who are running but 200 head of cattle or 1,000 head of sheep on these ranges.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Yes; I yield to my distinguished colleague from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman dispute the fact that 23 percent of these permittees own 75 percent of all the stock? Does the gentleman dispute that?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. What does the gentleman want to do about it? Does he want to socialize the livestock industry?

Mr. ROONEY. If you do not want to answer, that is your privilege.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I will say to you, that is precisely the same distribution of size classes in the industry as a whole.

Mr. ROONEY. I merely asked the gentleman from Wyoming whether or not that was a fact, that 23 percent of the permittees own 75 percent of the stock.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. It is true that we have a few large operators, but that is true in many industries. We have many large operators running on private lands also. You must run a certain number of cattle or sheep to operate economically.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact that at page 167 of the hearings it is shown that the Utah Construction Co., the owner of 30,000 head of cattle, a thousand horses, and 17,500 sheep was one of the members of the advisory board?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Yes. Let me tell you about that.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman tell me where I am in error in any one statement that I made when I had the floor?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. You left the House under the impression by implication, that there were many large operators. There is not another stockman in the country that runs half as many head of stock as the one you mentioned. The fact that he has a man on the advisory board does not spell anything, because many of these stockmen put a great deal of their own money into improving these public lands. They are improving their own grazing districts to make them halfway decent grazing lands.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize how much Federal money has been spent since 1936 in improving this range land through the Civilian Conservation Corps camps which we had?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Oh, that does not mean anything, the CCC worked all over the country. They worked in New York, too.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe the figure runs into some \$10,000,000.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. GRANGER. Would it not be just as reasonable to ask the gentleman from New York how much money has been spent on the harbor of New York by the Federal Government—it has paid the whole bill—and yet a lot of big shipping owners operate there and do not pay anything for it?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Exactly so.

Mr. ROONEY. I trust the gentleman is not sincere in his analogy.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I do not yield to the gentleman from New York. If he recalls he would not yield to me.

Mr. ROONEY and Mr. GRANGER rose.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield first to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it not true that it was the Congress of the United States which in the passing of the Taylor Grazing Act put into effect one of the most democratic things under its administration that has ever been done, by requiring the service to be operated by the local people by the creation of these so-called local boards about which they are talking?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is exactly right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Unless the gentleman can get me some time on that side I cannot yield. The gentleman made his speech and although he has had 15 minutes and did not yield to me.

Mr. ROONEY. I have not been making a speech; I have asked a question every time I asked the gentleman to yield.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman refused to yield to me, he will recollect.

Mr. ROONEY. If I had had more time I would have yielded.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I wish to ask the gentleman from Wyoming if it is not a fact that if it also were not for these bucket-shop operations that are being carried on by the Commodity Credit Corporation in regard to wool he would be in much worse shape than he is at the present time. There is no indication that is going to be a permanent set-up. Is that right?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is correct.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. In other words, we will not have any sheep at all in this country mighty soon. It will come to the point that if we want to show sheep to our children we will have to take them to the zoo if they continue the policies that have been followed for the last 10 years.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman is right. Our sheep population has declined 12,000,000 head during the war. Our labor costs have more than doubled. Our costs of production have increased tremendously. Our sheep men can barely hold their heads above water.

In addition to all their other worries, the cattlemen of the West have a great and justified fear of hoof-and-mouth disease among their herds. J. Elmer Brock, one of the leading cattlemen of my State, wrote the following letter to the Christian Science Monitor:

LOSING BEEF UNNECESSARILY

To the *Christian Science Monitor*:

Your editorial, "The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef," has been sent to me at the request of the head of the department of animal husbandry of a western State university. It is suggested that I write you because of my first-hand knowledge of foot-and-mouth disease. In 1941, I visited Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine. I gave special attention to foot-and-mouth disease and talked with the leading scientists on animal diseases in all three countries. I saw many thousands of cattle, and almost without exception they either had the disease in the active stage or showed they had been afflicted, though the disease might then be dormant.

I went clear down into the Province of Santa Cruz, which joins the Strait of Magellan. I feel I can say advisedly there is no area in any of the three countries I visited that is not infected with hoof-and-mouth disease or exposed to recurrent outbreaks.

Argentine beef is mostly all fattened on alfalfa pasture and is soft and flabby. It does not even compare favorably with our own domestic beef from cattle fattened on the range in the shortgrass country, much less our grain-finished beef.

We are today losing billions of potential pounds of beef unnecessarily. First, the industry is hampered by conflicting and vacillating administrative regulations. Second, while housewives are urged to save every spoonful of fat and carry it to the butcher shop for the production of explosives, neither the military nor the lend-lease want fat beef. As a result, large numbers of grass yearlings were sent to the shambles last year at 600 to 700 pounds, that should have been finished on grain and have weighed 1,500 pounds.

J. ELMER BROCK,
BROCK LIVESTOCK CO.

KAYCEE, WYO.

And in connection with the matter, I desire also to insert two letters which I have received on the same subject:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1946.
HON. FRANK A. BARRETT,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BARRETT: In response to the request in your letter of April 10, addressed to Dr. Fladness of this Bureau, we are pleased to give you the information concerning outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain during the 5 years ended December 31, 1945, which was contained in letters to Mr. F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, American National Live Stock Association.

According to our records which are based on official reports of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the following numbers of outbreaks of the disease were experienced in Great Britain during the years mentioned:

1940	119
1941	269
1942	671
1943	37
1944	145
1945	127

According to a published statement there had been 122 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in 1945 up to November 15 of which about 60 were primary. A primary outbreak is one resulting from an original introduction of the infection from outside the country. Other outbreaks result from a spread of the infection from such original centers. In other words, the figures given just above indicate that in about 10 months in 1945 foot-and-mouth disease infection was introduced into Great Britain from outside on about 60 different occasions. It is our un-

derstanding that susceptible animals from infected countries are not permitted importation into Great Britain. The statement mentioned above therefore is significant as indicating the danger involved in the importation of products that are known to be favorable media for transmission of the causative virus. Of such products, of course, chilled or frozen fresh meats are recognized to be the most dangerous.

Very truly yours,

B. T. SIMMS,
Chief of Bureau.

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
LIVESTOCK AND SANITARY BOARD,
Cheyenne, Wyo., May 1, 1946.
The Honorable FRANK A. BARRETT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BARRETT: My attention is called to the fact that certain shipments of bulls from Brazil to the Republic of Mexico have been made and that these shipments apparently are in violation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico.

As I understand it, in the treaty to which I refer, Mexico has agreed not to make any importations of livestock from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists, and, of course, the obvious purpose of this treaty is to protect the United States from an outbreak of this disease which might be caused by importing from Mexico livestock which originated in such countries or have been exposed to animals which have so originated.

I am informed also that our own Bureau of Animal Industry is much concerned over the situation and reports that at least two shipments have been made from Brazil to Mexico—the last one being of 327 bulls shipped on about the 10th of April.

In the past few years we have had several lots of cattle imported into the State of Wyoming from Mexico, and this department is very much concerned lest foot-and-mouth disease finds its way into Wyoming by way of Mexico. I, therefore, earnestly request that you inquire into the facts, directing your inquiry first to Dr. B. T. Simms and Dr. S. O. Fladness, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., and if you find the facts to be as reported, that you earnestly protest on behalf of Wyoming to the State Department.

As you are no doubt aware, foot-and-mouth disease is an insidious disease which spreads very rapidly once it has gained foothold in this country, and we believe that most strenuous effort should be made to block every avenue through which it might gain entrance.

Very truly yours,

G. H. GOOD,
Executive Officer.

MR. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

MR. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield.

MR. ROONEY. How many of the ranch owners out there, including the gentleman, are interested in further subsidies by the Government? You have a subsidy from the Grazing Service, you have another subsidy—

MR. BARRETT of Wyoming. I want to say to the gentleman from New York that we have always opposed subsidies. Subsidies on beef and mutton have been paid but these were paid for the benefit of the consumers. We have never been subsidized on this Taylor Grazing, I assure you.

MR. ROONEY. But did they not pay out a subsidy—

MR. BARRETT of Wyoming. These very same lands that are in the Taylor grazing districts of Wyoming produce oil in many cases and the Government re-

ceived on an average of \$4,000,000 royalty the last 2 years.

MR. ROONEY. Of \$170,000 a year at first, and they ran it on up to \$2,500,000 of the taxpayers' money. Does the gentleman say that is not a subsidy?

MR. BARRETT of Wyoming. I will say to the gentleman that for the fiscal year 1945 the fees collected in Wyoming amounted to \$101,433.11:

50 percent of fund to Wyoming	\$50,716.58
25 percent of fund to range improvement	25,358.28
25 percent of fund to Federal Treasury	25,358.28

Funds allotted to Wyoming:

Salaries and expenses (8 percent of total allotted to all States)	64,889.00
Less amount covered into Treasury	25,358.28

Net loss 39,530.72

Now you can offset that loss of \$39,000 with the \$4,000,000 income in oil royalty from the same lands.

THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has again expired.

MR. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND].

DECREASED APPROPRIATIONS—COMMERCIAL FISHERIES WORK

MR. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, it is with great regret that I have learned the appropriation for commercial fisheries work both in the States and in Alaska have been decreased materially below budget estimates by action of the Appropriations Committee.

I feel that I need not go into detail in explaining to you the importance of our fisheries in supplying men and craft for our national defense nor do I need to deal minutely with the historical and current aspects of fisheries and their implications in our international relations. You are well conversant with these facts.

The fishery industries have never had adequate Federal assistance in the solving of their problems nor has there been given consideration to the importance of this immense natural resource in the form of appropriations that the resource merits to the Nation. Based on Federal expenditures for each fisherman as compared with each farmer, or each unit of sea food captured as compared with each similar unit of land food harvested, our fisheries never have been given more than a fraction of the consideration that has been given to agriculture. Yet our fisheries can be and should be one of our most promising future sources of foods, animal feeds, oils, chemicals, and other products of the arts and industries. The source is self-perpetuating if properly managed.

The possibilities for obtaining new sources of products of commerce from the fisheries are great but research is needed. The fisheries are an industry of small units that cannot finance extensive research of their own. This fact has caused these industries to be slow in their progress toward efficiency in the capture, handling, processing, and marketing of their products. However, during the past year there has been a

most gratifying indication of the unification of the many diverse interests of the fisheries. I mean by that the development of a strong national association of commercial fisheries people. This was accomplished by the National Fisheries Institute. On the 25th, 26th, and 27th of last month I attended the first annual convention of that Institute and was impressed beyond measure in the enthusiasm of the nearly 1,000 registrants at the convention. I was interested in their plans, their ideals, and in the series of resolutions developed by their resolutions committee. Many of these resolutions had as their subject the conduct of additional research and services to be provided by the Federal Government to make this forgotten industry more nearly comparable in its efficiency of operation to that other great food industry—agriculture.

Thus, as I indicated in my introductory remarks, it is with genuine regret that I, as chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, must report to our fishery industries that added appropriations to assist them in their problems at this time when aid is so greatly needed have either been denied or severely curtailed.

(Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. MURDOCK).

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, as I said in a 1-minute speech made at the opening of the session today, I am greatly disturbed over this bill. The general import and probable effect of the bill is this: It tends toward selling the West short. About the turn of the present century certain of our great political leaders saw that our heritage as a nation was being wasted. They moved to save it and improve it. I count Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot among the leaders in the wise move at that time.

You will recall that later in the same 1-minute speech I said that this same splendid western development work had been carried on by Franklin D. Roosevelt to a remarkable extent in recent years. Would that we could continue it in the same spirit, having the same great objectives in view.

Why do we have so much difficulty with an Interior Department appropriation bill? Why should we? We have out there beyond the Mississippi to the west a great estate, much of it yet in the raw, much capable of and certainly needing further development. I assure you a great many people would like to exploit it if it is left unguarded and available. It was exploited at one time by lumbermen and by others. We tried to stop any private selfish exploitation which was not clearly in the public interest. We tried to conserve that territory. If we do the right thing now and henceforth in the way of developing it, it will help pay this great debt under which we find ourselves laboring at this moment. It is that continued proper development I am urging

now. I am begging you to draft appropriation bills and other legislation with that point in view. That is what I mean when I say that Theodore Roosevelt made a down payment on the preservation and development of the great West. Franklin D. Roosevelt made another important installment payment to that end. Are we going to continue payments as investments toward a valuable realization? Or are we going to stop now and stand to lose all of it? It begins to look that way.

Before I go further I want to answer a few things that have been stated here. I am glad the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JONES) is present. I asked him during the course of his remarks if I heard him right when I understood him to say that he was for veterans. He assured me that I had heard him right. I asked him regarding one little appropriation in this bill, referring to the Gila project appropriation in the bill. What I wanted to find out was whether he thought he had acted in the interest of veterans by reducing that item the amount of \$1,132,790 below the Budget estimate. The Budget estimate was \$2,000,000. The amount written into the bill is \$867,210.

The gentleman from Ohio did not want to yield to me further other than to make sure that everybody understood he was for the veterans. I hope he did not mean to imply that I was not for the veterans. I hope he did not think for a moment that I was merely trying to get something and riding in on a good cause and imposing on the Treasury in the name of service to veterans. I hope there are not very many people who believe that I am thus motivated.

But this is the fact I wanted to make clear in my question to Mr. Jones. I am pointing out a fact and I am not arguing for the veterans now. God knows, I have been doing that quite extensively in late weeks and months and even years. I just want to say to the gentleman from Ohio that he did not quite catch the force of my question. Now, take the Gila project item, what is the only effect of that cut? It is a direct slap at veterans only, for the basic work has already been done, and the Bureau of Reclamation is not hurt, only delayed in finishing work for veterans.

I had a letter today from W. B. Williamson, Sr., of Phoenix, Ariz., veteran of the First World War, and I have a similar letter from Lieutenant Kirk, of Phoenix, Ariz., a veteran of the Second World War, and both of those men say in effect, "When are we going to be able to get some land down there near Yuma?" Well, when are they? I would like to know. Why can they not as veterans get that land? They have to wait until it has been developed to the point where the Bureau of Reclamation can offer it to them. I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio that such necessary legislation has already been passed. The President signed the bill on March 6 last giving the veterans preference on that very land, and it will be ready for them just as soon as water is put on it which could be within a matter of weeks. When will the water be put on that land? They are within 3 miles of Yuma, Ariz. The water is brought right to the edge of it.

The expensive, heavy construction has been completed. Boulder Dam is finished. Imperial Dam is constructed and the Gila Canal is functioning. Everything is all right up to that point. Now, if this bill should contain \$2,000,000 when passed, the bulk of that money would be spent directly in putting the water on the land. If more than half is cut out, some veteran's land is going to remain without water. It is as simple as that. The committee cut it down; it cut out construction costs. What construction material would be needed? Possibly cement chiefly but it is mostly moving dirt and using material that cannot be used in the construction of homes. So that the point I want to make to the gentleman is this: The difference between \$2,000,000 in the Gila item and \$867,210, or \$1,100,000-plus, would, if included, work directly for the benefit of the veterans, and therefore the cut is directly to the detriment of the veterans. I am afraid that is only one isolated case of the same nature in this bill.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Does the gentleman know of a single thing that would aid the veteran more than to build reclamation projects, not only the labor that it would furnish, but in furnishing homes and projects that the veterans want? Does the gentleman know of anything that would be more useful to them?

Mr. MURDOCK. I certainly do not know of a single thing of greater benefit to them. We said to the boys when we brought them back from the battle fronts that we were going to try to have jobs for them. There are millions of them without jobs here today. Many of them are living upon their \$20 per week compensation.

Mr. GRANGER. Are we not making a mountain out of a mole hill in talking about these funds when 90 percent of them are reimbursible to the Government and we are spending them on the Government's own land.

Mr. MURDOCK. Absolutely, and that is the thing that I want to express right here. We are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel in this whole thing of government spending. You are right. Practically all the money spent on reclamation is reimbursible. Members blindly oppose reclamation appropriations as if it were money thrown away.

Men rise on this floor and say we have to save money, that we have a great debt, nearly \$300,000,000,000, hanging over us. Well, yes, but how are we ever going to pay that debt if we do not develop the resources of the country? How are we going to furnish jobs for our veterans by cutting down on every sensible prospect?

When we build a reclamation project, it does not mean simply work for a few people on the site. The bulk of the labor is used in producing raw materials east of the Mississippi, and in furnishing transportation, whether by railroad, truck, or what not. All of these different items furnish labor. The law sanctions veteran preference in that labor. We have granted veterans preference on lands that may be irrigated, but I should

like somebody to show me how much we have done by way of attempting to furnish lands to the 850,000 men in uniform a year ago who expressed a desire to have a home on the land. We have not done much—how pitifully little. We have passed some legislation in this House, and we have some on the statute books, such as the act I referred to just a few moments ago, passed, and signed by the President on March 6 last. But that applies only to a limited area in the Southwest.

Not only are we trying in the reclamation program to furnish lands to veterans and give them preference to that land, but the construction work gives preference to veterans, not only those on the spot, but jobs for veterans all over the country, in the lumber camps, in the mines, in the transportation system, and in the manufacturing plants. The man in Pittsburgh, the man in Youngstown, the man in Birmingham is interested or should be interested in reclamation projects because he will be called on to furnish some of the equipment needed.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I gladly yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The gentleman a little while ago expressed doubt as to whether the Members of the House believe he is sincere in trying to work for the veterans. I think there should be said for the record what is known to every Member, I believe, that the gentleman lost his son in this war, and everything that he does for veterans is based on trying to do something for those who survived his son.

I concur in what the gentleman has to say about this development not being a matter of taking money away from the taxpayers. Every dollar is to be paid back. As the gentleman so well expressed it, the development that will occur because of this expenditure will bring vast additional wealth to the country.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank my friend for his sympathetic understanding. Yes; reclamation is constructive. It is a means of producing wealth. I am afraid I have worn my illustration threadbare talking about it, so I will only mention the valley in which I live, but Uncle Sam put about \$12,000,000 into that great project. Today it is worth at least \$70,000,000. What did it do 2 years ago? In 12 months it produced \$30,000,000 worth of food and fiber, and in the following 12 months it produced more than that, going up on an average from \$130 to \$165 per acre annually in cash crops. That project has repaid most of its debts to the Government but is 5 years ahead in its repayment schedule.

The people who live in Phoenix, Ariz., and in the surrounding community based on this project pay in income tax every year more than Uncle Sam put into that investment in the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I was up in Yakima not very long ago in the Northwest. I was told that the same thing applies to

that fine orchard country up there. That which was at one time a desert region, no-account land, has now become so profitable that the people who own it pay annually into the United States Treasury as income tax more than the Government furnished them in the beginning to irrigate it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. I listened with a great deal of interest to what the gentleman had to say. I believe we should develop that section of the country out there. However, it might not be so difficult to get these appropriation bills through if it were not a case of a few fellows wanting all the credit. For instance, I recall that Herbert Hoover built Boulder Dam, but his name has not been mentioned today in connection with all of these developments. They even wiped his name off it. Some of us who look up to that great American and elder statesman resent that sort of thing.

Now, about the income taxes, a wealthy man in my district moved down to Arizona, and he is paying an income tax.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am sorry, I cannot yield further, although the gentleman's last remark interests me.

I do not pretend for a moment to sanction everything that has been going on or that has been done by the Interior Department, much as I favor and feel kindly toward the Interior Department. I cannot do that any more than I would attempt to justify and sanction everything that has been done by the War Department in the past few years, much as I appreciate the War Department.

I am talking about policy. I feel that this bill looks in the wrong direction. That is what I am hurt about. Evidently we cannot get all Members of this Congress to see that while reclamation development takes place west of the Mississippi River in the 17 Western States, in our integrated society it is for the benefit of the whole Nation. That fact is not understood.

So far as Members not wanting to make any future investments because of the heavy debt, good heavens, what one among you being a father and having your son with a broken arm would say, "I have no money in the bank and I will not borrow enough money to have that arm set"? Or how many among you having a horse or cow sick would say, "I cannot hire a veterinarian to come in and fix the animal up so he will have to remain sick or die"? Such would be the same short-sighted policy we have heard offered here today. We are not good husbandmen, representing the United States as a whole, if we do not capitalize on and develop, as well as save, all of the vast resources out there, whether they be in the form of timber, minerals, or land, and especially including water.

One other thing, I want to call the attention of the Members, particularly, to the following statement on page 17 of the committee on appropriations' report on the bill. I quote:

With this background the committee called upon the Commissioner of Reclamation to submit a revised construction program giv-

ing his best estimate of where savings approximating 50 percent could be made with the least hardship. The Commissioner reluctantly has complied with the request of the committee, suggesting that all reductions be made in construction items. The committee has approved the program as outlined in the Commissioner's letter.

That statement is misleading. I do not assert that it is deliberately misleading. On the other hand I think it would be unfair to this body if the whole picture were not given. In order that the Members may have the whole picture, I believe I should read the following paragraph from the letter of March 13 addressed to my friend and colleague, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which handled this bill. The letter in question is to be found at page 485 of the printed hearings. The paragraph which I am about to read is on page 487. That paragraph reads as follows:

The effect of any such drastic reduction, which would be contrary to the recommendation of the executive agencies, would be disastrous to the program for the development of the West, disruptive to the President's fiscal program, and to the Bureau of Reclamation's programs, and would jeopardize the Bureau's plans for compliance with the repayment requirements of the reclamation law inasmuch as all of these projects would be left to some smaller or great degree in a non-income-producing category until further congressional action repaired the damage. Such action would also wreck the integrated program of veterans' employment in reclamation construction and veterans' settlement upon the newly irrigated lands that the construction program as it was presented to you by the President would provide.

In the light of that statement by Commissioner Straus, I fail to see how the committee could make the statement that it "has approved the program as outlined in the Commissioner's letter."

And now, Mr. Chairman, having presented these matters to clarify the facts apparently not clear to some of those who spoke before me, let me next present the case as, it seems to me in my official position, relative to reclamation.

As chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, the committee that is charged by the House with the responsibility for developing the Federal reclamation program, I regret exceedingly that the appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1947 are reduced in the pending bill so drastically below the Budget recommendations of the President.

In failing to include, in their entirety, the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation, I fear that the bill places in jeopardy the entire reclamation program for the great West. At the rate appropriations are recommended in this bill, it will take nearly 200 years to complete the projects the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized by Congress to build. Can we afford to wait that long?

Let us look at the amounts reported out as compared with the Budget estimates sent to Congress by the President. Out of some \$147,000,000 requested for construction on about 40 projects, the bill carries only \$63,000,000—a reduction of about 60 percent. Construction will be greatly retarded by these cuts.

The item for general investigations, without which the economical develop-

ment of the water resources of the West is impossible, is reduced from \$11,000,000 to \$3,250,000—a reduction of 70 percent. This reduction will seriously affect this important work.

The item for investigations payable from the Colorado River development fund was reduced from \$500,000 to \$300,000. This fund, by the way, is accumulated at the rate of \$500,000 per year from Boulder Dam power revenues, and not paid out of the Treasury pursuant to the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act of 1940, and is earmarked in the Treasury to be used for no other purpose.

The item for salaries and general expenses is reduced by more than 25 percent, from \$5,500,000 to \$4,000,000. Without the full amount recommended for the administrative expenses, the Bureau of Reclamation will be seriously handicapped in performing duties Congress has imposed on it.

Affecting my own State of Arizona, the Budget request of \$15,000,000 for continuation of construction of Davis Dam is reduced to some \$6,500,000—a reduction of 60 percent. A large portion of the amount eliminated is for the construction of transmission lines necessary to help meet the urgent demands for power in central Arizona where a most serious power shortage exists. In addition this reduction will seriously retard the construction of the dam itself. The Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for continuation of construction of the Gila project is reduced to \$800,210. This drastic reduction will delay completion of the Gila project which offers so much hope as a means of providing irrigated farms for veterans. The predevelopment work on the Gila project recommended in the Budget estimates is of great value to future settlers and will protect the Federal investment.

The importance of the energetic prosecution of the reclamation program to the West, and to the Nation as a whole, yes, and even to the world, cannot be too greatly stressed. I have on many previous occasions emphasized to the House the lasting values of the reclamation program. Water is the lifeblood of the arid West. For the West to achieve that position of equality with the rest of the Nation that is its due, its sparse water resources must be stored and brought to its dry, but fertile, acres. Not only must this be done, but the great reservoirs necessary to be constructed must serve multiple purposes—purposes of providing protection against floods, for paradoxical though it may seem, many areas of the arid West are ravaged by periodic floods caused by the melting of mountain snows and the run-off of occasional torrents; purposes of navigation, of hydroelectric power production to ease the burden of the farmer and to pump his irrigation water, of providing domestic and industrial water supplies for the towns and cities, and of providing for other purposes such as fish and wildlife conservation and recreation.

The history of our country amply demonstrates that the development of one region aids all others. In the reclamation program jobs are created not only

at the site of construction, but in the East and South where machinery and other materials necessary in construction are produced. Jobs are created on the railroads and truck lines which convey these materials to the site. In fact more than half of the jobs created by prosecution of the reclamation program will be in the mines, mills, factories, and transportation systems of the Midwest, East, and South.

But the beneficent effect of the reclamation program does not stop with production. To quote a phrase, "It's only the beginning, folks!" New farms and homes and other enterprises are created. These farms provide badly needed food and fiber. The products of irrigated farms are, in the main, not competitive with crops grown under dry-land farming. They provide specialty crops, crops which fill voids in the Nation's agricultural production.

These new farms and enterprises which are created also provide important markets for the goods produced elsewhere in the country.

In short, the reclamation program is of the greatest importance in contributing to the development of an expanding, but balanced, economy. Congress just this session has taken a great forward step in passing the high levels of employment and production bill. In so doing, Congress recognized that our economy must expand if the Nation is to avoid the catastrophe of future depressions.

But those laudable goals will not be achieved merely by passing high-sounding legislation. To achieve those goals, a job must be done. The reclamation program is a part of that job. At the outset of my remarks, I referred to the importance of the reclamation program to the world. It is important to the world because if the United States, the greatest Nation in the world today, does not achieve an expanded, stabilized economy, the entire world will be in turmoil and unrest.

But to return to the effect of the reclamation program upon this country, and particularly on the West, construction of reclamation projects, resulting as it does in the creation of new wealth, brings into the local, State, and Federal treasuries new revenues in the taxes paid on the wealth so created.

The expenditures made by the Federal Government to create that wealth, and the homes, farms, jobs, markets, and industry it provides are not mere donations made to the general welfare and written off as a pump-priming contribution. Far from it, the expenditures made by the Federal Government for the construction of reclamation projects is an investment by the Government in the well-being of the Nation which is reimbursable to the Federal Treasury, coming back in the form of repayments of construction charges by water users, payments for the sale of water for municipal and industrial uses, and payments for the sale of hydroelectric power.

Congress has recently concerned itself with concrete measures to ease the transition of the veteran from military

to civilian life. It has passed measures to provide temporary housing for veterans. A more permanent veterans' housing bill has passed the House. Congress has passed the GI bill of rights. It has facilitated the purchase, by veterans, of surplus Government property. But Congress must do more to even begin to repay the incalculable debt the country owes its veterans. Construction of reclamation projects to provide farms for veterans is one of the most practicable ways of providing veterans with the means of a decent, civilian livelihood. The cuts made by the Appropriations Committee in the President's request for the Bureau of Reclamation will, unless restored, drastically curtail the opening up of new irrigated farms for the veteran. I say it is penny wise but pound foolish to appropriate millions of dollars for temporary housing and unemployment relief for veterans and then balk at appropriating funds, which as I said before are reimbursable, necessary to provide permanent opportunities for a livelihood.

It is false economy, also, to make appropriations for construction of power plants and then to refuse funds for the construction of electric transmission lines necessary to carry that power to the market centers. Power must bear by far the greatest share of the cost of reclamation projects. Failure to appropriate funds for the necessary transmission lines will result in the Government's being at the mercy of the few wealthy power companies that can afford to build lines to the Government dams. It jeopardizes the whole repayment structure of the reclamation program. Not only that, but it results in a denial of the very policies of preference to public bodies and cooperatives in the sale of reclamation power that Congress has written into the reclamation laws for 40 years. Without transmission lines, those preferences are meaningless, because those public bodies do not and cannot command the financial resources necessary to build networks of transmission lines.

Congress has recently increased by millions the lending authority of the Rural Electrification Administration. But REA co-ops are distributing agencies, not transmission agencies. In many parts of the West, REA depends largely on the Bureau of Reclamation to deliver power to its local cooperatives. Unless transmission lines are provided by the Bureau of Reclamation to deliver its power, the REA program in the West will, in large measure, fail to achieve the policy laid upon it by Congress of providing low-cost power to farm customers.

In concluding my remarks, I say to you that the Bureau of Reclamation has a most important job to do. That job cannot be done unless it is provided with adequate funds not only for construction of projects, but for investigations of the feasibility of proposed new projects, for the operation of existing projects and for the salaries and expenses of administering the reclamation program that Congress has authorized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, those of us who are fully informed on the war contributions made by the Grand Coulee and Bonneville plants appreciate the generous words included on page 6 of the committee report. The Interior subcommittee through past actions provided the vision that made this contribution possible.

In analyzing the committee report I find that the following reductions have been made in the submitted budget covering Bonneville:

Spokane substation additions.....	\$217, 000
Olympia-Cosmopolis transmission line.....	790, 000
Feeder line extension and service.....	2, 019, 000
Surveys and design.....	151, 000
Tools and equipment.....	200, 000
Operation and maintenance.....	595, 400
Carry-over projects.....	4, 804, 050

This last reduction was evidently made on the theory that these former projects still stand approved but could be spread over a 3-year program. I have searched the record, in the time available, for the reasons behind these reductions. I can find no complete justification except the committee's objective in making a horizontal cut for the purposes stated on page 3 and 4 of the report. Horizontal cuts always carry with them chances of inequality.

Obviously the Committee of the Whole is not the place to take testimony. Machinery is available, however, to fully cover and correct any discovered inequalities. The two most serious cuts are those applying to feeder line extensions and the O. & M. limitation. I use the word "serious" because of the possible effects on revenues and return.

I approach the suggestion of a further examination of these items with a full knowledge that I am not advocating a principle that would create any tax burden.

Under the act of August 20, 1937, all the items in the Bonneville estimate are self-liquidating, self-carrying allotments. This body in conjunction with that on the other side of the Capitol is the duly elected board of directors of the federally owned enterprises on the Columbia. As directors, it is our duty to examine closely to determine whether the best judgment has been used or whether all the facts have been brought forward. I fully realize that no one of this Committee intends to hamper the development of our last frontier. Therefore, I hope that if inequalities accrue from this horizontal operation, that an opportunity will be afforded to make the necessary corrections.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS

The National Park Service is charged with the custody of the great places of nature and of history in the United States. It administers 182 areas, comprising 22,000,000 acres, and valued at a billion dollars. Right after Pearl Harbor, its appropriations were drastically reduced. Scarcely enough funds were provided for essential protection and maintenance. Many activities, such as road and trail work, as well as construction of facilities for public use, were eliminated. Even vital maintenance had to wait.

I note that the committee has cut the President's budget for the National Park Service by 46 percent, which does not even put them in as favorable position as they were in before Pearl Harbor. The appropriation allowed for the 27 major national parks, for instance, is \$2,384,584. This is less than the amount of \$2,494,618 which was appropriated for these areas even during war times.

Right now travel to the national park areas is running 87 percent over last year, and 25 percent over the peak year of 1941. In 1941 there were 21,000,000 visitors. In 1946, at the present rate of increase, there will be 25,000,000 or more. During the war 36,000,000 people visited the parks, of which 8,000,000 were in the armed forces. The Park Service, with drastically curtailed staffs, was hard put to it to take care of these visitors. Now, with the floodgates of travel opened, it will be impossible for the Service to protect the parks and serve the public unless it has the funds and the personnel.

The National Park Service is ill-prepared to meet the obvious demands upon it at the beginning of the 1946 travel season, as during the period up to July 1, 1946, it will still be operating on reduced wartime appropriations which the Congress supplemented only sufficiently to reemploy veterans returning to positions from which they were furloughed. No additional funds were provided for services to the public.

The parks and monuments are staffed with very few more employees than they had during wartime; will be able to employ only a portion of the seasonal rangers, naturalists, historians, and other personnel required for the expected volume of public use; and are rather poorly outfitted with worn-out equipment. To meet the situation, services to the public have had to be curtailed wherever possible and maintenance must continue to be neglected until the beginning of the 1947 fiscal year. If the amount recommended by the committee is approved, these needed services and maintenance will be neglected for another year. Complaints of curtailed public services are already being received.

In the State of Washington, we have two great national parks—Olympic and Mount Rainier. The impact of travel to these areas is great, and is increasing right along. I am familiar with their needs. Particularly in Olympic National Park there is no adequate development to meet the needs of the public. The Park Service has not even had sufficient funds to make the necessary plans. Not only road and trail construction, but even maintenance of roads and structures, has had to await the end of the war. Protection of valuable Government property has not been adequately provided for. The shortening of the work-week has thrown greater duties upon an already overburdened staff.

A similar situation exists with all of the areas administered by the National Park Service. I hope that the Congress will see fit to enable the Service to meet the responsibilities put upon it by law, by appropriating at least the equivalent, under present conditions, of the amount available for this purpose prior to World War II.

For Americans are again on the road. They are seeking the refreshment and adventure of life in the out of doors. And among the great objectives of this travel will be the national parks.

INDIAN SERVICE

Committee reductions in appropriations requested by the Indian Service would radically affect the adequacy of care given to Indian children and old people, would block an attempt to eliminate pay inequities against Indians, and would prevent the building of roads necessary to bring education and medical aid to the people of the reservations.

The report of the committee recommends only \$150,000 for the welfare and relief of needy Indians, which is \$340,000 less than the amount available for the fiscal year of 1946. The recommended amount is \$600,000 less than was requested.

The inadequacy of \$150,000 to accomplish this vital work is apparent when it is recognized that more than \$300,000 will be needed to provide direct relief for the aged and physically incapacitated at an average grant of only \$9 a month. This standard is extremely low in comparison with the average grant of \$29 a month made by other Federal agencies and State welfare departments. Among other necessary welfare requirements are \$55,000 for boarding-home care of children and \$13,000 for the institutional care of delinquent youngsters.

Pay inequities against a large number of Indians employed by the Federal Government would continue under the committee recommendation. The Office of Indian Affairs had proposed increases totaling \$925,000 to pay Indian assistants salaries comparable to those paid to non-Indian employees doing similar work. This was disallowed, as was also an additional sum of \$44,700 to increase the pay of Indian police and judges.

A proposed reduction of \$3,000,000 in the amount requested for road construction would not only seriously affect essential Indian-reservation programs but would also preclude fulfillment of the Indian Service portion of the Nation's road program under the Federal Highway Act of 1944.

Roads are essential to bring medical service and education to many isolated portions of Indian reservations. They are a distinct aid to efforts of Indians to make themselves economically independent.

Construction of new roads, which was suspended during the war years, is necessary to operation of school busses, ambulances, and other motor transportation on the reservations. It will provide employment for returning veterans and former war workers. It will give needed access to isolated communities and inaccessible areas. Some new construction, such as bridges, is required to keep the present roads open to traffic.

The Civilian Production Administration has said that road construction will not conflict with the veterans' housing program because it involves the use of relatively small amounts of critical materials and few, if any, skilled laborers who work on housing activities. The necessity for an adequate road program

was recognized by the Congress in the Federal Highway Act of 1944, which authorized an appropriation of \$6,000,000 annually for Indian Service roads for three postwar years.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho, a valuable member of the subcommittee and able Representative in Congress [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee which prepared this bill, I want to make it clear I believe it will seriously handicap administration of the grazing districts in the 10 States where the Grazing Service operates. This bill provides only \$212,500, instead of the \$1,121,470, including the Pay Act increases, appropriated for the current fiscal year, or the \$1,504,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. The bill also eliminates to \$50,000 for fighting range fires, which do so much damage in my State and neighboring States, and the report on the bill proposes that fire fighting costs be paid out of the \$212,500 item. In other words, the effect is to reduce the amount available in the current year for administration and protection of the public land by approximately 80 percent.

The Grazing Service has the job of administering, protecting, and developing resources in 60 grazing districts totaling over 143,000,000 acres of land. Last year it cost considerably less than 1 cent an acre, and a large part of the administration is in the public interest and not just in the interest of the local livestock industry. It will be a sad blow, both to the public interest and to the many farmers and ranchmen who are dependent on the public range land, to have administration radically curtailed.

It is estimated that receipts for grazing fees for the fiscal year will amount to \$850,000. Fifty percent of this amount is required by law to be paid to the States, wherein collected, for such disposition as the State legislature may direct. In most of the States, this money is appropriated to the district advisory boards to be expended for improvements, predatory animal control, rodent control, and similar purposes for the betterment of the range. Another 25 percent of the receipts is authorized to be appropriated for range-improvement expenditures by the Government. The last 25 percent goes into the Treasury. It is this amount which the committee has recommended as the appropriation for administration.

Whether or not the grazing fees should be increased or whether the administration should be made self-supporting at this time is debatable. This much seems clear, however, that the grazing districts should not be expected to become self-supporting when production of meat is restricted by low ceiling prices. It is equally clear that it cannot be expected that the grazing districts can be administered and protected for much less than was available to the service in the current fiscal year.

Another objection is the elimination of expenditures for the advisory boards. Each grazing district has an advisory board of local stockmen elected by the range users to advise and assist the Grazing Service in the administration of

the range. There are some 600 of these advisory board members.

It has been customary to appropriate sufficient funds to reimburse them for their expenses incident to attending meetings and to performing their duties. To eliminate this consideration—small in total amount but of much importance to the many small operators who are members of these boards—will be a serious blow to the advisory board system, which has done so much toward providing a local voice in the administration of grazing districts.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Bureau of Reclamation section of the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1947, I call attention to the reduction in the Budget estimates for construction work on two projects in my district in Oregon. These projects are the Deschutes project, in central Oregon, which, on May 18, next, will deliver the first irrigation water from the system which the Bureau of Reclamation has under construction, and the Klamath project, in southeastern Oregon, where essential construction is necessary for the efficiency of this old-established reclamation development.

I recognize that the Appropriations Committee has had a difficult task before it, and in protesting these reductions I do not do so in a spirit of criticism. The appropriation for the Deschutes project was reduced from \$1,300,000 to \$563,685. The appropriation for the Klamath project was reduced from \$500,000 to \$216,800.

The full amount of the Budget estimate of \$1,300,000 is necessary to expedite construction on the Deschutes project so that newly irrigated land may be available next year for the settlement of returning war veterans. The storage, main canals, and some of the distribution facilities have already been constructed, and the additional funds are necessary to extend the laterals. The full amount of the \$500,000 estimated for the Klamath project is necessary not only for the work in Oregon but also to advance work for the settlement of veterans on public lands in the Tule Lake area, just across the line in California. Many Oregon veterans are interested in settling on this public land.

The Budget estimates submitted by the President for the fiscal year 1947 included a total of \$163,554,055 for the Bureau of Reclamation. Included in these totals were construction funds for about 40 individual projects totalling \$147,330,000. The recommendations of the House committee propose reductions in each of the construction estimates for the 40 projects and eliminated entirely the estimate of \$3,340,000 for WCU projects and \$200,000 for preliminary work on the Kings River project in California. The total amount recommended for construction is \$63,883,000, a reduction of about 60 percent.

In addition to the construction reductions, the bill reduces the estimate for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Reclamation from \$5,500,000 to \$4,000,000. I am informed that the full amount

of the Budget estimate is essential to the efficient administration of the important affairs of the Bureau of Reclamation regardless of the reduction in the estimates for construction.

Oregon is also interested in the continuation of general investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation to develop fully the unused water resources of the State. Therefore, the reduction from \$11,000,000 to \$3,250,000 of the estimate for general investigations will seriously curtail this valuable work in Oregon and I urge its reinstatement as well as the full appropriation for the Deschutes and Klamath projects.

Previous to the report on the bill, Commissioner Straus of the Bureau of Reclamation wrote the chairman of the House subcommittee, warning of the effect of the reductions which the committee had proposed. Commissioner Straus wrote as follows:

The effect of any such drastic reduction, which would be contrary to the recommendations of the executive agencies, would be disastrous to the program for the development of the West, disruptive to the President's fiscal program, and to the Bureau of Reclamation's programs, and would jeopardize the Bureau's plans for compliance with the repayment requirements of the reclamation law inasmuch as all of these projects would be left to some smaller or great degree in a non-income-producing category until further congressional action repaired the damage. Such action would also wreck the integrated program of veterans' employment in reclamation construction and veterans' settlement upon the newly irrigated lands that the construction program as it was presented to you by the President would provide.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HOLMES].

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, two projects in my district are seriously affected by the reductions in the Budget estimates to the amounts reported in the Bureau of Reclamation section of the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1947. These reductions will seriously curtail construction work essential to the completion of the Roza division of the Yakima project in my district and will retard the construction of the irrigation system for the great Columbia Basin project which also lies largely in my district.

I view with deep concern the appropriations allowed for these projects. We in the State of Washington, who have grown up with the reclamation program established some 45 years ago, know what the bringing of water on land for irrigation purposes can do. We have built through this program empires of production second to none.

With the world desperately in need of food, we have land in the Roza project immediately available for production of this food. In the Columbia Basin project we would bring 6,000 acres into production in 1947 and another 400,000 acres in the next 4 years. It is double-crop land when devoted to row crops, and in many areas of the Roza division of the Yakima project there would be no delay to the veterans coming to seek homes now. By double-crop land I mean two complete crops of separate products per season.

These projects that I refer to have been carefully gone into, have been carefully studied, and show beyond doubt economic feasibility and a sound basis for future production. When just one county in the State of Washington; namely, Yakima, produces \$100,000,000 worth of produce a year under irrigation, can there be any doubts as to the success of such use of water?

Men from our area have grown up with this. We know what irrigation can do. It is a part of us. We of the West and the State of Washington intend to continue this development and feel that the appropriations involved in the bill up for debate and discussion are not of a sufficient amount to keep from deterring our progress and our program.

Let us look at some of the facts of irrigation: First, there is a prodigious increase in land valuations, property valuations, and revenue-earning power from taxation. There is tremendous development of economic wealth of a self-liquidating nature. I can see the necessity for not promiscuously spending money. I can also see the necessity for intelligent economy. But I cannot see the necessity for purposely not wanting to build the basis of our economic wealth and develop our resources on a program that will pay for itself.

Members of the committee have seen the areas that I refer to. They have witnessed with their own eyes what water means to dry, fertile land. They have seen land in sagebrush in the spring that by Labor Day of that same year had completely grown two crops of separate commodities. They have seen production of such prodigious amounts on a per acre basis that they have been staggered by the actual facts.

Certainly the wisdom of the committee and Members of the House realize the terrific need for food. We stand ready to produce the food immediately on the Roza division of the Yakima project. We also stand ready to produce more of that food on the Columbia Basin project if we can obtain sufficient moneys to proceed with the regular program. I call the House's attention to the fact that the cuts instituted on these appropriations are approximately 57 percent below Budget estimates. We are not asking for promiscuous dispensing of money. We are asking for what is necessary to proceed with the orderly development of these great self-liquidating undertakings.

Some may think that the Columbia Basin project is new. It has been under survey and discussion and study for a period of 40 years. It is under construction now. The Government already has invested in it \$183,000,000. It is the largest irrigation project ever undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation. It has within it some of the most fertile lands that are located in the United States. It does not seem to me that it is logical to interrupt a program of this magnitude in the face of the crying need for a new frontier and for additional food production. Where is the new frontier of the United States? It is on lands that can be made to grow excellent crops by bringing water to the land. This is the only frontier left

in the United States. It is being developed and needs further development.

Water is the lifeblood of irrigation. We have the water. Land is the basis of agricultural production; we have the land. Climate is necessary for a long growing season. We have the climate. We want to proceed with the use of resources and continue to build great wealth that we are able to repay.

There has been reference made to a \$135,000,000 carry-over. Was not eighty-three million of this from the deficiency bill enacted on December 28, 1945? Was not the computation of the one hundred and thirty-five million made on January 1, 1946? In other words, could any of the deficiency moneys have been spent? The balance of the one hundred and thirty-five million was allocated for this spring's work.

The Roza division of the Yakima project, to which irrigation water was delivered to 18,000 acres in 1945, is one of the outstanding developments of the Bureau of Reclamation which was carried forward under a war-food program when other irrigation construction was halted by the War Production Board. The gravity system is nearing completion and the additional funds are needed to advance work on the pumping area of the project.

The pending bill reduces the budget estimate for the Roza division from \$1,440,600 to \$624,650. This reduction will delay the construction of the pumping system and other facilities essential to the completion of the project for several years at a time when there is an immediate demand for irrigated land on which returning veterans and others in the Yakima Valley can settle.

I call particular attention to the drastic reduction in the estimate for the construction of the irrigation facilities of the Columbia Basin project from approximately \$30,000,000 to \$13,008,145. The House is well aware, I am sure, of the tremendous increase in the population of the Pacific Northwest and the imminent necessity for providing employment on construction for returning veterans and displaced industrial workers, as well as the urgency for the extensive settlement opportunities that the Columbia Basin project will afford. Included in and set aside in the original estimate was the minimum that is required to get the construction of the irrigation facilities under way. This initial work included the huge pumps to lift water to the equalizing reservoirs, for initial work on the equalizing reservoirs, and for advancing construction on the main canals. Some funds were also included for certain essential work on Grand Coulee Dam.

I am particularly concerned at the effect of the reduced appropriation proposed for the construction of the irrigation facilities. Under the Bureau's 5-year program it was estimated that total appropriations of about \$200,000,000 would be required by 1950 to bring irrigation water to 400,000 acres in the Columbia Basin project so that this area could be opened for settlement in 1950-51. Assuming that \$10,000,000 of the

amount proposed in the bill for the Columbia Basin project is the limit Congress will appropriate this year, at least 20 years would be required to complete the facilities necessary to bring water to these 400,000 acres.

At the end of the 20 years many, many of the veterans will be old men and will be deprived of the opportunity to settle on this great project to the building of which the Government and the Congress are committed. It will be tragic if the many thousands of veterans who would be given employment in construction work and later a chance to settle on Columbia Basin land are deprived of these opportunities.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the Congress of the United States in the past few years has committed itself to a policy of water use in the semiarid regions of continental America. Plans have been made and the work has begun to produce a condition in these semiarid States which will bring them stability and a permanent prosperity. In the accomplishment of this, the Nation will add great numbers of taxpayers. Vast sections of the country which have on frequent occasions suffered great hardships, hardships so extreme that the Congress has been called upon to make appropriations of relief, would soon become a continuous contributor to the welfare of the country when once these projects planned have been completed.

This development in the Midwestern States is the dream of far-sighted men of past generations. It is now after many years coming into full bloom. I am concerned as I view the future of this development when measured against deep reductions made in this bill by the Committee on Appropriations.

The drastic reduction in the budget recommendation of \$23,783,600 to \$10,312,685 will seriously delay needed work by the Bureau of Reclamation on the comprehensive plan of development for the Missouri Basin. In fact, at an annual rate of \$10,000,000 it will take 60 years to complete the initial stage of the Missouri Basin development. This is unreasonable. The program included in the budget recommendations provided for an active integrated and coordinated attack on the development of the land and water resources of the Basin. That is what the people in the Basin expected when the Congress authorized the Pick-Sloan plan in the Flood Control Act of 1944. There is no need to delay this work because of the housing shortage since the work contemplated under this plan is entirely different from housing construction. This work requires the use of extremely heavy equipment and in the main involves a different type of labor and materials than is ordinarily found in housing construction. For example, the Bureau of Reclamation is nearly ready to start construction on the Heart River unit in North Dakota. Plans are nearly completed for letting the first contracts. This unit will consist of the Dickinson

Dam which will provide a municipal water supply for the town of Dickinson; the Heart Butte Dam which will provide flood protection for the city of Mandan, and an irrigation water supply for 13,538 acres of land in numerous small tracts that will be served by more than 40 individual pumps. I do not see how this can affect the housing program, but it is extremely important to the people of North Dakota and to returning veterans seeking farms. Stabilization of the water supply is extremely important to agriculture along the Heart River. It is subject at present to the vicissitudes of the scanty and variable rainfall, and often drought. The crops raised on the irrigated land will supplement the feed available on adjacent range lands to help carry over the cattle during winter periods and the dry years.

The ultimate plan provides for utilizing power that will be generated along the main stream of the Missouri and elsewhere. The construction of a comprehensive and coordinated system of transmission lines will be necessary for the success of the Heart River units, as it is not possible to generate sufficient power on the Heart River to operate the pumps. Furthermore, the distribution and sale of the 5,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy that will be generated annually at the Missouri Basin power plants is essential if the repayment requirements of the reclamation laws are to be satisfied.

Irrigation pumping is an essential part of irrigated agriculture in the northern part of the basin. The experience of the Fort Peck project has shown that clearly. Recently the Commissioner of Reclamation requested the Chief of Engineers, War Department, to install an additional generating unit at Fort Peck Dam to supply the demand for power that has developed. The reduction of the budget estimate of \$1,000,000 to \$433,605 for transmission lines under the Fort Peck project will seriously delay the supplying of power to meet the needs of irrigation pumping, REA's, and municipalities. The full amount should be restored to the bill in order that the Bureau of Reclamation can proceed to meet these demands promptly.

The reduction of the budget recommendation of \$5,500,000 to \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses will have a serious effect on the administration of the total reclamation program if it is allowed to stand. The Missouri Basin program will be affected and the carrying out of the Bureau's program for veterans' settlement and employment in reclamation construction will be jeopardized. Adequate funds to provide for an efficient and businesslike administration of these programs should be provided. The Budget Bureau and the President recommended \$5,500,000 for this purpose; the full amount should be restored to the bill.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

ANTHRACITE RESEARCH LABORATORY

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, in the United States the only anthracite coal of any commercial importance lies in four major fields in eastern Pennsylvania,

within an area of only 3,300 square miles—less than 500 square miles of which are underlain by workable coal beds. The present reserves of anthracite coal are estimated at 16,500,000,000 tons—which is about three-fourths of the original reserve.

The northern coal field, commonly known as the Wyoming region, covers the counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna, with Wilkes-Barre and Scranton as the principal centers, and with many mining towns of varying population in the region.

The eastern middle coal field—commonly known as the Lehigh region, covers Carbon County with Hazleton as the principal center; and the northeastern part of Schuylkill County, which is part of the Twelfth Pennsylvania District, which I have the honor to represent.

The western middle coal field covers Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, and the southern coal field covers Schuylkill and Dauphin Counties.

All of the large and extended deposits of anthracite coal in the western middle field have mining centers of Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Centralla, Ashland, Girardville, Frackville, Gilberton, Mahanoy Plane, Shenandoah, and Mahanoy City. The major portion of the deposits in the southern coal field have mining centers of Pottsville, Minersville, Tremont, and Tamaqua, and all these are in the Twelfth Pennsylvania District.

CONSERVE NATIONAL RESOURCES

Admittedly, from many authoritative sources, there is an inexhaustible supply of hard coal, and I believe that if an anthracite laboratory is provided by the Federal Government it will fulfill the two-fold purpose of creating new uses for anthracite and substantially aid in carrying out the program of conserving other national resources, the supply of which is limited.

The anthracite coal industry is our basic and fundamental industry. It is the backbone of all our business enterprises. We have few diversified industries in the region. The existence and prosperity of our people, therefore, must depend on the utilization and mining of anthracite coal.

FORMATION OF ANTHRACITE COAL

In my studies I find the word "anthracite" is derived from the Greek word "anthrax"—meaning coal of fossil substances which will kindle and burn like wood. Historical records seem to indicate that the first recorded mention of anthracite was made by Theo Phrastus, in 371 B. C., in a treatise on stones. This historian records that it was found in Liguria and Elis and was used by "smiths." We find today, however, the words "anthracite" and "hard coal" are synonymous.

It is now generally recognized that anthracite, like all coal, was formed from the vegetation of prehistoric forests. The story of the formation of anthracite coal is in itself an intensely interesting romance.

Geologists in general, practical language tell us that trees and ferns which grew to gigantic size and unparalleled dimensions in an atmosphere very large

in carbon dioxide, fell, rotted, and decayed, thus forming a deep layer of decayed plant life. In time the earth's surface moved and submerged this vegetation beneath an ocean covering the earth with mud and sand.

Centuries and centuries passed and thousands of years later the earth rose out of the water and was again covered with vegetation. Submersion again followed, and in the course of many centuries this process was repeated a number of times. The combined forces of heat and pressure transformed the mud and sand of the ocean bed into rock, and every separate layer of former bituminous vegetation hardened successively into peat, lignite, soft or bituminous coal, and finally into anthracite.

Then as the result of vital earthquakes and the erosion of glaciers many miles in thickness, these fields of anthracite in eastern Pennsylvania, which I have previously referred to, were left in their present uneven and disconnected form.

Scientists and geologists, in relating this marvelous romance, tell us further that as the earth's surface cooled and contracted, our beautiful hills and valleys in eastern Pennsylvania were formed.

These beds of anthracite were correspondingly twisted with the result that anthracite now lies in a number of basins or veins extending roughly parallel to each other and in a northeastern, southwestern direction. In many instances—in fact in most instances—the centers of these veins of coal are many feet underground while the edges or outcroppings frequently coincide with the surface of the earth. When this latter condition is the case it is possible to readily secure coal by shoveling or stripping directly from the surface. But in the majority of instances, however, it is necessary to sink deep shafts or slopes in order to reach the coal in or near the bottom of the veins.

According to geology classifications, therefore, these basins of anthracite coal in eastern Pennsylvania have been grouped into four primary divisions known as the northern, eastern middle, western middle, and southern fields. In the northeastern extremity of this territory these basins slope in rather gentle curves, while in other sections, particularly in my district, the warping of the earth's surface during the glacier era was much more severe with the result that the coal beds frequently lie in a vertical position and in some cases have sometimes even been completely overturned since the original formation.

According to no less an authority than Dr. A. C. Fieldner of the Federal Bureau of Mines, anthracite coal in Pennsylvania was discovered as early as 1762, and that the first Lehigh coal mining company was formed in 1793. We find, however, that it was not until about 1812 that the black stones of eastern Pennsylvania began to receive recognition on the Philadelphia market as being a highly desirable domestic fuel. In 1830, the first American-built locomotive used anthracite, and in 1835 this fuel was burned on the steamship *Portland*. In 1839, the application of hot blast to Mauch Chunk and Pottsville blast furnaces started an important industrial use for anthracite

that persisted for over half a century. By 1838, the yearly production reached \$1,000,000 and that year may be taken as the beginning of anthracite as an important American fuel.

It can therefore be seen that anthracite coal was the first of our mineral fuels to find extensive domestic and industrial use. It is therefore, equally true, that it would naturally also be the first fuel to experience the exhaustion of easily mineable beds. It is therefore my humble and frank opinion that if the anthracite industry is to continue and survive that we must apply progressive mining methods and research in developing means and methods for increasing the utilization of anthracite coal products.

Naturally, I am interested in scientific achievements. For years I have been engaged in the practice of medicine and I have been in close contact with the achievements of science in the fields of chemistry, biology, and related sciences.

I know something of the progress science has made in combating contagious diseases and in the improvement of our health and sanitary conditions. I therefore can be expected to have an appreciation of the value of scientific research and the importance and application of fundamental and applied research work. It is with this in view that I have for some time been devoting attention to the possibility of scientific chemical and engineering research in the development of new uses for anthracite coal and its products.

FARM PRODUCTS RESEARCH

My interest in this matter has been renewed and strengthened by the recent action of the Department of Agriculture in the establishment of regional laboratories for scientific research in the utilization of farm products at Wyndmoor, Montgomery County, Pa., New Orleans, La., Peoria, Ill., and Albany, Calif.

In section 202 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938:

The Secretary is authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories, one in each major farm-producing area, and, at such places, to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and by-products thereof. Such research and development shall be devoted primarily to those farm commodities in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses and their products and byproducts.

Press releases issued by the Department of Agriculture contain detailed information about the location and design of these four regional laboratories at the points stated. The buildings were designed as centers for carrying on chemical engineering and related research by a staff of approximately 250 persons, consisting of chemists, engineers, and other trained technologists.

The primary purpose of these laboratories is to find and develop new uses of farm commodities in the region in which they are located.

The Eastern Regional Laboratory, located at Wyndmoor, for instance, devotes attention to new uses for potatoes, tobacco, milk products, apples, and vegetables.

The Southern Regional Laboratory at New Orleans, gives attention to cotton, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, and other foods generally produced.

The Northern Regional Laboratory located at Peoria, gives attention to corn, wheat, and agricultural wastes from the farm area in the Middle West.

The Western Regional Laboratory located at Albany, Calif., directs attention to surplus fruits, vegetables, wheat, potatoes, alfalfa, and similar crops.

PROPOSED LINES OF RESEARCH ON UTILIZATION OF ANTHRACITE COAL

It is very gratifying to me as a scientifically trained man to see this splendid development in the Department of Agriculture whereby the chemists, engineers and other technologists in the Department are going to exert every effort to develop new uses for surplus farm commodities in the various regions in which these regional laboratories are located.

I have followed very closely the developments in connection with the utilization of soybeans in various industries and regard this new undertaking in the Department of Agriculture as one of the most constructive steps taken by the Department to bring the scientist into the field as a direct aid and help to the farmers of this country.

I therefore feel that scientific research can be used in a similar manner in affording relief to the depressed anthracite miners in my district and in eastern Pennsylvania. I am convinced that science can render a most important service in the development of new uses for utilization of our valuable anthracite deposits.

In my studies of the anthracite situation in my own district I have endeavored to secure the advice of chemists and engineers not only in the industry but in scientific institutions, State and Federal agencies. I have given considerable attention to this subject and I have had an outline prepared of some proposed lines of research on the utilization of anthracite coal that would be of vital importance to all engaged in coal mining, including both the operators and miners of eastern Pennsylvania.

In preparing this research program, recognition has been made of the marked advances in methods of transportation and communication, and the increased need and demand for satisfactory motor fuels.

As a very marked example, the development of the automobile to its present outstanding position in both domestic and industrial fields has resulted in a tremendous demand for gasoline. The supply of gasoline has always been plentiful, but will it continue to be so from the present sources of production?

Already serious questions have been raised regarding our oil reserve and experts are predicting a marked depletion in future years. Just how long it will be possible to discover new oil reserves is now a much debatable question. Some prominent authorities think a decline may begin within the next 10 years while others estimate it will be a little longer period. At any rate it is generally recognized that all oil resources are being depleted and active measures should be

adopted for the conservation of this valuable natural resource.

So the fact that gasoline, which is now produced from petroleum, a mineral resource which we confidently believe will some day be exhausted, the study of new sources of substitute fuel such as coal, oil shale, and farm crops should be encouraged by the Federal Government.

We have extensive deposits of coal and oil shale in the United States and methods for producing gasoline and motor fuels from them should be actively prosecuted and the practicability of these methods from the economic and cost point of view should be definitely determined.

We note that farm crops, for instance, especially grains and tubers, can be malted and fermented to produce ethyl alcohol, a liquid which chemists tell us can very well be used in place of gasoline. It has been suggested that this alcohol made from farm crops be blended with gasoline as a practical source of motor fuel, and I am sure science will determine in the next few years the practicability of this process. It is again a very splendid example of the value of scientific research in solving these important national problems.

HEATING VALUE OF ANTHRACITE

It is interesting to observe that when we think of gasoline as a symbol of concentrated fuel we find that a small lump of anthracite coal will yield nearly one and one-half times as much heat as the same volume of gasoline. The several percent of hydrogen which anthracite coal contains gives it considerable advantage, for instance, over coke in heating value. It is seldom realized that Pennsylvania anthracite contains from 400 to 1,000 British thermal units per pound than by-product or beehive coke of the same ash and moisture contents. These statements can be verified from analyses made by the United States Bureau of Mines.

For example, their Report of Investigations No. 3283, shows that the moisture-free analysis of domestic sizes—egg, stove, chestnut, and pea—of Pennsylvania anthracite samples from 41 coal breakers average 9.9 percent ash and 13,535 British thermal units per pound. Their Report of Investigations No. 2980 states that the typical composition of moisture-free high temperature coke is 10 percent ash and 12,900 British thermal units per pound. In other words, while the ash contents of the typical coke and anthracite coal are almost identical, the anthracite has 635 more British thermal units per pound which amounts to 5 percent more heat units.

I am told the explanation for the higher heating value of anthracite as compared with coke lies in its extra hydrogen content, since hydrogen has the highest heating value of any substance. Although bituminous coal contains more hydrogen than anthracite, it also contains more oxygen which has no heating value.

It is generally agreed by combustion engineers that there is therefore no other fuel, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, that is so concentrated as anthracite and which contains so many heat units per cubic inch. It is not my pur-

pose in this speech, however, to enter into any more details regarding the heating and combustion advantages of anthracite coal.

I am particularly interested at this time in directing attention to the national importance and significance of scientific research looking to the development of new uses for anthracite coal and its products. It is, therefore, very evident to me that many of the following lines of research should be undertaken as soon as possible for the utilization of anthracite coal.

PROPOSED RESEARCH

First. Anthracite coal as a source of liquid fuels for automotive needs:

1. Passenger automobiles.
2. Diesel engine power on (a) trucks, (b) busses, (c) railroads, (d) stationary power plants, (e) marine engines.

Second. Anthracite coal as source of compressed gas and producer gas for motor fuel:

(a) Gas producer-driven motor vehicles. Gas producer-driven motor vehicles, principally trucks and busses, have received extended trials in England, Germany, and France. Although wood charcoal is the preferred fuel, anthracite and low-temperature coke have given satisfactory service. In 1936 about 800 gas-producer equipped trucks and busses were operating in Germany. Encouraging experimental results have also been obtained in England and France.

Third. Anthracite coal for gas production:

- (a) Possibility as future fuel in gas-producers for heavier types of motor vehicles.
- (b) Source of hydrogen for liquefaction of bituminous coal or for production of synthetic hydrocarbons.
- (c) Source of fuel for water gas and gas-producers.
- (d) Possibility of use as raw material for production of synthetic products from carbon monoxide and hydrogen.
- (e) Production of water gas by utilization of off-peak electrical energy for heating anthracite fuel beds and passage of steam through the bed.
- (f) Utilization of anthracite coal in process for gasification of carbonaceous materials.

Fourth. Hydrogenation of anthracite coal:

1. Heavy oil production for use in (a) Diesel motors, (b) furnaces.
2. Gasoline production for use as: (a) motor fuel, (b) solvents.

Fifth. Liquefaction of anthracite coal:

1. Emulsified finely ground coal for use as: (a) Diesel engine fuel, (b) furnace oil.
2. Heat treatment for use as: (a) Diesel engine fuel, (b) furnace oil.

Sixth. Grinding of anthracite:

1. Pulverized form for use in: (a) steam generation, (b) Diesel engine, (c) household heating.

Seventh. Blending of anthracite coal:

1. Heavy oil blended with: (1) Regular anthracite coal sizes, (2) pulverized anthracite coal, for use as (a) steam generation, (b) household heating.
2. Bituminous coal blended with: (1) Fine anthracite, for use as (a) steam generation, (b) household heating.

Eighth. Chemical utilization of anthracite coal for use as: (a) Filtering media, (b) scrubbing, (c) conversion, (d) carbonization.

Ninth. Anthracite ash utilization: (a) Soil conditioner, (b) steel alloying with fine coal, (c) chemical utilization of ash constituents.

Tenth. Anthracite for producer gas: (a) Power production, (b) city gas, (c) gas engine.

The results of my studies and surveys of the anthracite coal situation in Pennsylvania and the importance of making early provision for the initiation of a program of scientific research on the utilization of anthracite coal encouraged me to prepare and introduce in the Seventy-sixth Congress, H. R. 4109, which put the Federal Government back of the anthracite coal miner in his fight for future existence. I reintroduced the bill, H. R. 1083 in the Seventy-seventh Congress, and a companion measure, S. 357 followed in the Senate. The measure was enacted into law on December 18, 1942, and is Public Law 812 of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

The law provides for the establishment by the Department of the Interior, of an Anthracite Research Laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region to carry out a broad and extensive program such as I have referred to. The law also provides for the operation and maintenance of this research laboratory to permit the Department of the Interior to carry out the program.

I greatly appreciate the cooperation that the subcommittee gave me in affording me the opportunity to appear before the committee. I want to further extend my appreciation to all the members of the Appropriation Committee in favorably reporting to the House the appropriation requested to establish the anthracite research laboratory as provided by Public Law 812 of the Seventy-seventh Congress.

This program means so much to the entire population of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, that I am grateful to the entire membership of the House for its complete support.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross].

IT'S STILL UP TO CONGRESS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, it long has been, and still is, up to Congress to dissolve now needless war agencies, and rid the Government's pay rolls of unnecessary employees.

Most of the now useless war agencies were created by the President via the Executive order route, purportedly under the First War Powers Act which not only did not authorize the establishment of new agencies, and provided only for transfers and consolidation of functions to further war, but all such actions terminate 6 months after the war is formally ended, and revert to their former status. Congress should forthwith declare the war ended—Mr. Truman will never do it.

Some months ago, Mr. Truman created a special \$10,000-a-year job for Robert L. McKeever as liquidator of the war agencies—this without semblance of au-

thority from Congress. The most recent reorganization plan was enacted into law by the Congress at Truman's request, and, when he approved the law, he said, in substance, that any reorganization under the act would save but little, if any, money for the taxpayers, as Congress itself would, in the end, have to abolish many agencies.

The 1947 Budget submitted by Mr. Truman—reflecting only a small part of the expenditures proposed for the fiscal year 1947—makes it perfectly plain that the Government's pay roll and activities are not to be reduced; and, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget admitted in the House hearings on the 1947 independent offices bill, all agencies are requesting more and more funds for the fiscal year 1947.

ROBERT L. MCKEEVER'S REPORT

Comes now a statement from Robert L. McKeever, the agency liquidator who is not liquidating, and has no intention of so doing, in which it is proposed to postpone the liquidation of war agencies from July 1, 1946, for an additional 6 months or a year—see Washington Times-Herald, April 25, 1946.

Pertinent excerpts from the McKeever statement follow:

Strikes, the European famine, housing difficulties, and other economic factors have made it necessary to continue governmental control under these agencies for an indefinite period, McKeever said.

The liquidation program drawn up by George E. Allen, former District Commissioner, had called for ending the war agencies by July 1, with sundry provisions for caring for Government personnel so that their dislocation from Federal jobs would not be severe.

Besides the direct economic factor, the question of what action Congress is to take on several pending problems will decide whether several of the agencies are to be cut out immediately or carried on to finish jobs they carried on through the war. Notable in this group are: Selective Service, dependent upon congressional action on the draft; the OPA, dependent upon pending legislation; the War Shipping Administration, depending upon its transfer to the Maritime Commission or present direction of ships carrying food to Europe.

McKeever explained that while the actual liquidation has been delayed by these many and complex factors, the work on liquidating plans is being carried out and programs worked out for the eventual closing of each of the agency's wartime functions. Many of these functions and a number of the personnel in these emergency set-ups are being transferred to old-line agencies.

The over-all picture of Government employment as shown by figures collected in the liquidator's office include: Peak employment in civilian Government functions June 30, 1945, including unpaid personnel and those out of the country, 4,100,694. On February 28 the Civil Service Commission reported the number had dropped to 3,213,694.

The peak employment in the so-called war agencies, exclusive of unpaid personnel, was reached with 189,156 June 30, 1943. It dropped to 59,970 on February 28. The War Department hit its peak of 1,375,457 June 30, 1943, and dropped to 745,487 February 28. The Navy Department dropped from a peak of 698,451 to 524,336.

A decided increase, however, is noted in all other old-line agencies. On June 30, 1943, at the peak for the other agencies, these old-liners had 831,269 employees while on February 28 they had increased to 1,071,874.

The increase is explained at the liquidator's office as due to upsurge at the Veterans' Administration and Surplus Board and because of transfer of personnel from war agencies to permanent departments.

While little hope is held for early liquidation of CPA, OPA, WSA, or Selective Service unless Congress abruptly abolishes them, many of the other war agencies have been abolished, cut to 50 percent, or will be wiped out by July 1 as scheduled, the liquidating office declares.

Clearly, McKeever, as a Presidential aide, has heard his master's voice and has "come to heel."

MR. MCKEEVER'S BACKGROUND

One fails utterly to find anything in Mr. McKeever's background to qualify him as an aide to the President, especially to direct and oversee the dissolution of the Government's war agencies.

Robert L. McKeever was for many years, and still is, in the real estate business in Washington, D. C. Some years ago his firm was known as McKeever & Goss; but that organization dissolved, and he went it alone, and is now listed as Robert L. McKeever Co., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. It is reliably reported that about 2 years ago he went through bankruptcy in Maryland, but the details of that proceeding are not presently known.

Timed as is the McKeever statement, it seems apparent that it is mere propaganda designed to support the OPA in its present travail, as well as support for the continued enlargement and expansion of Government.

[From the Washington Times-Herald]

CAPITOL STUFF

(By John O'Donnell)

On the record of political doping since the early years of the New Deal, the Dunn survey has an impressive record of close guesses that demands respect. When a competent survey shifts its opinion within a year—and for the first time in its prognosticating history—it's significant.

A year ago, Dunn Survey reported to its clients that they believed GOP '44 White House candidate, Governor Dewey, of New York, had a poor chance to win reelection in the gubernatorial contest next November.

Dunn's current survey reports, "We predict that Senator JAMES MEAD, as Democratic-American Labor CIO-PAC candidate for governor would be defeated by Dewey.

"The more left wing is the Democratic candidate for governor (in New York State) the poorer his chance for election."

(In 1938, the Dunn survey reported that Dewey would get 49.7 percent of the vote. Actually, Dewey got 49.3. Four years later, the Dunn Survey hit it on the nose. They predicted 53 percent of the vote for Dewey. He got 53.)

We note—and in this we disagree with the distinguished experts—that the Dunn dope as of today declares: "We expect Democrats to win control of the House of Representatives (in next November's election) and to increase their majority—but only because of the (Federal) pay-roll vote."

Other predictions: In Pennsylvania, GOP Governor Martin to defeat New Deal Stogie Senator JOE GUFFEY in the Senate fight; in ever-important Ohio, present White House aspirant, former Governor John Bricker to be elected United States Senator; in Truman's Missouri, the Democratic candidate for United States Senate to be elected—"but only because of the Federal employee vote."

In studies of a few months back the same survey went on record with the prediction that neither Dewey nor Minnesota's former Governor Harold Stassen would be GOP

nominee in 1948. At the same time, it stuck to its position that in the coming congressional elections, the Democrats, despite Truman's waning popularity, would carry the House by a victory "of landslide proportions."

The reasoning, according to Dunn's survey, is this: "The time, effort, and money, spent in building up Republican candidates for the Presidency have no value so long as the administration can hold and control a pay-roll vote. We know of no Republican effort to meet the pay-roll vote."

Well, just how powerful is this Federal pay-roll vote that tips elections? We know that way back in 1936 when Harry Hopkins was running WPA, it was the vote of these millions and their relatives in the boondoggling and leaf-raking era that gave F. D. R. his thumping victory over Alf Landon and 4 years later enabled him to lick Wendell Willkie.

Well, we've had a war since that time. Despite the millions called into service, civilian employees of the Federal Government continued to mount. In the 9 key political States, the number of Federal job-holders jumped from 986,000 just before the congressional elections of 1942 to 1,177,000 last November 1.

This is a gain of 20 percent—a healthy and powerful block of controlled votes when you think of the sisters, aunts, cousins, etc., whose sense of gratitude will naturally influence them to vote on the side of Santa Claus and the Treasury pay check.

Here are the latest figures on the Federal pay-roll votes in the critical States which decide national elections:

	Nov. 1, 1945	July 1, 1942
New York.....	260,000	211,000
Pennsylvania.....	166,000	189,000
Illinois.....	120,000	98,000
Ohio.....	95,000	90,000
California.....	281,000	155,000
Michigan.....	45,000	37,000
Massachusetts.....	88,000	104,000
New Jersey.....	69,000	58,000
Missouri.....	53,000	44,000

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, a comprehensive program for development of the Missouri River Basin has been undertaken on a coordinated basis by the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other agencies of the Federal Government. This far-reaching plan for converting waters of the Missouri and its tributaries from destructive to constructive forces, affects not only the people of the basin but will have a decided influence on the welfare of the whole Nation. Congress approved this great project by passage of the Flood Control Act of 1944. For the present fiscal year funds were appropriated which made possible a good start on construction of the initial stage as well as continuation of planning and investigations for future phases of the general plan.

The budget recommendation for activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and other Interior agencies in the Missouri Basin during the next fiscal year total \$23,783,600. This amount is based on a coordinated plan which provides for work on the project to proceed with maximum efficiency. The extent to which the activities of various agencies have been integrated into one unified plan is unusual and noteworthy. This fact, however, serves to magnify the damaging effect of

any reductions in the appropriations recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget. The people of the Missouri Basin have waited a long time for relief from the effects of flood and droughts. They are counting on Congress to provide the funds necessary for this program.

Of particular importance to the overall plan of development is the continuation of investigations and surveys of units proposed for construction in later years. The greater portion of units included in the approved plan for development of the Missouri Basin are still in the investigation and planning stage. Without adequate funds for continuation of planning at this time the ultimate development will be impossible to achieve in an orderly and economical manner.

The works covered by this appropriation bill are largely self-liquidating irrigation projects which also contribute to flood control and other purposes. In Kansas and the other Plains States our agricultural economy needs the stabilizing influence of irrigation projects. The hazards of dry-land farming are illustrated by rainfall statistics at my home town of Concordia, Kans. In April 1945, we had 4.73 inches of rain and in April 1946 we had only 0.94 inch. As most of you know, April is a crucial month in grain-farming operations.

The approved Missouri Basin development plan provides for ultimate irrigation of 193,000 acres in the State of Kansas. The streams which would be regulated include the Republican River and the Smoky Hill River which, with their tributaries, feed into the Kansas River, one of the main auxiliaries of the Missouri. If adequate funds are provided at this time construction can be started on units in Kansas during the next fiscal year.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

THE TAYLOR GRAZING SERVICE

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, the Taylor Grazing Service was set up under the Department of Interior "to stop injury to the public lands, by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public ranges," and so forth. The first Grazing Director, Farrington R. Carpenter, of my State of Colorado, was appointed at the request of the author of this measure, my predecessor and the former chairman of this Interior appropriation committee, Hon. Edward T. Taylor. Mr. Carpenter had most unusual equipment for the job of setting up this new agency in that he was born and lived his early life in Chicago, is a graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School and yet since about 1912 has been a resident of Colorado and an owner and operator of a successful registered Hereford ranch in the mountains of that State. He did not use these public-grazing lands himself, but he was familiar with the bitter quarrels between sheepmen and cattlemen over jurisdiction of these areas and the waste caused by overgrazing during the few weeks or months that stock was grazed there, be-

cause of lack of any Federal or State supervision. In setting up the Grazing Service, Mr. Carpenter not only provided supervision for the proper grazing, conservation, and protection of these last remaining public lands, but he provided for the decentralization of this agency so that it would be generally responsive to the local users who pay the taxes and represent the backbone of our western civilization.

To accomplish this purpose, grazing districts were set up with local, State and National advisory boards elected by the sheepmen and cattlemen respectively. These boards meet at regular intervals and with the regional or local grazier, go over each permit or administrative problem to decide the amount of stock the ranges will carry and who has prior rights to the grazing lands available. The final authority as to the number of stock that may be grazed and the rights of each permittee, of course, remains with the Grazing Service. However, the 60 grazing districts with the grazing boards representing the stockmen who use the lands and the Grazing Service representing the Federal policy have worked out their differences with their feet under the same table and a knowledge of all the facts before them. It is a far cry from the policy of most other Federal agencies who try to direct and give all orders from their headquarters in Washington. In fact it has proved so successful that there is a growing demand among western cattlemen for a similar set-up in the National Forests Grazing Service.

I wish I could show you who have never been West, just what those rights mean to the stockmen where these remaining public grazing lands remain. In 1941, the total gross area of the grazing districts in the 10 States where these public lands exist amounted to 256,481,600 acres, of which 140,553,230 acres are public lands included in this act. This varies from 17 percent of public grazing areas in Montana to 69.4 percent in Nevada and 69.3 percent in Utah. The valleys where irrigation water is available have been homesteaded by settlers and are used for farms or ranches. If these ranch or farm lands are near the railroads or have good roads for transportation, they may be used for the raising of sugar beets, fruits, beans, grain and other cash crops. However, if they are away from the railroads as most of them are, production must be in hay and grain that can be fed to four-footed animals and driven, often for several days, to the nearest railroads and then shipped perhaps a thousand miles to a central market. Here the privilege of using the public ranges, generally both National Forest and Taylor Grazing, is almost necessary; the other alternative being to sell hay and forage to those who have these rights.

It is a most complicated situation and one that can only be properly and fairly handled by the people in those areas themselves. The rights to these public ranges are based on length of use and commensurability. Commensurability means that no stockman can procure a permit unless he can each year show that he owns or leases sufficient crop and pas-

ture lands to care for his stock when they are off the public grazing lands. In my State of Colorado few use the Grazing Service for more than 6 or 8 weeks. During most of the year these Grazing Service lands are as bare as the desert. They are, in fact, the remaining lands after 80 years of homesteading in the West. In 1905 the Forest Service was set up to take over the conservation of grazing, water, timber, and soil in the upper areas. The Taylor grazing lands are the low, dry, bad lands, the left-over lands. They do, however, have a necessary value for a few weeks in the year to round out a cattle or sheep outfit. These 141,000,000 acres are not fenced and water holes have generally long since been filed upon and in private ownership.

The use of these grazing lands is generally restricted to short periods between the time the cattle or sheep are being fed at the home ranches and the time they can be placed in the high ranges of the Forest Service.

For several years the stockmen of the west, as well as this Appropriation Subcommittee, have viewed with alarm the apparent effort of the Interior Department to develop this Grazing Service into another large Government bureau. Through their advisory boards, the users of these public ranges have protested this growth and have based their objection upon statements made by former Secretary Ickes at the time the act was passed. When the Taylor Grazing Service was under consideration, Secretary Ickes told Congress "we have no intention of making this a revenue producer at all. We would like the range to pay its own administration, but nothing more."

The livestock users of these grazing districts are not asking for special favors. They are willing and expect to pay their share of the cost of administering the Grazing Service, but they strenuously object to being asked to pay for services and expenditures such as soil conservation, access roads, flood control, fish and wildlife undertakings, and other developments about which they are neither consulted and often do not approve. Strangely enough, by the end of the fiscal year 1946, the Grazing Service will have collected in grazing fees from those using these ranges an estimated \$7,727,000, as compared to a total appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Grazing Service during this same period of \$7,995,210. In other words the 22,000 users of these Taylor grazing lands have actually paid during the period of the existence of this act approximately the total amount spent for the administration of these lands, according to the agreement at the time the agency was created. Even so the Grazing Director has stated that one-third of the activities of the Grazing Service should not be charged to livestock. The stockmen do not feel that they should be held responsible for congressional action providing that 50 percent of these fees be paid to the States from which they were collected and 25 percent set aside for range improvement. If a greater proportion of these funds should be paid into the Federal Treasury, Congress should modify the Taylor Grazing Act and not

hold the stockmen responsible for the previous action of Congress.

Shortly after the present Grazing Director C. L. Forsling was appointed he stated, at a meeting in Salt Lake City of the National Advisory Council of these range users, that he planned to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior an increase in grazing fees to 300 percent of the present level for use of these public ranges on the basis of their commercial value and the prices that privately owned and State leased lands nearby were being sold and leased. It is impossible to compare fenced pastures, privately owned lands with water rights, lands leased for specific purposes such as lambing grounds, with the low quality, unfenced lands of the Grazing Service, even if the purpose of the act did not specify otherwise. These are the remaining left-over public lands, after 80 years of private acquisition under homestead and other public-land laws. They are the dry lands to which no one can afford to acquire ownership under any of the public-land laws. In fact, the livestock grazed on them generally lose weight during the few weeks or months they graze there, in spite of the common practice of feeding them purchased supplementary feeds.

The suggestion of Director Forsling was met with an immediate and unanimous opposition. The controversy became so bitter that about a year ago the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys appointed 15 Senators to hold hearings in each of the 10 Western States where these lands are located. Chairman PETERSON, of the House Public Lands Committee, requested that members of his committee who reside in any of these States attend the meetings for his committee. This we did. The hearings are just now being printed and they contain the Senate committee's findings and recommendations. The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys has summarized its findings from these hearings in the West as follows:

First. The livestock industry using the grazing districts is in a deficit net earning position, facing great uncertainties in the immediate future and are not prepared to absorb higher grazing fees.

Second. The sheep and wool industry is already in process of drastic liquidation.

The statement explains this as follows:

The result of the disparity between the livestock market prices and the ranchers operating costs has been to place the range livestock producer in a less and less favorable net-earning position. A study of production costs in the sheep industry of the Western States by the United States Tariff Commission for the 5 years, 1940 to 1944, disclosed that the highest net earnings were attained in 1942 when the profit was \$1.14 per head of sheep. The following year there was a net operating deficit of \$0.12 per head; and in 1944 the net loss was \$1.22 per head. These operating losses are causing a drastic liquidation in the sheep-producing industry, particularly in the 11 western range States, where this decrease amounts to 28.8 percent.

Third. The only range study made by the Grazing Service in 1941, when net earnings of the livestock industry were at or near a peak, showed that ranchers had no net earnings to pay any grazing

fees for public lands after deduction for taxes and interest on investment.

Fourth. No increase in grazing fees can be justified at this time, nor until a careful and unbiased study of the factors involved has been made.

Fifth. Any grazing fees charged should not be increased beyond the ability of the livestock users to pay, and to maintain those base properties, lands, and waters which the Taylor Grazing Act and the Grazing Service regulations require them to control, as qualifications for grazing permits.

Sixth. Grazing district users are alarmed by the rapidly increasing administration costs in Grazing Service.

Seventh. If grazing fees are to be based on administration costs, users should have a voice in limiting these costs and in restricting services involved to those desired by them.

In the meantime the National Advisory Council, representing the 22,000 users of these ranges, have made the following recommendations:

(a) A study of the cost of administration of grazing lands for grazing purposes only should be completed and presented to the council.

(b) Any fee finally fixed must be based on a direct relation to the reasonable cost of administering public lands for grazing purposes only and nothing more.

(c) By amendment the Taylor Grazing Act should provide that fees paid by grazing users of the grazing districts be used for administration only.

(d) With such provisions in the act, grazing users will finance and maintain range improvements desired by them.

The members of the House committee have not had the opportunity to read and study the recommendations of the Senate Public Lands Committee, or they would not, in my opinion, have offered these drastic cuts in appropriation for the service. I think the stockmen of the West generally disapprove the increases asked for the past 2 years by the Grazing Service and the Bureau of the Budget over what they received before, but they want this service continued along present lines until a committee of Congress has time to study the Senate hearings and call these men in and, with the Grazing Service, break down the costs and justify any increases asked. In the meantime, the present fees collected practically equal the cost of the administration of this act as presently carried on, and the 22,000 permittees who are the backbone of the livestock industry of the West should not be penalized as they are in this bill. The appropriation should be carried at the amounts granted during the previous 2 years. If we deduct the cost of that part of the administration which is in the general public interest, and, therefore, not properly charged to livestock, the fees as now paid by the stockmen will considerably exceed the cost of administration as provided in previous appropriations. In fact, the stockmen are paying for this Grazing Service more than four times the amount of the appropriation carried in this bill. This is contrary to the understanding and statements made to these western stockmen at the time this measure was

passed. The Senate, through their Public Lands Committee, are on record in this regard, and I feel sure the House committee will restore these appropriations to the amounts of the past 2 years and until such time as a careful and unbiased study can be made.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, we Members of Congress are fully aware of the danger of inflation. We have done and will continue to do everything in our power to prevent it. What inflation we have today is due to two causes: the war which threw our economy out of balance and to the errors in administration in the past by Chester Bowles. His rules and regulations, in a great many instances, have prevented the manufacture and distribution of billions of dollars in merchandise the people need today.

The policy of the President in breaking the price line through an increase in wages throughout the Nation, whether justified or not, is extremely inflationary. The Congress, in its effort to prevent inflation, has cooperated with Mr. Bowles, but unfortunately he has not cooperated with the Congress.

We have reached the point in government where there is a greater danger facing the people than the danger of inflation, however serious it may become.

The No. 1 problem facing the people today is the preservation of representative government.

The people must understand the real issue before it is too late. The real test is, Will we be able to reverse the present philosophy of government which through regimentation and centralization of power in Washington is fast leading this Nation down the road to State socialism and turn back to the people their Government of individual freedom and liberty which has served us so well in the past?

That test places the responsibility not only upon Members of Congress, but upon every thinking citizen of every congressional district throughout this great Nation. We cannot reverse the trend, we cannot save representative constitutional government, unless we hold fast the support of the thinking people of America.

The greatest threat and danger to representative government in America today is the Government propaganda machine with its headquarters here in Washington. It is headed by big government and bureaucracy. It is supported by radical organizations headed by the Communists of New York, the mouthpiece of which is the Communist Daily Worker newspaper. It is supplemented by a political tie-up with Sidney Hillman who speaks for the CIO Political Action Committee, an organization which brazenly tells the people through the press, that they will spend millions of dollars in the next congressional campaign in an effort to defeat 100 Congressmen who refused to do their bidding. This organization reports they will spend millions of dollars to accom-

plish their ends. If they can accomplish this they will take over control of the Federal Government through the Congress at the next November election.

The New Deal uses this Government propaganda machine for political purposes. It is estimated there are now on the Government pay roll over 45,000 publicity men.

In order to determine just what it costs to operate this Government propaganda machine, Senator FERGUSON requested an estimate of the expenditures for education, informational, promotional, and publicity activities, Mr. Lawton of the Bureau of the Budget, who speaks for the President, in response to this request, brought to the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations, a list of expenditures which appears on pages 17, 18 and 19 in the hearings. These expenditures for the fiscal year 1946 reached the stupendous sum of \$74,829,467. For informing the country about OPA, not including the printing of ration books and such regular printing matter, but for radio, motion pictures, script writers and general publicity, which I term largely propaganda, OPA is spending in 1946 \$2,572,000. These are not my figures but the figures from the Bureau of the Budget and cannot be contradicted. The Congress gave Chester Bowles for OPA \$150,171,000 for 1946 and he employed 31,784 employees in an effort to hold down the cost of living.

Let us see why Chester Bowles and later Paul Porter were appointed to head the OPA. Let us analyze their business experience.

Chester Bowles is reported to have made a million or more dollars as the director of an advertising agency. He is a No. 1 publicity man, knowing a great deal more about publicity than he does about business generally.

Paul Porter, a former newspaper writer and one of the publicity men for the Democratic National Committee, recently was appointed to succeed Mr. Bowles who was moved up to the position of Administrator of Economic Stabilization. Is it just a coincidence these publicity men were appointed?

Here you have two advertising or publicity men who have never had a wide experience in general business. These men during 1946 have \$2,572,000 of the taxpayers' money for the purpose of putting out a line of publicity through the press, the motion-picture theaters, and over the radio, much of it used to influence the thinking of the people. I charge they both color their publicity politically in favor of the administration they serve.

The Congressmen who are seriously working long hours every day in an effort to help safely steer the ship of state and to protect the interests of the people, do not have the publicity organization, the time, or the money with which to present the reason for congressional action on various important legislative matters.

Bowles and Porter, and others, head the propaganda machine of the Nation through the press and over the air. They are supported generally by the Communists and radicals of New York, by Sidney Hillman of the PAC, and by a half dozen administration supporting radio com-

mentators who join in with a veritable deluge of sensational half-truths and at times falsehoods as to what the action of Congress has been and why they have taken such action.

Recently when the Members of Congress sought to write into the law amendments that would confine Paul Porter of the OPA to a definite course, which would make OPA more workable in the interests of the people, and which would prevent him from issuing rules and regulations that were slowing down the manufacture of goods the people need and seek to buy, Chester Bowles rushed on the air, commandeering all networks, and shouted the doctrine of fear to the people stating we had wrecked OPA before the bill was finally voted on. With such deceptions he held up the specter of fear, the fear of ruinous inflation. These same commentators and writers immediately followed suit, condemning the Members of Congress and shouting fear to the American people.

It was Henry Thoreau—born in 1817—who coined the statement “nothing is so much to be feared as fear itself.” This is tragically true. Fear is one of the most paralyzing forces man has to combat. Physical fear is the least of fears. Chester Bowles, as an advertising man, knows better than anyone in America how to get the most out of fear. His intent was to instill the fear that the action of Congress would bring about ruinous inflation to all of the people. The fear of the future he sought to instill into the minds of the American people. He knows that the deliberate use of fear psychology is the greatest weapon he has in an effort to influence the thinking of the people.

Let me point out how wrong they have been in the past. When practically the same conservative Members who supported these amendments passed the Smith-Connally bill in an effort to stop strikes during wartime, and passed it over the President's veto, which today gives President Truman the only legislation he has to cope with the coal-strike situation, this same group of radio commentators assailed the Members of Congress in a terrific drive and made an issue of it in the 1944 campaign. Time has proven they were wrong then, as they are wrong now.

When we passed legislation in the Seventy-eighth Congress to give the soldiers the right to vote a State ballot, they supported the short Federal ballot and made a vicious campaign through the press and over the radio condemning we Members and accused us of attempting to keep the soldiers from voting. The soldiers refused to vote this short ballot without any names on it and 98 percent voted the State ballot, only 2 percent voting the short ballot. Secretary of War Stimson, in his report to the Congress, pointed out that in attempting to get the short ballot to the soldiers many soldiers lost their lives, and practically recommended that the ballot was worthless, unworkable, and the short ballot should be repealed. The Congress unanimously repealed the short ballot 2 months ago and not one of these radio commentators who supported it even told the public it had been repealed.

When the unnecessary work-or-fight bill was up a year ago to draft every man and woman in America, those of us who opposed and defeated it were condemned in a vicious campaign over the radio by these same commentators.

Some 2 months ago when the same conservative group of Congressmen in the House passed the Case bill in an effort to honestly define and protect the rights of labor, business, and a hundred million people who make up the public, this same group of left-wing commentators condemned us Members of Congress who sought to bring about industrial peace in the interest of the Nation which is so much needed today.

If they can destroy the confidence of the people in their representatives, they will destroy representative Government which protects the liberty of the people of this Nation. If they destroy representative Government, the people in the future will have no Congressmen to protect their interests. If they destroy representative government which has protected the liberties of the people for 165 years the best we can hope to get out of it will be a socialized state, a government that rules the people without the use of any representatives of the people.

Socialism is the twilight zone leading to communism. Communism is widely fostered in America today and exerts a hundred times more influence in Government than its numbers indicate. Communism in America takes its party line and principles from communism abroad. There are two conflicting ideologies of government in the world today—communism, and the government of liberty or free enterprise. Communism is restless and on the march. Its godless advocates are shrewd and cunning; they scheme and work in devious ways constantly. Communism is aided, whether ignorantly or by design, by a host of left wingers who deny the faith, but whose every effort speeds communism on its way here in America.

When Mr. Bowles goes on the air and tells the American people that the lobbyists are crowding the hotels of Washington and the corridors and hallways of Congress, that the greedy men representing big business are camping on Capitol Hill and implies they are unduly influencing Congress, he does a disservice to the Nation. He knows and every Member of Congress knows that those statements are gross exaggeration.

I have yet to find a Member of Congress in the nearly 4 years I have been here who has indicated to me that any lobbyists sought to bribe or unduly influence his vote on legislation. I can say for myself personally that I have not yet met one of those bold, bad lobbyists while I have been here in an effort to try to serve the people of my district and the Nation.

Drive upon drive has been made on Washington by hundreds of men and women of the PAC from New York and as far west as Chicago and Milwaukee. Hundreds of them called us Congressmen to a meeting with them one day to discuss legislation. I saw nothing wrong in getting their viewpoint. A thousand men and women marched on Washing-

ton a few days ago representing the New Deal philosophy in support of the OPA, seeking to influence the Members of the House and Senate. I do not know whether Mr. Bowles calls these people lobbyists or not; they are the nearest to lobbyists that I have seen.

When hearings are held on such bills as on the housing bill and on the OPA, men at the head of such organizations as the Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agriculture Association, the dairy associations, and men representing the lumber interests, the building interests, labor organizations, and economists are invited by the committee to come to Washington and testify. They are generally called by the chairman of the committee, an administration Democrat who represents the President and his party. They are invited to give expert testimony and to produce statistics as to what type of legislation will do the most good and the least harm to the country.

Yet Chester Bowles would have you believe that they come here as greedy monopolists against the interests of the people seeking to line their pockets in the future by legislation beneficial to them. He is giving the people of this country the wrong picture. His speeches over the radio and his press announcements crying out against imaginary lobbyists tend to break down the confidence of the people in their own representatives, tend to destroy representative government in this country. He should stop this destructive practice.

I have faith that the American people who have been fed this doctrine of fear, who have heard the Members of Congress defamed and unjustly criticized by the left-wing commentators have become so fed up on this false propaganda that it is now having little effect on them. They see through it.

Mr. Chairman, every Congressman wants to prevent ruinous inflation. I do not believe there is any group of men in the Nation who are doing more to prevent inflation than the Members of Congress. They are serious men who realize the great responsibility resting upon them. They are interested in the welfare of their constituents, and they realize their great responsibility to the Nation.

If the people will keep their faith in their own elected representatives who are honestly and sincerely trying to serve their best interests we can save representative government.

If the people lose faith in their representatives and place their faith in the big bureaucrats who they cannot recall by their vote on election day, if they place their faith in the radio commentators who draw big salaries, often giving them false propaganda, we will lose our form of government. Propaganda in the hands of politically, deceptive men is the greatest threat against representative government that we have in America today.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. WINTER].

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, I want to be one of the Members of Congress to publicly acknowledge my thanks to the

committee for the fine piece of work it has accomplished in bringing in a bill with a 50-percent reduction over that which the Budget asked for.

There is a matter I want to talk to the House about for a few minutes, and I know of no better time than when we are considering an appropriation bill to discuss it.

A sound government fiscal policy is imperative if we are to maintain the economic stability of this Nation. One of the greatest contributions that could be made to this cause would be for the Federal Government to begin living within its income.

If we continue mortgaging the future income of this Nation, spending more than we take in each year, this Nation at sometime in the not too far distant future is headed for an economic tailspin that will destroy our system of government, produce economic chaos, financial ruin for our people, and bring about the worst depression the world has ever known.

There is undoubtedly a saturation point somewhere in deficit spending which we dare not go beyond and the only way to avoid reaching that point is for the Federal Government to live within its means and begin reducing the national debt.

With the hope of contributing something constructive toward bringing about a balanced budget and stopping deficit spending by the various agencies of the Government, I have today introduced a bill to place each department and establishment of the Federal Government on a pay-as-you-go basis and to eliminate deficit spending by Government agencies.

The bill provides that the Ways and Means Committee of the House shall on or before the 1st day of October of each year make an over-all estimate of Federal revenue for the ensuing fiscal year and that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee shall on or before the 15th day of October of each year cause to be certified to the President of the United States, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate the estimated amount of revenue to be produced from all sources for such fiscal year. The bill further provides that the President in making up his budget and transmitting it to Congress shall set out: First, the amount necessary to pay the interest on the national debt; second, at least \$2,000,000,000 to reduce the national debt; third, the amount necessary for the legislative branch of the Government and the Supreme Court of the United States; fourth, not less than 10 percent of the estimated revenue for supplemental appropriations during such fiscal year; and fifth, the President shall allocate the balance of said estimated revenue among the other departments and establishments of government as in his judgment will provide the greatest economy and efficiency in the conduct of the public service.

The bill further provides that the President shall not submit a budget to the

Congress with expenditures which exceed the amount of estimated revenue for such fiscal year.

The bill requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on or before the 15th day of January of each year to transmit to the head of each department and establishment of the Government a statement showing the amount of funds allocated to such department or establishment as set out in the President's budget message to the Congress.

The bill further provides that the heads of each department and establishment of the Government shall arrange the fiscal affairs of their department or establishment to conform with the amount of funds allocated to such department or establishment as set out in the President's budget and transmitted to the Congress.

The bill further provides that no request for an increase of the amount allocated to any department or establishment of the Government shall be submitted to the Congress or any committee thereof, by any officer or employee of any such department or establishment, unless at the request of either House of Congress.

The provision in the bill requiring the certification of the estimated amount of revenue to the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate is for the purpose of having before these two committees the amount of such estimated revenue, together with the President's budget, when they are considering the various appropriation bills for the ensuing fiscal year.

The effect of this bill, if enacted into law, would be to cause the Federal Government, with all its many agencies, to live within its means and to gradually reduce the national debt.

Under existing law each department and establishment of the Federal Government submits its budget estimates to the Bureau of the Budget, and from these estimates the Bureau of the Budget prepares the budget which the President submits to Congress on the first day of each regular session.

This budget is based almost entirely on estimates of the expenditures which the various departments and establishments themselves request for their support for the ensuing fiscal year, without taking into consideration the estimated Federal receipts for such fiscal year.

If the provisions of this bill were to become law the President could not submit a budget to Congress calling for appropriations in excess of the estimated Federal revenue for the ensuing fiscal year as certified to him by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. In other words, such a law would require the President to prepare and submit his budget to the Congress based on the estimated Federal income, as determined by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, rather than on what the various departments and establishments of the Government desire to spend.

The Bureau of the Budget would be required to notify the head of each department and establishment of the Government not less than 5½ months prior

to the beginning of each fiscal year the amount of funds which had been allocated to such agency, and the head of the agency would then be required to arrange the fiscal affairs of his department in accordance with the estimated funds allocated to such establishment or department.

Under the terms of this bill the President would be required to consider the relationship between income and outgo in preparing his budget. This seems to me to be a sound businesslike manner in which to bring about responsible management of the Government's fiscal policy on the part of the executive branch of the Government. The only way any successful business can remain on a sound fiscal basis is to keep its outgo within its income, and this is equally true of government.

The argument will be advanced that there is no way to adopt a pay-as-you-go system for the Government except by Constitutional amendment. That is obviously true insofar as the Congress itself is concerned. However, it is not correct as to the various departments and agencies of Government. There is nothing in the Constitution which would prevent the Congress from saying to the President, "You must arrange the fiscal policy of the various departments and establishments of the Government so that you can submit a budget to the Congress with expenditures which do not exceed the estimated revenue for the fiscal year."

Of course, the Congress, if it wanted to, could appropriate more or less than the estimated receipts. But I do not believe that Congress, after such estimated receipts have been determined by action of the Congress, and a budget has been submitted by the President based on such estimate, and the various Government agencies had arranged their fiscal affairs to conform with the amount allocated in the Budget, would appropriate funds in excess of such amount except in case of war or some other great national catastrophe where the security of the Nation was threatened. At least it is worth trying. It cannot possibly be as bad as the haphazard system under which we are now permitting the bureaucrats to write their own ticket without regard to whether or not the Federal Government has sufficient income to meet the obligations created.

We all know that billions of dollars have been spent by the Federal Government, and appropriations made therefor by Congress, just simply because they were part of some President's program. Under the provisions of this bill the President would have to set up his program within the estimated Federal income for the fiscal year. The Congress would set up the pattern by which the President would have to cut the cloth. In other words, he would have to decide what part of the estimated revenue he would allocate to each department and establishment of the Government instead of putting it on the cuff if the expenses exceed income as is now the case.

The provisions of this bill would prohibit any officer or employee of any

department or establishment of the Government from submitting a request for an increase in the amount allocated to such agency unless requested to do so by either House of Congress. This provision of the bill would prevent the so-called bureaucrats, with whom Government spending is so popular, from exerting great pressure on Congress to increase the amount allocated by the President to any such agency. In other words, unless requested by Congress, no Government bureau could ask for an increase of the Budget allotment.

I have been informed that the Budget, now under consideration by the President and the Bureau of the Budget for 1947, calls for expenditures of \$35,100,000,000 with estimated revenue of only \$31,500,000,000, which makes an estimated deficit of \$3,600,000,000. If the provisions of this bill were the law the President could not submit a Budget to the Congress for the year 1947 in excess of the \$31,500,000,000, and in that amount he would have to include a payment of not less than \$2,000,000,000 on the principal of the national debt. There could be no deficit submitted by the President to the Congress at all.

In the State of Kansas, of which I have the honor of representing the Third Congressional District in this body, we have had a cash-basis law for several years, which requires all subdivisions of the State to operate within their income, and it has had a most wholesome effect upon the economic stability of the State and has reduced wasteful and inefficient spending of public funds to a minimum.

Unless we stop extravagant, reckless, and inefficient spending by the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government we are gambling with the solvency of this Nation and the savings and investments of our people. Twelve percent of our national debt of \$276,000,000,000 is held by governmental units; 24 percent by individual citizens; 45 percent by banking institutions; 11 percent by corporations, and 8 percent by insurance companies.

At the close of the year 1945 every man, woman, and child's share of the national debt was approximately \$1,800 and by the end of this fiscal year, July 1, 1946, it will have increased to approximately \$2,000 per capita. In 1930 the per capita debt was only \$131.50. This is indisputable evidence that the United States has been living far beyond its means ever since 1930 and there seems to be no indication of any immediate change in this policy on the part of the administration.

Does not the welfare of every man, woman, and child in this Nation require a change in this policy? There is obviously only one answer. If this Government can be required to live on a pay-as-you-go basis in peacetime, and at the same time reduce the national debt as little as \$2,000,000,000 a year, it would be the greatest incentive we could offer to the business of producing goods, supplying jobs, decreasing taxes, providing security, and protecting the savings and investments of our people.

The Federal budget can be balanced. But unnecessary and wasteful Govern-

ment spending will have to stop in order to make it possible. The Federal Government is going to have to stop paying out billions of dollars annually in subsidies under the guise of stabilizing prices. The States and local governments are going to have to assume the responsibilities and functions that rightfully belong to the States and local governments instead of the Federal Government furnishing grants-in-aid to these branches of government for every kind of a project that the bureaucrats can think up in order to keep themselves in a job on the public pay roll.

One of the conditions that has materially increased the cost of Federal Government is the assumption by Federal agencies of a large portion of State and local government responsibilities and obligations. The degree to which this has been accomplished is best illustrated by the fact that in 1911 total tax collections by Federal, State, and local governments were less than \$3,000,000,000, and the Federal Government's share was less than one-fourth, and the State and local government's share was over three-fourths. In 1945 total tax collections were nearly \$51,500,000,000, and the Federal Government's share was more than four-fifths, while the State and local government's share was less than one-fifth.

The President has asserted that it is his aim to balance the budget and start cutting down the national debt. This certainly is pleasing to the American taxpayer. However, the fact is that very little effort, if any, has been made so far on the part of the administration to balance the budget. A study of the proposed expenditures in the President's 1947 budget will disclose a deficit of over \$3,500,000,000 above the estimated Federal income for 1947. There is at least \$8,000,000,000 of proposed expenditures in the President's 1947 budget which is open to challenge as unnecessary in a peacetime economy.

Applying the provisions of the bill I have introduced to the estimated revenue of \$31,500,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1947, the President would have \$19,000,000,000, after making the fixed budget allocations as the bill requires, to set up the various departments and establishments in the executive branch of the Government. This is three and a half times what was spent in any one year by the Federal Government from 1930 to 1940 for all purposes, and surely the President can find the cuts needed to bring his budget within this amount. Of course he will have to reduce, instead of increase, as the proposed 1947 budget does, the number of Federal employees, which now stands at over three million. He will have to make reductions in many of the pet projects of the various Government agencies to keep his budget within the estimated Federal revenue. But this can be done if the Congress will say to the President, "Here is the pattern, you must cut the cloth to fit it."

This bill, in my judgment, provides a sensible businesslike method for an orderly and responsible preparation and management of the fiscal affairs of the various Government agencies and I sin-

cerely hope that the Congress will give it favorable consideration.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] for calling the attention of the House to this proposed legislation, and to assure him that I shall be very glad to assist in any way I can to secure approval of legislation that will bring about a sound financial condition in our Government.

(Mr. WINTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Interior, which is the guardian and custodian of the natural resources of the country, has been struck a heavy blow in the appropriation bill which is now before the House. I say a heavy blow because the bill cuts nearly in half the appropriations recommended by the President as part of his postwar program for developing the facilities of our country for the peacetime use of the young men and women who fought and won our recent war. It is also a heavy blow because a study of the particular items recommended for decrease does not reveal a consistent policy for elimination of doubtful or even unnecessary functions, but indicates a desire to make a sweeping and spectacular reduction even if it restricts or hamstring the activities of individual bureaus.

While the present bill provides for roughly one-half the appropriation recommended by the Budget Bureau, it is also \$24,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1946. The 1946 budget was essentially a wartime budget based on the Department's program for concentrating upon those activities which would make the greatest contribution to the winning of the war. With the ending of the war, the Department has moved rapidly to liquidate its purely wartime functions, has adjusted some wartime activities such as its mineral-utilization program, to serve peacetime objectives, and has begun resumption of its normal peacetime activities which were either eliminated or placed on a maintenance basis during the war.

I do not need to tell this House of the important work that Congress has assigned to this Department over the years. Not only the Western States, with their problems of reclamation, grazing, minerals, oil conservation and protection and fostering of the remaining Indian tribes, but all the States with their national parks and historic monuments and fish and wildlife refuges and other projects are given Federal Government cooperation in their local problems through the medium of the Interior Department.

Now, what has happened to our Federal responsibility to the people of the various States on these matters in the bill before us?

We are asked in this bill to cut in half our service to the citizens of these States, to reduce drastically the recommended program of the President for develop-

ment and use of natural resources for the greatest good of the greatest number.

The President's request for the many important functions of the Department was \$347,000,000. This bill recommends \$175,000,000. I do not doubt that cuts can be made here and there when in the judgment of the Congress and the committee responsible to the taxpayer a particular function is unnecessary or the number of people asked for is out of line or the activity has been badly handled in the past. But, when we are asked to cut the President's request in half, that is another thing and we should look at it carefully.

First, let us compare this with what this House has already done on other appropriation bills this session.

When the independent offices appropriations bill for 1947 was before us the House lopped off \$47,000,000, less than one-quarter of the proposed reduction in this case. But that is not the whole picture. The President requested \$5,641,000,000 in the independent offices bill and the House gave him \$5,594,000,000.

Then we had the War Department civil functions appropriations bill. We cut \$36,000,000 from that. The President requested \$337,000,000 and the House gave him \$301,000,000.

Then there was the Treasury and Post Office Appropriations bill. We pared that one \$30,000,000, from \$1,634,000,000 to \$1,604,000,000.

The State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill was reduced from \$415,000,000 to \$359,000,000, a cut of \$56,000,000.

And perhaps the most nearly comparable appropriations bill was that which provided direct appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of special and trust fund appropriations. For this the President recommended \$589,000,000. The House approved \$574,000,000. The reduction was \$16,000,000.

If you add all this up, the total appropriations in these five bills amount to \$8,432,000,000, a cut of \$185,000,000 from the amount recommended by the President, or only \$10,000,000 more than is proposed to be cut from this one appropriation bill alone.

I do not want to bother the House with a lot of statistics and percentages so I will not attempt to analyze these figures any further. However, they certainly show that in every other appropriation we have recognized that the President's recommendations had a sound basis and we have sought to improve on it with respect to particular problems instead of slicing it down the middle as if it were a carcass in a Chicago slaughterhouse.

I am sure we all agree as to the desirability of reducing expenditures whenever possible. But do we want to do it all at the expense of the functions and services performed by the Interior Department?

Now let us see what we did to other departments on the important matter of construction which was cut so deeply in this bill. In the War Department civil functions bill, which is almost entirely construction, we cut \$36,000,000, or 10 percent. We left the 90 percent for dams, dredging, and general construction affecting flood control and navi-

gation. Now in this bill, construction for the same general purposes, even though perhaps in reverse order of importance, we have cut 50 percent, leaving 50 percent of what the President recommended.

Now, I know the committee acted in complete good faith, but its members must have been mixed up on that one. The War Department's construction works could not be that much better than the Interior Department's.

What are some of the cuts which will restrict or hamstring the activities of the Department and its bureaus in carrying out the functions assigned to it by Congress and which are part of the President's program for placing the country on a sound peacetime basis?

The bill provides only \$212,500 to the Grazing Service for the administration and protection of 143,000,000 acres of Federal grazing lands, as compared to the President's recommendation of \$1,504,000 and an appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$1,121,470. An item of \$50,000 for fighting fires on or threatening public lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service has been eliminated entirely from the bill and is to be provided for out of the \$212,500.

The result of this action would be to wipe out the Grazing Service and eliminate the administration and protection of 143,000,000 acres of grazing and watershed lands in 10 western States. The simple fact is that the amount provided in the bill for salaries and expenses would be barely more than sufficient to liquidate the Grazing Service and pay its loyal men and women their accumulated annual leave.

Another serious blow is the elimination from the bill of all funds, and language, intended for use in connection with travel and other expenses of members of advisory committees of local stockmen. Heretofore, there has been provided \$35,500 annually for this purpose. The Taylor Grazing Act, whose author was our late colleague and a former Appropriations Committee chairman, the late Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, is unusual in that it provides for local advisory boards elected by the users of the grazing land to advise and assist in the administration of the grazing districts. There are 60 such boards with some 600 members who are rendering highly important service and providing a local voice in the administration of the range. The effect of failure to provide funds for this purpose is tantamount to telling these advisory board members, especially the little fellows who otherwise could not afford to serve, that their advice and service and the democracy in Government that this system provides, are no longer wanted.

The Taylor Grazing Act is one of our monumental conservation laws. From the time of settlement until that act was passed, our vast public domain was a no-man's land free for all to use and abuse. The inevitable result was instability to the local settler who was dependent on these lands for a livelihood, and the depletion of the natural resources on these lands by overuse and fire. Most of these lands are parts of the watersheds of the streams which provide the all-im-

portant water for irrigation and power throughout the Western States. With neglect these watersheds become the hatching ground for floods and the source of silt to clog streams and fill reservoirs. Properly managed and protected they provide forage for livestock and big game and are the source of a usable water supply.

The failure to appropriate adequately for this work now will mean the loss of 12 years of progress since the Taylor Grazing Act was passed and the return to the former condition of dependent ranchers and depletion of the natural resources of these lands. Although these lands generally are the poorer lands which were refused by the homesteader, they are too important to the economy of the western one-third of the United States to abandon them now.

Take the Bonneville Power Administration, which has had such fine support from members of both parties in the Northwest. Roughly \$3,500,000 was allowed for operation and maintenance of the power-transmission system, marketing of power, and administrative expenses. The reason Bonneville has had such fine support on both sides of the House is that it is a self-liquidating project. Uncle Sam is going to get out of it in the end all the money he put into it in addition to the thousands of intangible benefits of improvement and development of the surrounding country and, not the least benefit, the provision of sufficient energy to run the huge atomic bomb plant at Hanford, Wash. Well, this appropriation is so cut down that Bonneville will not be able to sell the power effectively and operate the existing system.

The Bureau of Reclamation has a program of primary concern to almost every western area and every Member of this House from a Western State. The President submitted a Budget proposing appropriations for the 1947 fiscal year totaling nearly \$167,000,000 for western reclamation. The bill before us contains about \$72,000,000 for this purpose. All construction items were slashed more than 50 percent, and on five projects transmission lines specifically were deleted from the program.

At the rate of construction proposed in this bill, some of the projects like the great Missouri Basin project, which was authorized by this Congress in December of 1944, will require as long as 65 years just to complete the initial stage. The appropriation item for the Columbia Basin project in the State of Washington, where efforts are being made to prepare 400,000 acres of land for early settlement by veterans, is reduced from \$30,000,000 to about \$13,000,000. This will mean that the whole construction schedule for the project will have to be revised. Instead of having land ready for veteran settlement in 1950 or 1951, the rate of construction provided in the bill would delay the program for 25 years. The same can be said for the Central Valley project in California reduced from \$25,000,000 to less than \$11,000,000; the Davis Dam project in Arizona-Nevada reduced from \$15,000,000 to \$6,500,000; the Colorado-Big Thompson project in Colorado reduced from \$15,000,000 to

\$6,500,000, and so on through the section devoted to reclamation.

The contention that on January 1 the Bureau of Reclamation had unexpended \$135,000,000, and therefore does not need an appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 except in the much smaller amount recommended by the committee, is not well taken. Most of the \$140,000,000 was obtained as a result of deficiency appropriations which were made on December 28, 1945, just 3 days before January 1. Those funds have been set for expenditure during the spring and early summer and are needed, together with the estimates that were submitted, to provide an 18-month program that will move reclamation ahead on the scale required if the western problems are to be realistically faced.

It does not seem reasonable to me that the Congress should approve programs and authorize their construction and then insist on doling out the money for that construction at a rate that will stretch the construction period over generations and introduce penny-pinching economies by delaying the time when the projects can become productive and useful.

Finally—the worst cut of all—the committee has failed to permit the Southwestern Power Administration adequate funds to begin its program of establishing a businesslike power system in the Southwest by tying together the existing flood-control dams on the Red and White Rivers.

I have always been interested in flood control. I know of the work and time and interest that our distinguished colleague, the able Speaker of the House, has invested in getting the great Denison Dam project in Texas constructed and useful to the people of his district and his State. I know that he has always insisted that all the benefits of that project should be made available to the people—particularly the rural people for whose need of electric power he has always been concerned and active. The Speaker knows that Denison Dam and Norfolk Dam should be tied together by transmission lines and that all of the other dams in that great region should be tied together. Every objective power expert has agreed that these dams should be interconnected in order to get the most firm power and to protect the interests of the Government in selling the power. The distinguished members of the subcommittee have agreed that the transmission lines should be built between the dams. The Chairman of the Flood Control Committee of the House, who has taken a keen interest in these dams and others in the Southwest and who is one of the greatest experts in this House repeatedly stated to the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee that these dams should be tied together with a transmission system when he appeared before that group on this matter.

The Congress of the United States has required that the power from these projects be sold in a business-like manner and has carefully set forth a sound power policy for handling this power. But the exacting requirements of the congressional policy cannot be met unless trans-

mission lines and related facilities are built in this area.

The mandate of the Congress that the power from Denison and Norfolk be distributed to benefit the people of the area and to protect the Treasury of the United States, the hopes of our distinguished Speaker that the power from the dams he has done so much to create be made available to the people he so ably serves, the dreams of the people themselves for low-cost power for their homes and farms and factories will be thwarted if the action of the committee is permitted to stand. I cannot turn my back upon our own sound policies, upon our Speaker's sensible position, or upon the desires of the people of the Southwest.

I do not believe that such drastic and arbitrary cuts in this bill can be made without laying ourselves open to criticism of impugning the motives of those experts who have labored long and honestly to produce a program designed to promote the welfare of the American people.

I doubt that Secretary Krug will appreciate the back-handed compliment that the subcommittee paid him in its report. I believe with the subcommittee, of course, that Secretary Krug deserves the high praise accorded to him. But it is not fair to him to expect him to do the impossible. We propose to use a meat ax on his appropriations and at the same time ask for a better and bigger job than was done by his predecessor. It is like asking a Congressman to fire half his office force and at the same time take on more committee assignments, increase his mail from the home district and spend more time on the floor.

This is frankly an appeal to the House to consider what a bad effect this unusual and drastic cut will have in this important field of our Government work. Many of the Members of the House are aroused at this unusual action, which heavily restricts and hinders important activities in their districts. I know some of my colleagues have a number of amendments they intend to propose at the proper time to try to prevent some of the damage which they foresee. I appeal to the House to give every consideration to these amendments which attempt to restore to the bill most, if not all, of the original suggestions of the President.

(Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, in the present welfare and future development of Alaska no appropriation bill coming before this Congress is of such importance as the one now under consideration. The Interior Department has a primary responsibility in the Territory. The Office of Indian Affairs having general jurisdiction with respect to some 35,000 Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts; the Fish and Wildlife Service, which administers the great Alaska fishery; the Alaska Road Commission, which builds most of the Territory's roads; the Alaska Rail-

road, which played such an important part in the movement of war supplies; the General Land Office, in charge of most of Alaska's vast expanse of close to 600,000 square miles; the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines; all of these and other agencies under the Interior Department have a vital connection with the Territory. Since Alaska's land is more than 98 percent federally owned and since under territorial status Alaska necessarily looks to the Federal Government, the provisions of this bill are of almost supreme consequence there.

I should be not only remiss but ungrateful if I did not refer here to the graciousness of the members of the committee in considering Alaska's needs. They have been helpful at all times. On numerous occasions they have met especially to hear testimony of Alaskans in Washington for brief visits. Sometimes I must confess I have been reluctant to call still another matter to their attention after everything that had gone before, but on every occasion they have responded and demonstrated true interest. Alaskans were happy to have the subcommittee members visit them last summer. One has need only to refer to the printed hearings and observe the volume of testimony offered regarding Alaska to realize that our problems have received real consideration, and Mr. Duvall, the very efficient clerk of the committee, is always most helpful. I am bound here to express my sincere appreciation to the chairman of the committee, the very distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma. I have marveled at his attention to detail, his concern with the public interest in spending long weeks in hearings on this bill. Far more than most men I know he has the capacity to legislate not only in the national interest but to serve the people of his district capably at the same time. They can well be proud of his distinguished record. We in Alaska join with his constituents in holding him in deep regard.

For many years prior to the war the Alaska Road Commission received practically no money—and in some years literally none—for new construction. The agency held on by its eye teeth, as it were, and what little new construction was accomplished was generally because of the availability of territorial funds. During the war, this changed. The magnificent Glenn Highway was constructed as a war measure to connect the Anchorage district with the Richardson Highway and thus with Valdez and Fairbanks. The Alaska Road Commission, under its very able chief engineer, Ike P. Taylor, and his equally able assistant, Hawley W. Sterling, put this high-class graveled highway through at a cost substantially less than was the case with other wartime roads in the North. Likewise, the Road Commission was given funds for rehabilitation of the Richardson Highway leading from Valdez on the Pacific Ocean to Fairbanks in interior Alaska. In general, it may be said there were substantial advances in road construction during this period.

Now I am happy to say, the committee has allowed funds for building roads in

the famous Kenai Peninsula country which will enable the farmers of that very promising agricultural area to get their products to market at a reasonable cost for the first time. Heretofore they have had to depend upon irregular, costly, and inconvenient shipping service.

I am thankful to the committee for authorizing this road. It will fill a great need.

In this general area there remains to be accomplished a highly important highway and bridge construction job. I refer to the crossing of Turnagain Arm which would give the entire Kenai Peninsula ready access to Anchorage and the country of the interior. The committee has been told on numerous occasions that the expense of maintaining the southern end of the Alaska Railroad is such that increasing consideration must be given to further use of the new port of Whittier which provides a closer connection with Anchorage and other use of Whittier would doom the splendid northern points. Immediate and full community of Seward to quick economic death. The decision has been made that the Turnagain Arm crossing should be completed at the earliest possible moment. By so doing Seward will be allowed to thrive instead of being doomed to perish and the other sections of Kenai Peninsula will have available the only type of transportation which will promote and even allow the type of growth to which their resources so clearly entitle them.

I know jubilation will reign in the interior of Alaska today now that the news has been received there of the committee approval for construction of a road which will connect Fairbanks with the Forty Mile country. This district is one of the oldest gold-mining areas of Alaska. Its development has been retarded through the years by the abnormally high transportation charges which have prevailed. With the building of this road a flourishing mining industry will be built up. The road actually will make its connection with the famous Alaska Highway. When it has been built, the adventurous in spirit and body may drive from any point in the States through Canada and Alaska over the Alaska Highway, to the Fortymile and thence to Dawson, the fabled Klondike gold rush camp. Already there is a rough road from the Fortymile to Dawson.

In inserting in the bill a provision that the Territorial government must provide, in the matter of new road construction, one dollar to every three dollars of Federal funds so expended I feel it necessary to point out this will work a tremendous hardship upon the Territory. The Territorial government has not been particularly remiss in the matter of road appropriations. It has contributed according to its capacity to do so ever since a legislature was created there. I think it has contributed especially well in consideration of the fact that as pointed out before over 98 percent of the land is federally owned and in consideration of the further and even more important fact that Alaska has been denied inclusion within the provisions of the Federal Aid and Highway Acts which would have

given us long before now a much more extensive road system than we enjoy. Records made available to me indicate the actual contribution of the Territory in the matter of highways has been in excess of 25 percent on the average and therefore much larger than the contributions of some States. The net effect of the pending provision would be to decrease measurably the amount of road money because the provision will simply compel the Territorial appropriation to be thrown in with the Federal appropriation in construction of arterial highways and many needed lesser roads which ordinarily are provided for by the Territorial government simply could not be built.

I applaud the committee's decision in responding so generously to the budgetary estimates with reference to the Alaska Native Service. As the report points out, Don Foster, superintendent of that service, is doing a splendid job. With the appropriation available for the next fiscal year he will be enabled to do even a better one. All of us are looking forward to the day when special services on the part of the Federal Government to the native people of Alaska will not be necessary. But that day has not yet arrived. There is real and even pressing need for further medical care and better medical care, for education and for assisting these people to participate on a basis of equality in the economic order in which they find themselves. Being intelligent people and good Americans they are making that adjustment as rapidly as anyone could hope for.

A moment ago I spoke about the need for further medical care. A particularly dreadful situation exists in Alaska with reference to tuberculosis. I do not know what the figures of today would reveal but before the war the prevalence of this dread disease on a weighted population basis was greater there than anywhere else in the world. It was spreading and still is spreading, for that matter, as fire spreads across the dry prairie. It affects the native and the white alike. Thanks to this Congress, we have at long last begun to do something about it.

Until last year there were fewer than 100 hospital beds for the tubercular in all of Alaska, and I am not at all sure that any of these were set aside for that specific purpose. Now an Army hospital declared surplus has been taken over at Skagway and about 150 people are being cared for there, people who otherwise would have died and in the dying spread their affliction wide. Soon the Methodist Church will open another sanatorium at Skagway. But those are only drops in the bucket, as your committee well knows. Plans are now being made for further sanitoriums and I hope this House soon will have opportunity to do something to apply the spirit of American generosity and this time to American citizens living under the American flag.

There is urgent need for a coordinated, comprehensive, and intelligent approach to Alaska's problems which at the same time are the Nation's problems. The Territory is on the threshold—perhaps across it—of real, of substantial, and significant growth. The need of Alaska yesterday is not the need of today. We

expect to have to come before you for increasing appropriations, but when we do so it will be with the knowledge that Federal money spent in the Territory will have beneficial results in all the States. Alaska always has contributed largely to the wealth of this Nation and always has been an excellent customer of the States. In the 72-year period ending in 1940 we sent out to you over \$2,000,000,000 worth of our raw materials, and we bought from the markets of the States over \$1,000,000,000 in goods. That is real money. Our contributions can and will be increasingly larger as the years roll by.

Mr. Chairman, reference was made this afternoon to the failure of the Department of the Interior to collect funds from relatives of Alaska's insane cared for at the Morningside Sanitarium in Portland, Oreg.

In my judgment there is a very good answer to this. In the first place surveys which have been made have demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of these insane people are indigents themselves or come from indigent families or homes. In the second place there is now pending in the Federal court, a suit to determine whether or not collections can be made prior to the effective date of the act. If they can be the collections will be greatly increased. In the third place, until very recently the Alaskan Section of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Interior Department was composed of only two persons. They simply did not have time to take this problem up in the manner in which it must be taken up if effective results are to be had. It will require at best the services of one or more persons working exclusively on that subject. I am sure that Mr. Arnold, Director of the Division, is very alert to the problem and is anxious to and desirous of doing all he can.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the gentleman read the table set forth on pages 1090 and 1091, part I of the hearings?

Mr. BARTLETT. I have not yet had an opportunity to do so.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say that if the gentleman will read those tables he will see that the \$16,000 collected as compared with the background of the persons who are in the Morningside Hospital at Portland, Oreg., is a ridiculous amount.

Mr. BARTLETT. Collections are not being made now, however, prior to the effective date of the act, but they may be made later. In consideration of all the circumstances, I believe the department has done all that could be expected of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Permit me to say that the Delegate from Alaska appeared before our committee and gave some very valuable information and made some fine suggestions, and that the committee acted favorably on many of the recommendations submitted by the distinguished Delegate from

Alaska. I not only desire to congratulate him but I desire to congratulate the Territory of Alaska on having a fine, progressive, hard-working, energetic gentleman who knows the problems of Alaska and who is fighting for his people.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. BARLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I read with considerable amazement the report released from the Committee of Appropriations on the Interior Department appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1947, and especially so far as the Grazing Service of that Department is concerned where the Appropriations Committee seemingly based its reasoning on the failure of the Grazing Service in the Interior Department to increase the grazing fee now charged for grazing privileges on grazing district lands in the 10 far-western public-land States. There seems to be an entire misconception in the minds of many people as to the real meaning and purpose of the Taylor Act passed in 1934. As, while it was sponsored and its passage was urged by the western-range livestock men, it was also urged and sponsored as a great conservation measure to protect and preserve a national resource essential in continued watershed protection as well as of direct benefit to the range livestock men whose very existence is dependent on the orderly and continued use of the range resources on this remnant of the public domain.

The passage of the Taylor Act with its subsequent amendments was the first time that any legislation was ever passed that sought the advice and assistance of the western-range livestock men as a group, and provided legislation to stabilize the livestock industry dependent on the public lands and at the same time conserve and utilize the forage resources not only to the benefit of the livestock industry, but to prevent erosion and soil depletion that is such a major factor in the protection and continued successful operation of downstream irrigation and power development.

The question of grazing fees was thoroughly discussed by subcommittees of the Senate Public Lands Committee at hearings held all over the West. The result of these hearings would seem to indicate that the western range livestockman, in many cases, was not able to pay an increased fee. The western sheep industry, in a bad way financially through increased costs of production. It has resulted in the actual liquidation of millions of sheep, especially from the western range States. In the report just released by the subcommittee of the Senate Public Lands Committee, the Interior Department and the Grazing Service were criticized for even suggesting an increased fee.

Congress has found it necessary to provide subsidies for the entire livestock industry. It appears to me that the decision of the Department of the Interior

to not consider increased grazing fees until 6 months after subsidy payments for production had ceased is sound. This certainly should not prevent Congress from appropriating money to carry out the conservation principles of the Taylor Act within grazing districts in amounts sufficient to continue the orderly administration of lands within the grazing-district boundaries. The past president of the American National Livestock Association stated that, according to the Associated Press, if Congress heeded a proposed memorial asking it to abolish the Taylor Act "some 22,000 permittees stand to lose rights never before enjoyed in the use of Government land." He further stated that the act "has almost completely stabilized the livestock industry dependent upon the use of these lands."

The Grazing Service only receives one actual appropriation for administration, the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, and the House bill reduces this appropriation \$908,970 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and \$1,291,500 less than the Budget estimate. In fact, it only allows \$212,500 which, if approved, would simply be enough to liquidate the Grazing Service and would in effect turn the public lands within grazing districts back to the chaos that prevailed before passage of the Taylor Act—to ruthless competition—and would undo the work that has been started during the past 12 years under conservative administration of grazing lands so essential to the western range livestock industry in connection with its own owned and controlled ranch set-ups. It cuts out entirely fire-fighting estimates of \$50,000 that is used to actually fight range fires within grazing districts, and it eliminates the operation of the entire advisory-board system from grazing district administration. This would be an actual catastrophe for the stockmen dependent on these lands, for the local communities, and for the Nation as a whole. It would be the first time, to my knowledge, that it had ever been expected that, because of certain direct benefits received by a certain relatively small group from conservation legislation, they were not only to be penalized but expected to pay the whole cost incident to the conservation of national resources which affect the entire national welfare. It seems rather absurd that Congress, after providing fairly adequate appropriations and recognizing the need for conservation carried out by the Grazing Service within grazing districts for the past 12 years, to suddenly decide that money necessary for its administration was no longer needed. Congress passed the Taylor Act as an excellent piece of conservation legislation and ratified it year after year by appropriating money for grazing-district administration, and should continue to do so to carry out the purposes of this legislation and to continue to protect the resources on the remaining public domain which, after all, is a national responsibility.

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN].

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no Member of this House is more committed to a policy of national economy than I am. To me, economy, which has all my life been a necessity, has become a habit. I have a very strong conviction that our Nation must balance the budget; also, we must pay off the national debt. I also realize that we may, under the economy slogan, perform pruning operations on essential governmental services, which, instead of proving to be sound economy, may turn out to be unjustifiable extravagance.

I want to especially call the attention of the House membership to the services of the Bureau of Mines, which will be very drastically curtailed by the provisions of H. R. 6335. The ability of the Bureau of Mines to be of real service to the mining industry has been fully demonstrated in Missouri. The facilities which the Bureau has built up during the last few years will of course continue to be available. They will have no value to our mining industry in the contribution which this industry should make to a peacetime economy if the funds for their operation are not provided. The cuts which have been made by the Appropriations Committee in the Bureau of Mines' appropriations would mean the abandonment of the effective work being done at the Rolla, Mo., laboratory in improving the recovery of lead and zinc. These cuts would also end further experimental work of nonmetallic minerals for materials like rockwool, which is so much needed at the present time in our critical housing program. The important start which has been made in the geophysical finding of lead in southeast Missouri would be seriously jeopardized. The investigation of Missouri's deep-seated iron ore deposits would stop.

In short, facilities costing hundreds of thousands of dollars now available and in use to serve the mining industry of the Nation, would stand idle and, along with them, would stand idle many a potential mineral producing property.

To cut the appropriation for continuing this fine work of the Bureau of Mines is to me just about as sound economy as it would be for a farmer to say that he plans to economize on his corn crop by not buying any seed corn because the price of the seed corn is, in his judgment, a little too expensive. Also, in my opinion, the argument that many appropriations should be drastically reduced because expenditures have heretofore been to prosecute the war will lead us into gross errors. Metals were of course very essential to the war effort, but now we proceed as though the fact that, because metals were necessary to war, they are an optional element in peace.

We proceeded courageously to prosecute the war. Our determination, diligent efforts and sacrifices resulted in victory on the battlefield. We thus won the privilege of trying to build an enduring peace. An abundance of materials is just as essential to peace as it was to war. After World War I we let peace slip

so easily from our fingers: Do we plan to repeat that blunder? Government and governmental services must make the necessary contribution to building a peacetime economy if peace is to become a reality. Certainly the drastic curtailment of essential governmental services may well turn out to be foolish extravagance rather than sound economy.

In my opinion, the knife has been used too freely on this appropriation for the Interior Department. In my opinion, we have trimmed down even our chances to balance the national budget and, certainly, we have trimmed down our chance to build a peacetime economy which our people have the right to expect.

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

(Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, the power program of the Federal Government is vitally affected by the Interior appropriation bill. My interest in that program is deep and personal. I have seen the things that a sound Federal power program can do for an area and for its people. I have seen such a program lower rates and encourage the development of business, small and large. I believe in the power policies that have been established by the Congress because I have seen them proved in my own district.

The distinguished junior Senator from my State, Senator HILL, made a careful analysis of the Federal power policies when the rivers and harbors and flood-control legislation was before the Senate in December 1944. I will quote only a bit from his splendid statement showing that it is good business and good government to adhere to our policy of distributing widely the benefits of federally produced power:

The power policy of the Federal Government has not been developed capriciously. It has been hammered out by the Congress in bill after bill relating to the Federal construction of water control and conservation projects and the regulation of interstate streams. The core of that Federal policy is that the benefits of power development at Federal projects shall not be monopolized by limited groups but that those benefits shall be widely distributed * * *.

With our power resources we have sought to assure that they will not become enmeshed in the empires of the monopolists but that they will be available to develop the industry and agriculture of our Nation and to lighten the burden of the housewife. We have enacted into law again and again a policy of giving preference to public agencies, municipalities, and cooperatives in the sale of the people's power resources, developed at Federal dams.

It is sound business for the Government to sell its power to more than one distributor. If the Government is required to sell merely to the one large utility in the vicinity that can afford to build a line to the Government's dam, that utility will be able to dictate the terms upon which the power may be sold by the Government. It can dictate the price at which the power will be sold. No businessman would want to be in such an anomalous position. No whole-

saler in business would want to depend upon a single outlet for the distribution of his product if he would remain in business.

My first reason for our traditional policy of giving preference to public agencies and providing transmission lines to implement those preferences was that it was good business. My second reason is that it is good government. It has been shown to be good government not merely in these past few years, but since the earliest stages of public power development.

In the past few years we have seen the concept of the multiple-purpose project blossom out into the sound multiple-purpose development of an entire river basin. I cannot believe that anyone who has seen the results of the comprehensive plan and program of the Tennessee Valley Authority would ever want to go back to the anarchy that prevailed over the waters of the Tennessee River in the past. I cannot believe that anyone who has seen the drudgery of the farmers and the farmers' wives lifted from their shoulders by the advent of rural electrification upon their farms would ever again want to return to the period of kerosene lanterns that prevailed when power companies skimmed the cream of the rural business and left the more isolated farmers to fend for themselves in what was literally the Dark Ages on the farm.

It is good government to provide for the multiple-purpose development of our rivers so that they may carry the commerce of our Nation through their navigation works, so that they may no longer waste the lives and property of our people through destructive floods, so that they may irrigate our arid lands, and so that their falling waters may produce power for the benefit of our people. It is good government to see that all of these benefits are widely spread among our people and that none of them are made the possession of the few. It is good government to see that Federal power is made available throughout the area of its economic transmission—to lower the cost of farming, to lower the cost of running the home, and to lower the cost of making goods and providing services in industry and business.

For in the transmission of its abundant supplies of low-cost power the Federal Government is providing a means for decentralizing industry and for achieving a balance between the town and country, between agriculture and industrial production. The day of industrial concentration with its slums, its health hazards, its poor living standards, is reaching its twilight. The availability of abundant supplies of low-cost electric power that results from the development of our country's water resources is bringing about a new era of industry scattered throughout the land, benefiting all regions, all groups, all people in our great Nation. Low-cost power is intensifying the effective use of our civilization just as surely as our low-cost public highways extended that civilization. Indeed, the transmission lines that bring abundant low-cost public power to every hamlet are the new highways over which this country will progress and over which the undeveloped regions may reach a fuller use of their manpower and their resources. Yes; it is good government to continue our present sound policies for the distribution of power produced at Federal developments.

It is in the light of this Federal-power policy that I shall analyze the Interior appropriation. Remember, that since the passage of the flood-control bill of 1944 the Secretary of the Interior markets all power from all Federal dams except those of the TVA. In other words, we are dealing with the power-wholesaling agency that affects the greater part of the Nation and the welfare of its people.

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to seem critical of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that brought in this particular appropriation bill. I know the very excellent job that they do year after year. However, may I say that I am disappointed in the features of the bill which deal with the distribution of power. After all, we gave to the Secretary of the Interior the job of distributing this power, and it is false economy to curtail him in the job we have placed upon him.

I am taking up the various power projects included in the bill item by item so far as I can, and analyzing them, as follows:

DIVISION OF POWER

The Division of Power is a small staff in the office of the Secretary that gives over-all supervision to the several agencies of the Department that market power. It has for the past few years had a budget of between \$105,000 and \$115,000. This year it asked for an increase of a few engineers and experts to handle the preliminary power-marketing work from Army dams that are not located in areas where other power agencies of the Department operate. The Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of these dams, yet no agency is equipped to do the power-marketing job that the Congress has placed upon the Secretary of the Interior. These projects include the Buggs Island project on the Roanoke in Virginia and North Carolina, where many cooperatives and municipalities are eager to get low-cost Federal power. The Clark Hill project in South Carolina and Georgia has also been authorized, and power-marketing arrangements must be made. The Allatoona project in Georgia—on the Etowah River, will probably be the first of these eastern projects to be completed. These, and others on the Cumberland are going ahead, but arrangements for marketing the power depend upon the Division of Power.

The committee has not only cut the modest \$20,000 asked for this new work of the Division but has cut it even further by eliminating its chief counsel and the head of its marketing and operations staff. This seems poor economy, when these men are needed to supervise the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in power facilities throughout the country. Even so able a power man as Secretary Krug needs to have assistants. He cannot carry this load alone. Nor can he personally undertake to plan for and sell the output of all the dams now under construction by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The Division of Power cut may seem small but it is a serious one. Moreover, it is just an example of the action taken on power items throughout this bill.

THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is the great Federal agency of the Northwest responsible for transmitting and marketing the power from the twin giants of the Columbia River—Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams.

The Appropriations Committee reports that—

During the war this organization performed an outstanding service to the Nation in providing continuous power essential in connection with atomic-bomb production operations in the Hanford area, adjacent to the Columbia River in Washington. During the fiscal year 1945 plants in the Northwest produced one-third of the Nation's aluminum output, and during that same year war industries served directly by the Bonneville Power Administration accounted for an overall consumption of 5,546,277,000 kilowatt-hours of Columbia River energy.

But though it recognizes the importance of this agency it has slashed its appropriation request from \$19,000,000 to \$9,000,000. This is the agency that is building up the Northwest—aiding in the reconversion of its great war industries and bringing to the private enterprise of the region low cost power that will make it flourish. I cannot believe that such drastic reductions are warranted. I believe in the future of the Northwest and the low cost power of the Columbia River is the key to that future.

THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Bureau of Reclamation, like the Corps of Engineers of the Army, is a great construction agency dedicated to the conservation of western waters and to putting those waters to use in multiple-purpose projects that include the production of hydroelectric power. That agency has been cut by more than \$94,000,000—a cut of nearly 60 percent.

In analyzing that appropriation we find that by far the heaviest cuts have been in the items of construction necessary to produce and market electric power—which is the paying partner in irrigation enterprises.

CENTRAL VALLEY, CALIF.

The great multiple-purpose Central Valley project in California includes facilities for the generation and transmission of low-cost power. The huge irrigation pumps on the canals will require over 20 percent of the ultimate power output of the Shasta and Keswick dams. Probably one-third of the power output of these plants will be used eventually by local irrigation, rural utility districts, and by individual water users for irrigation pumping on their own lands.

There are no facilities of adequate capacity to supply the pumping needs in the Delta area on a 24-hour basis. The Bureau of Reclamation must therefore construct transmission lines from Shasta and Keswick dams to the Delta area.

Of the \$25,000,000 requested for this project, the committee has allowed only \$10,000,000. The power items have been drastically curtailed. For instance, the committee has disallowed constructing the direct line from Shasta dam to the Delta where power is needed for the irrigation pumps which are now served only by paying excessive tolls to the private power company.

It has cut out the line from Keswick dam to Sacramento where a municipal utility district owns and operates a public system. Yet the Congress has repeatedly required that public agencies be given preference in the sale of power.

Of the nearly 10,000,000 requested for all specific power items in Central Valley the committee has allowed only slightly over 3,000,000. It has cut the power pro-

gram to a point where it will not only be ineffective in serving preferred public agencies, but also will be unable to handle the Government's own power loads at its irrigation pumps.

DAVIS DAM, ARIZ.

Of the 15,000,000 requested for the Davis Dam development on the Colorado River below Boulder, the committee has allowed 6,500,000. The request included more than nearly six million of power items. The committee has not only cut the entire amount but it has specifically disallowed certain essential power lines.

It has cut the line from Tucson, Ariz., to Deming, N. Mex., an essential part of the interconnecting system in that area.

It has cut the Wickenburg extension. A part of the 115-kilovolt transmission system of the Parker Dam and Davis Dam projects northward from Phoenix to Wickenburg and Prescott to supply load centers at Wickenburg, Prescott, Ashford, Williams, Flagstaff, Halbrook, and Winslow, now inadequately supplied. Applications have been made by the towns and the Arizona Electric Power Co. and the Arizona Power Corp. for electric service from the Parker project and these public and private agencies are confronted with the possibility of having to install additional generating capacity which will reduce the market for Davis power when it becomes available. This is poor business for the Government.

It has cut the Parker Gila line needed to bring Parker Dam power south to Arizona and southern California. Six hundred thousand dollars was requested to begin construction of this necessary line.

The Bureau has been under constantly increasing pressure from the Imperial Irrigation District and the California Electric Power Co., for additional energy and standby transmission capacity and both the district and the company are urging the construction of this line.

It cut a request for miscellaneous line extensions—\$70,000 for several short low voltage transmission lines and additions to switching facilities and substations required to form a modern integrated power system for the Parker Dam power and Davis Dam projects. Not only have these specific necessary items been denied, but the over-all cut will slow up and impair the power program in the Davis Dam area, where a serious power shortage is imminent.

COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON

The Colorado-Big Thompson project, located in north central Colorado, is one of the major multiple-purpose projects now being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The project is being constructed primarily to transport surplus water on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern slope providing supplemental irrigation water for some 615,000 acres of fertile lands on the plains east of the Rockies.

Of the 15,000,000 requested for this project the Committee has allowed \$6,500,000.

Again the power items have been specifically cut. It has disallowed the entire 2,000,000 requested for transmission lines necessary to serve the projects pumping

stations, interconnect the power stations and to make power available to public agencies and REA cooperatives.

Included in the 2,000,000 cut are the line from Granby to Estes Park, 38 miles of 115-kilovolt transmission line and about 5 miles of 69-kilovolt transmission line and substations at the Granby Pumping Plant and Estes Park. These power facilities would connect the Green Mountain power plant on the western slope with the power plants to be built on the eastern slope.

Also cut was the line from Loveland to Greeley, 35 miles of 115-kilovolt transmission line, and additions to Greeley substation. This was to supply the necessary connection between the project power generating plants, and the transmission system in Northeastern Colorado. It would also connect the project power-generating plants to the Bureau's interconnected power system.

The line from Sterling, Colo., to Sidney, Nebr., was also eliminated. This 45 miles of 115-kilovolt transmission line from Sterling, Colo., to Sidney, Nebr., is an essential part of the interconnection with the Kendrick and North Platte projects. The line is urgently needed to alleviate an existing critical power-shortage situation in northeastern Colorado and southwestern Nebraska. The Bureau of Reclamation has received numerous requests from REA's, municipalities, and others in this region. The Rural Electric Co. is completing plans for about 2,000 miles of distribution lines and needs additional power in 1947 to operate existing as well as proposed lines. This REA has a heavy irrigation pumping load which is increasing rapidly. Farms are being broken up into smaller units and some 2,000 additional families will be located in this area. Many of these are returning veterans and every effort must be made for providing low-cost electric power. Failure to provide this power will result in the installation of expensive, high-cost diesel power units which will place a heavy burden on the farmers and veterans using electricity.

Again this cut seems penny wise and pound foolish. Power revenues derived from the sale of power generated on the project will repay practically all of the construction costs with the exception of \$25,000,000 to be repaid by the northern Colorado water conservancy district. In order to market surplus electric energy generated on this project it will be necessary to construct transmission lines as programmed. Repayment of project costs cannot be realized without the revenue from the sale of power on a firm basis. This can only be accomplished by providing the transmission facilities requested.

FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

The Fort Peck project consists of the dam, reservoir, and power plant, and the electric transmission system used to distribute generated energy. The power plant at the Fort Peck Dam—constructed and operated by the Corps of Engineers—has a 35,000-kilowatt hydroelectric unit in operation, and a second unit is now being installed with a rating of 15,000 kilowatts.

The Congress required the Bureau of Reclamation to market this power in accordance with the provisions of the Fort Peck Project Act. The Bureau requested an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to construct necessary transmission facilities to make Fort Peck electric energy available to cooperatives, pumping projects, utilities, and other potential customers who can beneficially utilize low-priced Fort Peck energy.

The committee allowed only \$433,000 in this bill. In its report the committee specifically eliminated power items amounting to more than the over-all cut specified in the bill. I suppose that the committee would have more spent on the item it has allowed than the experts have considered necessary.

Among the lines disallowed are lines to serve irrigation pumps and REA cooperatives in the Yellowstone and Milk River districts.

MISSOURI BASIN PROJECT

The committee has cut the Missouri Basin project from \$23,783,600 to \$10,312,685.

The Missouri Basin Development, consisting ultimately of power plants at multiple-purpose dams, a few plants at dams operated primarily for power, and a large number of irrigation pumping plants, will require interconnection of the plants in order to utilize effectively the power generated. The plan, therefore, provides for a high voltage transmission grid in the basin. This transmission network will serve the irrigation pumping plants, rural electric cooperatives, municipalities, and potential industrial developments.

Power will be needed immediately at the various dam sites for construction purposes. For those dams, at which power plants will be constructed, the lines that will be needed to bring power in for construction purposes will be so designed and constructed that they will form a permanent part of the transmission system after the power plants are completed and in operation and thus save the cost of building temporary lines for supplying construction power.

Again the heavy cut is in power.

The Committee has disallowed the construction of the transmission line from Boysen Dam, now under construction, to the Bureau's existing system at Thermopolis. This dam is necessary to bring the power from the Boysen power plant to the existing system. There is no other means of disposing of the power generated on the project. It has also disallowed the line from Sidney to Gering, in Nebraska.

With the extension of the Colorado-Big Thompson transmission system from Brush, Colo., to Sterling and Sidney, Nebr., only the section of the transmission line between Sidney and Gering, Nebr., remains to be constructed to complete the transmission line interconnection between the eastern end of the Colorado-Big Thompson project and the North Platte project in Nebraska. Without this interconnection, firm power deliveries are not assured since an outage on such an extended system is frequently possible when only a single source of power is available. It is, therefore, es-

sential for the proper delivery of firm power in the area to have the second source that is afforded the proposed loop circuit. Without this completed loop, it will be necessary to draw up contracts for power on a nonfirm basis resulting in a loss in revenue necessary to accomplish project repayment. This interconnection will also afford a source of power to several existing systems serving the area which cannot otherwise be accomplished through delivery at other points due to their restricted capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS BUREAU OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS

I have not time to detail them, but other power projects of the Bureau of Reclamation have also been cut. In Idaho the Anderson Ranch project has been cut and in New Mexico, the Rio Grande project has been cut. In Washington the Yakima project has been cut. In Wyoming the Kendrick project has been cut.

And throughout, the power items have taken the heaviest cuts in the \$94,000,000 slash of this agency. I cannot believe that this is sound programming. It seems to me that the committee is starving the power goose that lays the golden eggs.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Southwestern Power Administration has the responsibility for disposing of the electric energy from the War Department projects in the Southwest, including Denison and Norfolk Dams, already in operation. The Administration has made thorough investigations and studies that show that the most feasible manner to market the power from these projects is through interconnecting the projects by high-voltage lines and building necessary steam stand-by facilities.

The President's budget requested \$23,000,000 for construction for the fiscal year 1947. This would have provided the initial requirement for interconnecting the dams and building feeder lines to customers in order to dispose of the electric energy. The plan contemplated building the shortest lines necessary to interconnect Norfolk and Denison Dams by the acquiring of the transmission line from Lake Catherine, Ark., to Markham Ferry, Okla., owned by the Ark-La Electric Cooperative, Inc. It was proposed to build a line north to Norfolk Dam from the eastern end of the Ark-La line and another line from the west end of that line to Tulsa and south to Denison. The plan also contemplated the acquisition and completion of the present Government-owned Lake Catherine 35,000 kw. steam plant and the building of an additional 35,000 kw. steam plant in Texas.

The Lake Catherine steam-plant foundations already belong to the Government. This low-cost stand-by plant is wanted by the utilities for their own benefit. This plant should become an integral part of a sound power program for the people just as Muscle Shoals was made a part of the TVA system. It should not be taken away from the people and turned over to the utilities. It stands in the center of the many hydro projects already authorized for construction by

the Congress. These hydro plants will be sounder investments if the Government has its own stand-by and firming power capacity.

Norfolk and Denison Dams each have operating an initial unit of 35,000 kilowatts and a second unit for each dam is under construction, bringing the initial hydro power available at the two dams to 140,000 kilowatts. Ultimately, presently authorized projects in the area will have 666,600 kilowatts of capacity.

The program would permit interconnection of Norfolk Dam with the sites of the authorized Table Rock and Bull Shoals Dams. It also includes transmission lines from Denison Dam to Oklahoma and Texas area and other feeder lines in southern Missouri and in Arkansas to make electricity available to REA projects and municipalities whose power needs are already urgent.

The committee has allowed only three million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand of the twenty-three million requested for this great construction program to benefit the Southwest. The committee's figures will not permit the dams to be tied together but will require the Government to handle them as isolated projects. If the TVA dams were thus divorced from each other the entire program would have failed, both as a financial matter and as a benefit to the people.

We cannot allow this action to stand. We cannot continue to authorize multiple-purpose dams and dissipate their power by failing to interconnect them properly and to assure that their benefits are brought to the people for whom they are built.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, the Interior appropriation bill for 1947, as reported to the House, disappoints especially the reductions of the Budget estimates for construction work by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Budget estimates submitted by the President for the fiscal year 1947 totaled \$163,554,055 for the Bureau of Reclamation. Of this amount, \$147,330,000 was for construction work on about 40 individual projects. The bill, as reported, reduces the construction total estimate to \$63,083,000, a reduction of about 60 percent.

This sharp slash will not only retard the construction of essential reclamation irrigation and hydro-electric power facilities in the West, but will deprive veterans of employment on useful developments and settlement opportunities on irrigated land. Since the Congress has authorized this work and has urged the Bureau of Reclamation to complete projects as rapidly as possible, it seems to me that we are defeating our own objectives by reducing so drastically the estimates for construction of reclamation projects.

I refer particularly to the reduction in the Budget estimate for the Lugert-Altus project in Oklahoma from \$2,080,000 to \$901,900. This project is the first reclamation undertaking in Oklahoma, and a limited area will receive irrigation water for the first time, this year. In order that the entire area of 70,000 acres

may be brought under irrigation as rapidly as possible, the entire estimate of \$2,080,000 should have been made available. Even this amount, at current prices, will not fully complete the project but it would have advanced construction materially.

In addition to the construction reduction, the bill reduces the Budget estimate of \$11,000,000 for general investigation to \$3,250,000. Funds for general investigation are of great interest to Oklahoma, whose limited water resources should be put to the best advantage with the least possible delay. The Bureau of Reclamation, therefore, must have funds with which to advance these investigations and a reduction of more than one-third for this purpose will retard the field work that is so essential to completing the investigation of proposed projects.

Another item that was reduced is the estimate of \$5,500,000 for salaries and expenses of Bureau of Reclamation. This was cut to \$4,000,000. It is essential that a Federal agency be well financed to carry on its administrative functions and the amount of the Budget estimate is essential.

The committee hearings show that Commissioner Straus protested vigorously against the proposed drastic reduction in the Budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation and warned that such cuts would be disastrous to the program for the development of the West, as well as deprive veterans of employment and of opportunities to settle on irrigated land. I join with Commissioner Straus in his protest.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I wish to take a few moments to explain briefly the Central Valley development in California. In the first place, 25 to 30 percent of the power generated in that project will go for the development of the project itself.

As you can see from the map of California before you, the Central Valley project is located in a long valley in which there are two rivers, one river running from the north to the south (the Sacramento River) and one (the San Joaquin River) from the south to the north, these rivers meeting and flowing into San Francisco Bay. The power that is generated in that valley is generated at a place called Shasta Dam in the northern part of the valley, on the Sacramento River.

The fundamental purpose of that project is to take water from the Sacramento Valley, which is the northern half of that giant valley, and put it into the lower part of the valley which is drained by the San Joaquin River. The San Joaquin River is a giant river rising in the Sierras and flowing northward into San Francisco Bay, and to still further spread the benefits of reclamation we are taking water from that river at the Friant Dam and moving it down over 100 miles to the arid country in and around Bakersfield. In order to replace the water diverted from the San Joaquin River we take the water from the Sacramento River and we literally

make that water run uphill. We bring it across the delta of those two rivers in a canal called the Delta Cross Channel to a place near Tracy, Calif., and then from there by a series of booster pumps, we pump that water into the San Joaquin area and replenish that river and the land owners adjacent thereto, whose water we have in part taken from them. In other words, we give them a like amount of water that they used to get from the natural stream. In California, as in all Western States, a water right is a property right, and we cannot deprive its people of their property right to this water without replenishing that water.

In the second place, the development of that power project is incidental to the water project. As stated in the report on page 15, power is a secondary consideration. Well, power is not really a secondary consideration in the Central Valley project. It is an integral part of the project. The only way you can make the water features of the project work and make them successful is by the development of electric power which will furnish the juice to pump that water up the San Joaquin Valley. There has always been a power shortage in California.

In the third place, the development of that power will have the effect, and it has had the effect for the last 10 years, of reducing power rates of the private utility in that area. Northern California is served by one giant company, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., but their rates have steadily gone downward under the impact of the development of this power by the Shasta Dam and the Central Valley project.

In order that the project may be successful, I want to point out that the principle involved in the development of that power project is no different than the principle involved in running a municipal water system. In order that it may be successful it must be an integrated, independent system just like a private utility to be successful must be an integrated system. We cannot run our juice perpetually over the lines of our competitor, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. We have to operate and handle the distribution of our own electric power. That is why it is essential to have a provision in this bill in excess of what has been allowed for the development of this transmission system.

There is a continually increased demand in northern California for power. It has gone up $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent, compounded annually, for about 15 years.

As I have pointed out, the power rates have gone down steadily. It has been my experience that every time you start a rate suit on behalf of a city and threaten to take over the distributing system, that the power company immediately reduces its rates. Just lately they reduced their rates \$7,000,000, and if you had talked to them six months before they would probably have told you that such a reduction was impossible. That reduction can, in part, be attributed to the Shasta Dam power development.

The point that I want to drive home is that this is the way for the efficient development of this power, which is merely a byproduct of the water that

passes through the water wheels on the way down south to the arid lands of California. It is the only way in which we can make this project pay dollar for dollar, with tremendous dividends in the long run. At the present time the private utility is building or planning to build transmission lines far in excess of what they require for their present customers or their reasonably future load. What are they doing it for? They are doing it because they want to transmit across those lines the power from this publicly owned and operated project. So we would be to a great extent at their mercy and would not have the freedom of operation that a private system has and that a public system should have to be successful.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is the city of Sacramento in the gentleman's district?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes, Sacramento is in my district.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is that utility publicly owned?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. They have organized a public utility district there. Since the time of organization and almost to the present time they have been litigating with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Finally, in desperation, they made a settlement with that company, but unfortunately the company, having the upper hand, made them sign a contract to take electricity from it for the next $7\frac{1}{2}$ years. Ultimately, however, they will be one of the biggest customers of the Shasta power. That utility serves about 200,000 people.

Mr. SPARKMAN. As I understand, this appropriation as it is made is not sufficient to allow the building of a transmission line which would furnish power for operation of the irrigation pumps.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is correct. We also want to make a circuit there, and have a transmission line make a complete circuit all around that area, on the west side of the Sacramento River.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the statement of the gentleman and I commend him for it. I agree with him, and know of the great interest he has taken in the Central Valley project.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is it not true that there are no irrigation pumps ready to use this power at the present time in this area?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is correct; they are not ready yet, but in order to get ourselves ready for that contingency we must look ahead. We cannot just simply overnight build transmission lines. It is a long, tedious, difficult, and costly project. I point out that the private utility is now very diligently and extravagantly, you might say, building transmission lines in excess of its needs. The reason, I think, is so that it may be in a position to say, when we are ready to take that juice down there, "Come and use our lines. If you

build one of your own, you are duplicating existing facilities."

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is it not true also that our committee in the current year's appropriation and in the funds to be provided for the fiscal year 1947 has made available the money which will be required to build transmission lines into the delta section to serve that area around Sacramento, and to provide the power to pump the water to the irrigation districts in the San Joaquin Valley?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. You have made some money available, and I appreciate it tremendously, especially the amount you gave us last year, but I honestly do not think that you have made enough available so that we can build an integrated, independent system. I want to emphasize that as hard as I can. We want to make ourselves an independent integrated system so we can have a public bloc of electric power and can operate by ourselves in competition with the other electric power bloc.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I do not desire to dispute the gentleman's statement in that regard, but is it necessary to have a complete integrated system all over that central portion of California in order to make this power generated at Shasta Dam available for use by the water districts?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think it would be very beneficial; yes. It is not absolutely necessary. We could transmit the juice over the P. G. & E. lines.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But have not the plans been announced by this committee and the funds made available to complete that line so that power from Shasta will be made available to those water districts for pumping purposes? Is that not true?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. To a limited degree. It is true in this way: We have a line down there, but to have an independent, integrated system we have to have stand-by plants; we must have our own transmission lines and all the facilities to be able to operate independently and be in a position to offer firms electric energy. We have to be ready to operate just like a public utility. As far as you have gone, you do not as yet approach that situation, with the appropriations you have made, much as we appreciate the moneys you have given us. What we want is to make our plans and keep building until we get this integrated system that will cover a portion of northern California, which we can serve cheaply and efficiently. There are plenty of customers coming along to take care of all the juice that the Pacific Gas & Electric can generate and all that we can generate from the public system.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will not the gentleman admit that our committee in making these funds available for the development of the transmission lines has given full recognition to the requirements and demands for power to be made by the water districts in that area?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not believe you have given full enough recognition, especially for future needs. You

have given some recognition, and I appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read down to and including line 6, page 1, of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

AMENDING IMMIGRATION ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1917

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Claims be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2988) to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Civil Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LESINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include therein an Amvets proposal adopted by the War Assets Administration and confirmed by the Attorney General.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I was surprised to receive a letter from a CIO local urgently requesting Congress to take such action as is necessary to break the strike of the miners in order that their members might continue at work. My first reaction was that this request was the height of irony, as millions of CIO members have been on strike during the past few months. These strikes were called regardless of their effect upon the public or our national economy. On second and serious reflection I came to the conclusion that the average workingman does not want to strike. He is the victim of decisions made by labor leaders who are more concerned about power and prestige than the personal interests of the laboring people. It is time we rid our Nation of irresponsible, racketeering labor leaders.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL No. 584,
UNITED PLAYTHINGS, JEWELRY
AND NOVELTY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (CIO),
Newton Upper Falls, Mass., May 7, 1946.
Representative FRANK CARLSON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CARLSON: The railroad freight embargo, effective May 10, comes as a shock to industry, inasmuch as no general embargoes were put into effect during the most critical transportation emergency of the war.

Manufacturing will cease in this converting plant on May 9 and 528 employees will be unemployed because of today's ODT order. Ours is a bulky product (treated wrappings for heavy industry) which cannot be stored, but rather must be shipped the day it is produced.

The responsibility for this condition lies with our Government, because no one has succeeded in accomplishing their objective in getting the miners back to work.

We urgently request that you do something immediately, and everything in your power to have the embargo lifted now.

America must remain a Nation of the people, and you, as a representative of the masses, must become a crusader in this most vital cause to find ways and means of lifting the freight embargo.

Thank you for your valued assistance at this time, and we hope that you will be a factor in keeping American industry in production.

Yours very truly,

VINCENT T. GAMBLE,
President, Local No. 584, Sherman
Paper Products Corp.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made this afternoon and include therewith a newspaper article.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and insert therein some letters and other documents.

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a letter written to him in 1941 by B. M. Baruch and in the other an article which appeared in the National Rotarian.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. SAVAGE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. AUCHINCLOSS (at the request of Mr. EATON), for 2 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. WASIELEWSKI, for nine legislative days beginning Thursday, May 9, on account of official business.

To Mr. CANFIELD (at the request of Mr. BLAND), for Friday and Saturday of this week, on account of attending the tour of inspection of the Merchant Marine Academy.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 997. An act for the relief of Aldona Kojas;

S. 1442. An act for the relief of George O. Weems;

S. 1747. An act for the relief of John C. Spargo;

S. 1812. An act to provide reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Hastings, Nebr., on April 6, 1944, and September 15, 1944;

S. 1961. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Disabled American Veterans in the District of Columbia; and

S. 1742. An act for the relief of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 9, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, May 9, 1946)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet in open hearings on Thursday, May 9, 1946, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the following bills:

H. R. 6219. A bill to authorize the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard to accept enlistments of certain individuals for duty at lifeboat stations during the year 1946.

H. R. 6263. A bill to amend the act of June 23, 1943, so as to authorize inclusion of periods of education and training in an Army Transportation Corps civilian marine school as "service in the merchant marine."

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1272. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1273. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$25,019,500 for the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 564); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1274. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to certain existing appropriations and funds of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (H. Doc. No. 565); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1275. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$2,500,000, for the War Department, for rivers and harbors (H. Doc. No. 566); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LYLE: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 5560. A bill to fix the rate of postage on domestic air mail, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1986). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 6057. A bill to amend the act of July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 132), relating to the interchange of property between the Army and the Navy, so as to include the Coast Guard within its provision; without amendment (Rept. No. 1988). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 1916. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to transfer certain silver candelabra to May Morgan Beal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1987). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 6368. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to include certain persons as beneficiaries under such act; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina (by request):

H. R. 6369. A bill to provide for the voluntary admission and treatment of mental patients at St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 6370. A bill to authorize certain administrative expenses in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 6371. A bill to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 6372. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 6373. A bill to amend the act of May 18, 1934, so as to provide additional penalties in the case of resistance to Federal officers in prison breaks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 6374. A bill to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 so as to remove

price controls with respect to grain and grain products; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WINTER:

H. R. 6375. A bill to provide for a balanced budget and to place each department and establishment of the Federal Government on a cash basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. J. Res. 347. Joint resolution to correct a technical error in the act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, 79th Cong., 2d sess.); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 6376. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 6377. A bill for the relief of Edward Tyslowitz; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 6378. A bill for the relief of William Aloysius Dalton; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BUCK:

H. R. 6379. A bill for the relief of Angelina Marsiglia; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 6380. A bill for the relief of Saloma Freylich; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 6381. A bill for the relief of Thomas L. Brett; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 6382. A bill for the relief of Ernest Godfrey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 6383. A bill for the relief of A. Z. Shopoff; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

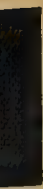
H. R. 6384. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Kempton Bailey; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1869. By Mr. MERROW: Motion unanimously carried at the regular meeting of the Pembroke Grange, Suncook, N. H., as opposed to the 20-percent cut in grain rations to the American farmer, believing it to be detrimental to the best interests of the world at large and respectfully petition Senators and Representatives to do all in their power to procure the necessary grain for the farmers to produce and not reduce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1870. By Mr. VOORHIS of California: Petition of Richard J. O'Brien and 994 others, all students at Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif., urging that adequate relief for the war-devastated areas of the world is essential for world peace and security, and urging that Congress immediately make available any needed funds for relief purposes; and urging a great national effort, including rationing if necessary, to enable needed allocations of food to actually go forward to needy areas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 13, 1946
For actions of May 10, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 88

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Forestry.....	9	Price control.....	14,22	Transportation.....	35
Grains.....	20	Prices.....	23	Veterans.....	21
Health.....	27	Property, surplus.....	4	Wheat.....	19
Housing.....	9,15,21,25	Relief, foreign.....	16,20	Wildlife.....	31

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed British-loan bill. Senate began debate on labor-disputes bill. Senate agreed to special committee with power to report LaFollette-Monroney Committee proposals regarding Congressional reorganization. Sen. Wiley said coal strike endangers food canning by causing metal-can shortage. House debated Interior appropriation bill; rejected amendment to restore Grazing service to Budget estimate. House received conference report on Patman housing bill; authorizes \$400,000,000 for subsidies and \$15,000,000 for access roads to forests. House passed bill to continue Export Control Act for 1 year, ready for President. House debated stop-gap selective-service bill.

SENATE

1. **BRITISH LOAN.** Passed, 46-34, with amendments S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Britain (pp. 4881-902). Rejected the following amendments: By Sen. Ellender, La., to require Britain to spend 90% of the loan in the U. S.; by a 29-52 vote (pp. 4882-98). By Sen. Johnson, Colo., to finance \$2,750,000,000 of loan by Treasury bonds and \$1,000,000,000 through RFC; by a 26-55 vote (pp. 4998-9). By Sen. Langer, N. Dak., to provide \$3,750,000,000 for public roads (p. 4899). By Sen. Langer, to authorize funds for Federal aid to education (pp. 4899-901).
2. **LABOR DISPUTES.** Began debate on H. R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for mediation of labor disputes, by a 66-9 vote (pp. 4902-5, 4907-17).
3. **CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION.** Agreed as reported to S. Res. 260, to provide for a special committee to consider and report legislation to carry out the LaFollette-Monroney Committee recommendations (pp. 4905-6).
4. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Sen. Morse, Oreg., asked for an investigation of surplus-property disposal under the War Assets Administration (pp. 4917-8).
5. **LABOR DISPUTES; CANNING INDUSTRY.** Sen. Wiley, Wis., stated that the coal strike is endangering the preservation of farm crops because it causes insufficient metal cans (pp. 4881-2).
6. **EMPLOYEE DETAILS.** The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported the detail to the Committee of two Forest Service employees (p. 4880).
7. **RECESSED** until Mon., May 13 (p. 4919).

8. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 4927-70). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Robinson of Utah to restore the Budget estimate for Grazing Service (pp. 4933-40). There was also discussion of soil conservation, electrification, wildlife conservation, reclamation, etc.
9. HOUSING. Received the conference report on H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill (pp. 4923-6). The conference report fixes the termination date at Dec. 31, 1947, authorizes \$400,000,000 for subsidies, provides that \$15,000,000 authorized for premium payments may be made available for construction of access roads to standing timber on Government lands; and provides for market guarantees on new-type housing.
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1980, to continue the Export Control Act until June 30, 1947, which was reported earlier in the day by the Military Affairs Committee (H. Rept. 2003) (pp. 4977, 4972). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Discussed S. J. Res. 159, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until July 1, 1946, which had been reported by the Military Affairs Committee earlier in the day without amendment (H. Rept. 1995) (pp. 4977, 4921-3).
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 13 (p. 4977). Legislative program as announced by the majority leader: Mon., D. C. bills, Interior appropriation bill, selective-service extension; ^{Tues.} Gwynne bill on statute of limitations; Wed., Coast Guard appropriation; Thurs., legislative appropriation bill; conference reports when opportunity presents itself (p. 4934).

BILL INTRODUCED

13. MINERAL LANDS. H.R. 6410, by Rep. Stigler, Okla., authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to lease the interest of the U.S. in minerals in or under certain real property located in Muskogee County, Okla. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 4978.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. SUGAR; PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Plumley, Vt., inserted a Bridgeport (Conn.) Post editorial criticizing price ceilings on maple sugar and sirup (p. A2741).
15. HOUSING. Speech in the House by Rep. Barden, N.C., opposing subsidies on housing (pp. A2741-2).
16. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Lynch, N.Y., inserted Cardinal Spellman's letter appealing for aid for the starving people of Europe (pp. A2744-5).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Earthman, Tenn., commending the accomplishments of the TVA and REA in providing electric power in the Tennessee Valley (p. A2746).
18. CLOTHING. Rep. Thom, Ohio, inserted a N.Y. clothing firm's statement comparing the U.S. clothing shortage with the more severe shortage in England (p. A2748).
19. FARM INCOME; TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Robertson, N.Dak., criticizing the proposed regulation to tax wheat-certificate income as 1947 farm

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6335, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate has been concluded and the first paragraph of the bill has been read.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, a few months ago the Members of the House of Representatives were regretful to hear that the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. JED JOHNSON, was being urged to accept an appointment to a Federal judgeship. We were very happy when we learned that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] had decided finally to remain in Congress. We are confident that he felt that he could serve his district, his State, and his Nation in a much fuller way by remaining in the legislative branch of the Government. It was gratifying to me that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] made the sacrifice, and it was, no doubt, a real sacrifice as far as his own personal affairs were concerned.

Mr. JOHNSON's services in Congress were of great importance during the war, and the serious period through which the world is now passing needs the best brains of America in the Halls of Congress. His natural ability, his common sense, and his long experience will mean much to the solution of the problems before us. His handling of the bill now before us is proof of his great value to Congress and his country. No new man, even though he had the outstanding ability of the gentleman from Oklahoma, JED JOHNSON, could hope to be as important to the work of Congress, because a new man would lack the long experience of this thoroughly trained Oklahoma Congressman.

We trust that no judicial appointment or anything else will deprive Congress and his Nation of his services for years to come.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I think it is extremely unfortunate that a high ranking officer in the Army of the United States should make references, if he did make them, to the Congress of the United States and to its membership, as a bunch of cowards. I hope that General Devers did not make such a statement. If he did, I am in entire disagreement with any such practice by a military official. I believe when the law and the Constitution provided that the Secretary of War shall be a civilian, it was the intent of the Congress and of the writers of the

Constitution that there should be a complete line of demarcation between military and civil authority.

I know General Devers extremely well. He is a great Army officer. He is a great military leader. He is a fine gentleman. But notwithstanding all that I expect to assemble the Military Affairs Committee of the House in session next Tuesday and ask him to explain his remarks. I wish to say that he will have all courtesies, but he must explain his statement.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. I am glad the chairman of the committee is going to do just that, for the simple reason that many Members of the House feel we are entitled to an explanation from the general, if he is correctly reported as saying what the press reports. I do not believe it becomes a high ranking officer, with the fine reputation that the general has, to make such statements belittling the Congress of the United States. I am sure if we have him before our committee we may find out just what he means.

Mr. MAY. I think, if you will pardon me for a personal reference, that the Military Affairs Committee of the House has done its whole duty toward the War Department in this great national emergency, and I do not think it is proper that they should criticize either us or our colleagues.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. I understand General Devers' remarks were prompted by the lack of action on the part of the Congress with respect to some legislation.

Mr. MAY. Yes, so I understand.

Mr. ELSTON. As I understand it, there is an Army regulation that makes it an offense for an Army officer to lobby or to attempt to influence Members of Congress with respect to any legislation. Under the circumstances, it seems to me the general might have to explain why he is not subject to court-martial proceedings.

Mr. MAY. Well, that is rather a technical legal question that may involve the right of an individual to express himself freely, under the Constitution. In other words the right of free speech.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will the gentleman and his committee make any inquiry as to what the War Department, the Secretary of War, or the Chief of Staff may do or have to say relative to the statement of General Devers?

Mr. MAY. I think we will go into the whole thing.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOOK. Does not the gentleman believe that we of this Congress have placed so much power in the hands of the military that we are practically under military control and that that is why they are getting pretty cocky?

Mr. MAY. I do not think so. I think we are still the great Congress of the United States and a free membership that will do as they think right about things as they generally do.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I am glad to hear the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs say what he has said about General Devers. In raising this question with the majority leader I certainly did not undertake to question the general's patriotism or his capacity as a soldier. I cannot help but feel, however, that when high-ranking men in the Army join with many others around the country in what seems to be either purposely or carelessly quite an effort to discredit the Congress of the United States as an institution, then I think it is high time some inquiry were made. Too many times do we observe that heads of executive departments think there is never any closed season on the Congress or what it does.

Mr. MAY. I think it is unfortunate, and we will look into it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I make a point of order against the language appearing in lines 3 to 11 on page 3, on the ground that there is no authority of law for the inclusion of this item; and on this point of order I should like to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I hope the Chair will indulge me a moment as I address myself to the point of order, because I pursued this matter several years ago.

It is customary, Mr. Chairman, when the Budget is submitted to the Congress that it contain references which indicate the authority upon which the appropriation is predicated. The only authority I could find for this item, of course, was an Executive order whereby the old United States Geographical Board was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, together with all its existing functions. In examining that Executive order what it really does is to abolish this office or this obligation and send it back to the Secretary of the Interior. That Executive order, Mr. Chairman, which was dated April 17, 1934, was predicated on an act of March 3, 1933, which reenacted certain portions of the legislative appropriation bill for this Depart-

ment for 1934. Now, when one goes back and examines, he finds that the President did have the power to transfer and abolish and consolidate agencies. The net result of the action as taken here whereby the Division of Geography was sent over to the Secretary of the Interior is actually to create an office and to create an additional function. I find no warrant for it except the annual warrant in an appropriation bill. There is nothing in substantive law which justifies continuation of this item, and I very respectfully submit to the Chairman it is subject to a point of order on the ground there is no legal authority for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, as much as it deeply pains me to do so, I must concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The gentleman from Illinois makes a point of order, which is conceded by the gentleman from Oklahoma. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil- and moisture-conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan No. IV, including \$98,700 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the coal strike is causing not only great industrial loss but great suffering of our people. It is a national catastrophe. The House passed the so-called Case bill which, if acted on by the Senate, would help the situation. As it has not acted and nothing else has been done to ease the situation, I feel the administration should stop sending coal to Germany and France and that the Army should see that Germany mines the coal that our Army needs and that it mine coal to supply continental Europe. I feel that France also should mine its own coal. The people of our country are rebelling against taking everything out of the country unnecessarily.

I am going to read an article by Mr. Ickes in which he states in part:

I repeat the advice that I gave to President Truman one day at a Cabinet meeting in the presence of Acting Secretary of War Patterson: If the Army needs coal—and it certainly does if it is to do its job in Europe—tell it to go and get it. There is plenty of coal in Germany for Europe and that is where it ought to come from.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in the statement Mr. Ickes made because I made practically the same statement last August to Mr. John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. I hoped then that the President would do something about the matter and that coal would be produced over there.

Mr. Ickes goes on to say:

So far as coal is concerned, there is enough in Germany to supply the needs of continental Europe. But it cannot be brought out of the mines by soldiers at salute. It requires picks and shovels and modernized machinery to produce coal. Military men may know their way about a battlefield, but they are not at home in a coal mine.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Last summer I was on a committee that went to Europe in an official capacity. We visited the coal mines in Germany. At that time they were idle and I wonder if the lady knows anything about what has been done to operate them. Before the war Germany was self-sustaining in its coal production, I think. I cannot see why we should not get the Germans to operate those mines and furnish their own coal.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Of course we could. We are in command there and certainly the Germans could mine their own coal and they should be made to do so. I stated last summer that this should be done and I assumed it would be done. I understand we are still sending coal to Europe. Why the Europeans do not mine their own coal I do not know, especially when we are so desperately in need of coal today. One industry employing 600 men in my own district shut down last night and more are to follow. This is going on like the falling of a pack of cards or like the slate off the roof during a hurricane. There is no excuse for our sending coal abroad when they can mine it over there themselves.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I agree with the gentlewoman that it is an absurd situation. But when I was in Berlin last fall they told us that the reason for the fuel problem was partly a breakdown in transportation, and that the breakdown in transportation was partly due to the demolition of locomotives during the war, but was also partly due to the so-called de-Nazification program which had put off the railroads anybody who had a card in anything that might be classed as a Nazi organization, with the result that they did not have skilled people to operate the railroads.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I also took up the question with the administration that there were a good many German prisoners in this country who were coal miners and that they should be sent back to mining coal. But

that was not done because they were kept at work on the farms. I never have been satisfied with the reasons they gave for not returning the prisoners to Germany.

Mr. Ickes in his article goes on to say that in order to do the work the miners must be fed, and he states:

Hitler did not have any coal from the United States to depend upon when he was tyrannizing over Germany and most of the continent of Europe. He saw to it that the miners, even if they consisted of forced labor, had enough food to sustain their strength for their hard work. He realized that his whole war economy depended upon the production of coal and, reasoning from cause to effect, he realized that sufficient food given to miners would make it possible to produce more coal and, therefore more food than if he had allowed some of his brass hats to play with the idea that they knew how to do the job.

I tell the House with all the strength in my being that our economy in the United States is dependent upon the coal being mined and upon our getting the countries of Europe to mine their own coal.

I repeat again they should be made to mine their own coal.

The rest of Mr. Ickes' story I insert as it contains valuable facts:

I'M TELLING YOU

(By Harold L. Ickes)

ALLIED ARMY CONTROL BLAMED FOR LOW COAL OUTPUT IN GERMANY

In Germany, in all three of the occupied zones—British, French, and American—some coal is produced. Before the war the coal mines in the British, French, and American zones produced about 80 percent of Germany's coal, with far the greater part coming from mines now in the British controlled area. In the French zone, coal is coming out of the ground at the rate of about 65 percent of normal peacetime production. The American production is about the same. In the British zone, where there is the most coal, it is being brought out at the rate of approximately 40 percent of normal.

This does not make sense. Such a low rate of production is a reflection upon our intelligence. The armies of occupation can hardly account this another victory. Coal knows no nationality and only trained miners can persuade it out of the ground and onto a truck or railroad car. The explanation for the low rate of production in the British and American zones can be easily spelled out. It is A-r-m-y.

Over a year ago a commission of Dr. Charles J. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator of the United States, and Lord Hyndley, one of the largest and most experienced coal operators in Great Britain, went to Germany to take a look at the coal situation. When Dr. Potter got back to Washington he recommended the coal operation in the British, French, and American zones be unified under American civilian control. Realizing that Dr. Potter was an expert in his field and knew what he was talking about, I urged President Truman to put this recommendation into effect. His only response was an unenthusiastic promise that he would discuss the matter with General Eisenhower. Subsequently, in Frankfurt, Germany, General Eisenhower told me that he had never heard from the President on the subject of coal. Consequently nothing was done.

I suspect that I made something of a nuisance of myself trying to put over the idea of a civilian administration in order to produce more German coal for use in Europe. I talked on the subject to the head of the French purchasing mission in this country,

M. Monet. When I went to London last September on the oil treaty with Great Britain, I outlined my plan to Prime Minister Attlee one day at his summer home at Chequers. I talked with one of the outstanding men in the British Government, Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power. I mentioned it to Foreign Minister Bevin. I discussed it with Lord Hyndley as well as with members of the European Coal Organization who came to see me when I was in London. I knew then, and events have proved me right, that, with the best intentions in the world, the United States cannot possibly supply Europe with the coal that it needs. Even if, with the gracious consent of John L. Lewis, we could get enough coal out of the ground we do not have enough ships to carry it across the Atlantic.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to commend to the Congress the fine work performed by the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Oklahoma, the Honorable JED JOHNSON. While this committee may have used the pruning knife to cut the recommendations of the Interior Department and the Budget Bureau too deeply I am sure we can all understand their reasons for so doing. They are interested in the economic welfare of our country; they realize we have a tremendous debt to pay, and they are doing their level best to help balance the Budget.

I have appeared before this committee on numerous occasions and never have I seen a harder working or more conscientious group anywhere. I have been granted permission to bring witnesses before them as late as 6:15 in the evening when they listened just as courteously and showed just as much consideration as they would first thing in the morning. I have seen them in their shirt sleeves pouring over statistics, interrogating witnesses, and giving every ounce of their ability and energy to the job before them. I have wondered many times how they could do their committee work, answer their correspondence, study legislation, and attend to their constituents' needs. I know what the answer is, because their days began with the dawn and ended far into the night.

My admiration for the way they have attended to the business of their committee extends to all the members of the group. To the gentleman from Oklahoma, JED JOHNSON, for his unfailing consideration and understanding; to the ranking Republican member, the gentleman from Ohio, BOB JONES, and his two colleagues, the gentleman from Idaho, HENRY DWORSHAK, and the gentleman from Iowa, BEN JENSEN, for their kindness and understanding; to the ranking Democrat, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, and his two fellow Democrats, the gentleman from Arkansas, BILL NORRELL, and the gentleman from New York, JOHN ROONEY, for their thoughtfulness and advice, and to all of them I extend my wholehearted respect and gratitude for a job well done.

I think I know what the members of this committee think of their job and I have first-hand information about the

serious and patriotic way they face it. I know of no finer, nor more patriotic, nor more outstanding committee group, and I extend to them my thanks for their devoted efforts in behalf of the country which they, and we, represent. Their honesty, sincerity, and ability are attributes which make them outstanding representatives in the greatest parliamentary body in the world.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address my remarks to that portion of the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1947 which drastically curtails in some instances, and in other instances eliminates altogether, funds for the construction of transmission lines necessary to market hydroelectric power generated at dams constructed in connection with the development of reclamation projects.

Insofar as the action, or more correctly, the inaction, represented by this bill has as its object the attainment of economy in the expenditure of Federal funds, it will inevitably fall short of achieving that object. Revenues from the sale of power must bear the major share of the cost of construction of Federal reclamation projects. If the transmission lines necessary to bring the energy produced on these projects to the market centers are not constructed by the Government, the almost certain result will be that the Government will be forced to sell the energy only to the private power companies. They are the only other agencies which can afford to construct transmission lines to publicly owned dams and power plants, which are frequently located in remote places. In that situation it requires no great imagination to see that the Government's bargaining power will be gone entirely. The producer of power will be at the mercy of the wholesaler. Thus, in the long run, the Government will lose money rather than save money by failure to construct transmission lines.

Entirely aside from the monetary aspects of this situation, failure to provide money for the construction of Government transmission lines to market centers virtually nullifies the preference given by law in the sale of power to public bodies and cooperatives. This policy of public preference has been written into the reclamation law by Congress for 40 years. It has successfully withstood every legislative attack. This policy has been written into flood control and rivers and harbors laws, the Fort Peck Project Act, the Bonneville Project Act, and the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, but it cannot be made effective unless the Government builds transmission lines. The reason is plain. Public bodies, such as municipalities and cooperatives, which are beneficiaries of this policy of preference are in most instance not able to command the financial resources necessary to build transmission lines, often of great length, to reach the Government dams. This being unquestionably the

case, the only way in which to make effective the preference the law gives them in the purchase of public power is to enable the Government to provide the transmission lines.

This matter of Government construction of transmission lines, too, has been fought out on the floor of Congress and the policy has been sustained. It was fought out in connection with the Flood Control Act of 1944 when attempts were made in the Senate to strike from that law all provisions authorizing construction of Government-owned transmission facilities. More recently it was fought out on the floor of the Senate in connection with appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation when the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1946, which became law on December 28, 1945, was before Congress. In that instance the entire debate on Central Valley project transmission lines in the Senate revolved about the question of whether the energy produced at dams on reclamation projects was to be sold at the bus bar with the Government at the mercy of only one prospective customer, or whether the policy of 40 years' duration that the Government build transmission lines to enable it to market the energy would continue to be followed. The Senate rejected the policy of sale at the bus bar. This House concurred.

This issue having been contested so recently, I had hoped, Mr. Chairman, that the policy of Government-built transmission lines was finally accepted. From the provisions of this bill, however, it appears that we must make the good fight again. The House should, therefore, meet this issue squarely by restoring to the bill the Budget estimate for construction of transmission lines which have been stricken.

By failing to appropriate funds for transmission lines, funds which would flow back to the Treasury in power revenues, hydroelectric power plants on reclamation projects in the West are likely to sink to the moribund status occupied for years by Wilson Dam, which is now a key power plant in the TVA system. We all know that from the time of its construction until the Government constructed its own transmission lines, the public was denied the benefits of the low-cost power which could have been produced there. In these days when low-cost hydroelectric power offers so many possibilities for public benefit, we must make those possibilities realities by appropriating funds for the transmission lines which alone can bring those realities about.

Failure to provide low-cost power would be a tragic mistake, a mistake that easily might be a contributing factor to a new depression. We must continue to build the West, if we are to continue to build America. Progress is the only economy today that the voters of America will tolerate.

The Clerk read as follows:

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the Interior, as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$205,000.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the 2,600 pages of the printed hearings testify to the diligence and the thoroughness with which the members of this subcommittee approached their duties in the preparation of this appropriation bill.

During the general debate on Wednesday, several Members from the Western States, which are most essentially interested in the various items contained in the bill, expressed apprehension over the drastic cuts which were made in some of the appropriation items. As a member of the subcommittee, I was not in complete accord with the bill as presented; differing in some instances with the recommendations, particularly in reference to the Grazing Service. However, at this time, I should like to submit briefly a few statistics which may give you some factual information concerning the appropriation that the committee recommends at this time.

I have asked a clerk of our Appropriations Committee to prepare a statement showing the appropriations which have been made in the regular annual acts for the Interior Department in the years 1936 through 1946, an 11-year period, and I quote from that statement:

In 1936 the Interior Department Appropriation bill provided for \$61,000,000; in 1937, \$114,000,000; 1938, \$132,000,000; 1939, \$129,000,000; 1940, \$172,000,000; 1941, \$135,000,000; 1942, \$188,000,000; 1943, \$178,000,000; 1944, \$104,000,000; 1945, \$103,000,000; and in 1946, with the supplemental appropriation of about \$81,000,000, the total was \$191,000,000. That is an 11-year average of \$137,500,000. If you compare that with the proposed recommendation for 1947 of \$174,600,000, you will see that the recommendations for 1947 are approximately \$37,000,000 above the 11-year average.

I quote that merely to show you that, sometimes we get excited when reductions are made, but too infrequently we look at the record to see what the facts are.

In November 1939 the Interior Department reported, according to the United States Civil Service Commission, a total of 37,390 employees. In March of this year, from the same source, we find that the Interior Department had 41,640, or more than 4,000 employees in March of this year in excess of the total in the Interior Department in November 1939.

According to the recommendations submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, if our subcommittee had approved all of the proposed appropriations items it would have authorized the Interior Department to add approximately 11,000 employees in excess of their authorized personnel strength during the current fiscal year.

I know that some of the Representatives of the Western States are alarmed, but I feel that with a new Secretary, who appeared before our committee, we have a right to feel that he will streamline some of the agencies, eliminate confusion which has existed heretofore, and improve the efficiency. He is reported to be an official with considerable executive ability.

The reduced appropriation bill which has been brought to the floor of the House is in no way a reflection upon Secretary Krug. In fact, it merely is an indication that our subcommittee has faith in the ability of the new Secretary of the Interior to do an outstanding and efficient job in the administration of the various agencies and bureaus which come within the jurisdiction of his Department. I make this statement merely to point out that, while on the surface these appropriations represent drastic cuts, when compared with recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, in reality they are not nearly as drastic as they may appear.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; and all administrative expenses, including printing and binding; purchase (not to exceed 29 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase (not to exceed one in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; \$9,000,000, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,400 shall be available in the fiscal year 1947 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak about the Bonneville Power Administration in terms of the national interest. It has been the national interest that, in the final analysis, has dictated our western development. This is true in the case of the great Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams on the Columbia River.

It was to dispose of the power from these projects that the Bonneville Power Administration was set up. I am pleased to note on page 6 of the committee's report this year a statement as follows:

During the war this organization (the Bonneville Power Administration) performed an outstanding service to the Nation in providing continuous power essential in connection with atomic-bomb production operations in the Hanford area, adjacent to the Columbia River in Washington. During the fiscal year 1945 plants in the Northwest produced one-third of the Nation's aluminum output, and during the same year war industries served directly by the Bonneville Power Administration accounted for an over-all consumption of 5,546,277,000 kilowatt-hours of Columbia River energy.

In addition to this, I feel that it is worth while to note that power from these great dams, distributed through the Bonneville Power Administration, was most useful in the building of ships. During last year 181 ships were built in the area supplied by power from the great Columbia River. These included

54 victory ships, 62 troop ships, 63 tankers, and 2 aircraft carriers.

I might mention here that the foresight of this subcommittee in providing adequate funds at the right time while Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams were being built, was a most fortunate thing in terms of the national defense. Grand Coulee Dam began generating power a few months before the tragedy of Pearl Harbor and power from Grand Coulee was tremendously useful in the repairing of ships damaged and wrecked by the Japanese attack.

The committee will also recall that during the past year, I was instrumental in having a pay-out study made to determine the sound financial basis of the Grand Coulee, Columbia Basin, and Bonneville projects. As you know, practically all of the developments on the Columbia River are essentially investments and by far the lion's share of the moneys which we here appropriate will be returned eventually to the Federal Treasury.

In that study, allowances were made for a rather abrupt drop in the use of Columbia River power following the war emergency. I am happy to report that a recent study of the demand for Columbia River power proves conclusively that the anticipated drop in the power market will not materialize.

There has been a surprising call for aluminum. All of this, of course, still further supports the conservative assurances contained in the pay-out studies. And, it is additional assurance to the Nation and to the Congress that their investments in the Columbia River are safe.

Now we come to another phase of the national interest and one which, should it materialize, will again make us thankful for the potentialities in the Columbia River. I refer to the recent announcements in the press of a growing interest in supersonic transportation. The word "supersonic" means, faster than sound. Of course, it was the German use of V weapons during the latter stages of the war which gave birth to the possibility of aircraft which could travel faster than sound. Experiments are being conducted in several places on a small scale in the United States today. Some of these are being conducted at Cleveland, Ohio, where I understand a total power demand for this purpose today aggregates some 200,000 kilowatts. I myself expect to travel to Langley Field, Va., next Monday to see some additional experiments in the field of supersonic transportation and flight.

These preliminary studies and experiments have opened up the possibility and the demand grows for full-scale experiments in supersonic flight. There is a possibility that experiments calling for as high as three-quarters of a million kilowatts of electricity may eventually materialize. If this is true, the most likely region in the world for such a possibility lies in the Pacific Northwest.

Naturally this all has a bearing on the activity of the Bonneville Administration which as the report says, performed such an outstanding service to the Nation during the war.

I share with the committee a desire to see cleared up the fiscal puzzles which exist in the Department of the Interior. I believe that a clarification will help me in my earnest efforts to properly represent my district and to provide for a sound development of our natural resources out there. I believe that it will help the subcommittee and above all, I believe that it will help the Department of the Interior.

Along with the committee, I have conducted my own studies and investigations of the unobligated balances which today exist for various purposes in connection with the activities of the Department of the Interior.

In the case of the Bonneville Administration my findings check exactly with the committee report found at the bottom of page 6. The unobligated balances at the time of the hearings from previous appropriations and which are today available for use in 1947, aggregated \$3,506,400.

The bill before us carries an additional \$9,000,000, giving a total of some twelve and one-half millions for the use of Bonneville next year.

I mention this because I want the Committee of the Whole House to know of the exact financial status of the Bonneville Administration. Let me again say that this organization stands ready to serve the national interest by a sound and continuous development of the resources in the Pacific Northwest. It is entirely possible that because of its potentialities it may have emergency projects thrust upon it at any time. Should this occur, naturally we will have to come to Congress for a deficiency appropriation.

I do feel that the Bonneville Administration has been hurt in one item particularly, and that is the item of maintenance and operation. I feel that the committee could very well agree to an increase in these funds.

Mr SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations Tuesday reported out the 1947 Interior supply bill. On the basis of the record taken and printed, it is perhaps one of the most voluminous set of hearings submitted to this House. The time made available to the average House Member has been too short to thoroughly appraise the situation, but several facts are clearly evident.

The length of this record results from the activities of the private power lobby, which I have discussed and analyzed several times on this floor. The press releases covering the decisions of this Committee indicate the objectives behind the cut. From the press releases, it is also evident that the cuts made in this bill have been more drastic than any bill reported to this Congress. The over-all cut in this bill exceeds the combined cuts of the departmental bills reported out to date. The proportionate cut is nearly three times that given to any other department in a similar supply bill for 1947.

With these facts in mind I have searched the record to find out how the cut affects my State and my district. First, I want to emphasize the fact that the interim between the reporting of this

bill and the debate is far too short to enable conscientious Members to digest the testimony and prepare an adequate presentation. Therefore, because of these limitations I must confine my present remarks to two items in the bill under the Bonneville Power Administration section, namely the Olympia-Cosmopolis project, and the so-called Bonneville operation and maintenance limitation.

With all due respect, the evidence shows that the committee was burdened with unnecessary and unprecedented appearances of outside parties. The volume of adverse testimony from such sources naturally created a fog. The nature of this burden was such that necessary vital justifying points have evidently been lost in the maze of statements and counter-statements.

I do not now take the floor as a critic, as I appreciate the circumstances. I enter the well of the House rather for the purpose of keeping the record straight so that unnoticed errors can be properly corrected under the congressional machinery available to the average Member. After covering the justification on these two points, I wish to refer briefly to some of the evidence submitted by lobby members. I hope to cover this more fully after I have had an opportunity to analyze this testimony.

OLYMPIA-COSMOPOLIS PROJECT

From the committee report, the items totaling \$790,000 and covering the Olympia-Cosmopolis project were eliminated. This elimination is not good business from a governmental standpoint. It will lead to inefficiency and waste as I will hereafter point out. This item is not a burden in any sense on the taxpayers as it is a completely self-liquidating item. This item further covers transmission lines and substations from Olympia to Cosmopolis, Wash. The 1947 construction items under this project include \$430,000 for a transmission line, to be operated at 115,000 volts; \$165,000 for a substation at the eastern terminus of this line and \$195,000 for a substation at the western terminus. These facilities are urgently needed to provide capacity outlets from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee plants to supply service to an existing load from a going established public utility district. The people of this district have voted on this set-up, and have by democratic processes indicated how they desire to be served.

This is not a case of building to a potential market. The market is there waiting for energy which will help pay out the two large governmental investments on the Columbia River.

I have received a great many telegrams on this subject, and I want to quote from one or two of them:

We have had several enforced shut-downs in our plant because of insufficient power. This additional line to Grays Harbor is very much needed.

That is signed by E. W. Daniels, president of the Harbor Plywood Corp. I mention that because plywood is so important in the construction of homes for veterans at this time.

I have another telegram, this one from Don H. Arthaud, president of the Ho-

quiam Chamber of Commerce, in which the following statement is made:

Additional power badly needed in this area if this area is expected to produce full lumber requirements.

The importance of producing lumber is one of the urgencies of getting power into the Grays Harbor public utility district as soon as possible.

I invite your attention to the committee report No. 1984. On page 2 concern is shown for materials for veterans housing, and on that I wish to make two points. First, the high-priced piling to be used for the line on this project would, under no circumstances, be made into lumber; second, the Grays Harbor public utility district serves an area in which is concentrated a number of large sawmills, several of which cut more than a million board feet of lumber per week each. There are also large plywood plants in this area. This is one of the greatest lumber-producing sections in the Northwest, and any break-down of electric service to these mills and plywood plants would cause a serious reduction in the output of building materials.

The committee, on page 4, shows a proper desire to see every effort exerted to make revenues equal expenditures. This project to connect with a ready and waiting market will soon bring in revenues far in excess of the cost of the project.

I appreciate the praise the committee shows on page 6 for the Bonneville Power Administration, and I heartily concur in the commendation.

The Gray's Harbor Public Utility District, which this line will serve, owns and operates a wood-burning, steam-generating station at Gray's Harbor, Wash., with an output capacity about equal to the capacity of the transmission line included in the rejected item.

This publicly owned steam-generating plant was built to operate on waste wood, as fuel. This district is in one of the largest timber regions in the country. Due to diminishing timber supply, more efficient and profitable lumber operations have become necessary. This change in timber operations has resulted in the elimination of wood waste as a fuel. All of the timber is now going into merchantable lumber and byproducts, and it is too expensive to use under power boilers.

Resulting from this changed condition, the Gray's Harbor Public Power District had to look elsewhere for other sources of power. After full investigation this district has decided to secure all of its power supply from the Bonneville Power Administration. A contract exists between the Bonneville Power Administration, a Federal agency, and this public district covering the power supply. The building of this line is necessary both in the public interests as well as complying with a contract obligation of the Federal Government. We have recently heard comments about the effect of the coal strike on our national economy. The action in eliminating this item has the same effect on the economy of the State of Washington as the coal strike does on the Nation.

I have investigated this project and have appeared before the committee giving them the benefit of my findings. The evidences show that the Olympia-Cosmopolis project not only represents a commitment of the Federal Government, but from a self-liquidating basis, it is one of the most highly feasible projects in the entire bill. There is an established need for this capacity and the compensatory market is at hand. These items according to the testimony were submitted to the committee on a sound self-liquidating basis.

The people of the entire area that I represent approve this project for the reason that the merits are self-evident. I have searched the record for evidences of adverse testimony, and I can find that no accurate testimony has been offered that can possibly be used to challenge the accuracy of the statements I presented. The Congress in their self-liquidating policy, applying to Bonneville and Grand Coulee have mandated the Administrator to contract for such loads. Now, we find, that after fulfilling a policy obligation written into law by Congress, that this elimination upsets mandated obligations and good business principles.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE LIMITATION

The record further shows that the President sent to Congress an original and supplemental estimate covering this item totaling \$4,290,000. Included in this item were the additional amounts contained in House Document 493. These additional amounts cover increased pay for hourly employees. The committee in its report recognizes the justice of the showing made in connection with House Document 493 but fails to provide the funds for the accomplishment. The committee allowed \$3,695,400 for this limitation, which is \$595,400 below the estimate submitted by the President. It is also \$97,850 below what the committee allowed for the current year 1946, when the Public Law 106 salary increases are added to the limitation adopted a year ago.

I wish to support strongly the \$4,290,000 request covering the operation and maintenance limitation of the Bonneville Power Administration.

When I appeared before the committee, I brought out the fact that Bonneville and Grand Coulee hydro plants generated electricity, but the return to the Federal Treasury depends not upon this manufactured commodity but upon the service rendered. Any crippling of service will ultimately reduce the governmental return. The reduction naturally will result in crippling service.

Most of the district I represent is now purchasing power from these two Federal plants, and I am interested in protecting service to these publicly owned distributors. I have had long experience and contact with the power problem. I know from experience in the Washington Legislature that when the private power lobby starts to work, its first objective is to curtail operation and maintenance funds. If they can strip service, they are in a position to advance further. Service is an obligation that represents a contract commitment of the Fed-

eral Government. The outputs from these two plants are widely used over western Washington. It is sound business, as well as efficient governmental functioning, to protect service if the Federal Government wishes to protect the taxpayer and the resulting returns to the Federal Treasury.

PRIVATE POWER LOBBY

As a member of the Washington State Legislature as well as a member of this House I have had contact and experience with the far-flung activities of the extensive private power lobby. The record shows that representatives of this lobby have appeared before this committee and are working at this very moment. I wish to caution against the acceptance of any of their statements without a thoroughgoing check.

On February 27 and April 10 last I detailed for the benefit of this House the pattern of their propaganda operations. I have shown by references to official documents the extent that this lobby has and is going in deceiving the American people. The same group have appeared before this committee. They have in the past appeared on numerous occasions before this and the Senate committee.

Just recently one of the representatives of this lobby appeared before another House committee and stated that a certain transmission line in eastern Washington was unnecessary and a waste of public funds. This generalized statement applying to the Midway Pasco Transmission Line was factually incorrect. The transmission that Mr. Robinson of Spokane referred to in his appearance before the Boren subcommittee was the actual transmission line that made the Hanford atomic bomb plant possible.

If anyone wants official record on the past performances of Mr. Kinsey M. Robinson all they have to do is to go to the Senate record of H. R. 8745, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session and read the cross examination of Mr. Robinson, conducted by former Senator Bone of the State of Washington. I mention this citation so that any testimony presented by Mr. Robinson and his cohorts can be easily identified and appraised. I propose later, when the time is available, to thoroughly analyze these presentations before the Interior Committee and to point out for the benefit of the American people the jokers which are being handed out.

CONCLUSION

The people of the State of Washington, as I have pointed out on numerous occasions, greatly appreciate the past outstanding vision of this committee. Its past decisions have contributed a great deal to the upbuilding of our State. The past decisions of this committee also had enabled the State of Washington and the Pacific Northwest to make outstanding war contributions of the atomic bomb and air program. I feel certain that when the facts that I have presented are fully investigated this committee will exercise the same vision that it has in the past.

I set forth at this point the telegrams to which I referred earlier in my remarks:

HOQUIAM, WASH., May 10, 1946.

The Honorable CHARLES SAVAGE,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Heartily appreciate your efforts to retain Bonneville appropriation. We have had several enforced shut-downs our plant because of insufficient power. This additional line to Grays Harbor is very much needed. Regards.

E. W. DANIELS,
President, Harbor Plywood Corp.

HOQUIAM, WASH., May 10, 1946.

Congressman CHARLES SAVAGE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Commend your action in fighting cut in Bonneville appropriation for Cosmopolis-Olympia line. Proposed industrial expansion of existing facilities would be curtailed and increased lumber production be imperiled if cut allowed. Additional power badly needed if this area expected to produce full lumber requirements. Present line through wooded areas subject to continual break-downs from storms. Loop connection essential to maintain continuous service.

DON H. ARTHAUD,
President, Hoquiam Chamber of Commerce.

ABERDEEN, WASH., May 9, 1946.

Hon. CHARLES SAVAGE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Approve your effort to retain appropriation for loop line into Grays Harbor. We believe in the value of appropriations for productive purposes and which are self-liquidating.

WEST COAST PLYWOOD CO.

SHELTON, WASH., May 9, 1946.

Hon. CHARLES SAVAGE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Understand House Appropriations Committee has cut Bonneville Power Administration appropriations to point where doubtful whether BPA will be able to build \$761,000 feeder line and facilities to serve Shelton next year. This is serious situation. I am sure Congress has not been fully apprized of the power shortage existing in this area. Hope you can do something to insure program of this region will not be stopped.

C. M. DANIELSON,
Mason County Pud.

ABERDEEN, WASH., May 9, 1946.

Congressman CHARLES SAVAGE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Grays Harbor is in real need Bonneville feeder to complete power loop to provide uninterrupted service to existing and new industries. At present on extreme end of single Bonneville line through storm exposed forested area. If Appropriations Committee action prevents construction of connection to main system it will seriously affect industrial outlook for future.

ABERDEEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HOQUIAM, WASH., May 9, 1946.

Congressman CHARLES SAVAGE,
Washington, D. C.:

Power generating capacity is useless unless there are distributing lines to the consumer. This company was seriously hampered in its war production by the occasional failure of the single feeder line from Bonneville to Grays Harbor. Our present expansion will require more power. The Olympic-Cosmopolis transmission line will safeguard us from power failure and give us that additional power we require. Since it is self-liquidating we see no reason for hampering the normal industrial development of this company

which has been constantly growing for over 40 years through the failure of the Government to make their power available.

LAMB GRAYS HARBOR CO.,

A Partnership.

GEORGE E. LAMB.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fighting fires, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling and other necessary expenses, personal services in the District of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding, \$212,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service", current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Page 7, line 12, strike out lines 12 to 25, and page 8, strike out lines 1 to 9 and insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling and other necessary expenses, personal services in the District of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed fifteen), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding, \$1,464,000; for payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, \$1,504,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Grazing Service, of cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service", current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment."

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the Committee's attention to the problem we have before

us, and may I say the only purpose of my amendment is to restore to the Grazing Service the amount that was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

The effect of the reduction in the bill of the Budget estimate of \$1,504,000 to \$212,500 for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service—a reduction of 85 percent—is to wipe out the administration of 143,000,000 acres of public grazing land in the West. The amount left in the bill would be sufficient only to pay for the accumulated annual leave of the employees who would have to be dismissed, and other liquidating expenses, and leave practically nothing with which to continue the administration of the grazing districts established under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. Although the bill provides a total of \$425,000 for the Grazing Service, there would be little object in appropriating the \$205,000 for range improvements—page 8, line 15—or the \$7,500 for leasing of grazing land—page 8, line 22—because there would be no money for salaries and expenses with which to administer these two items.

The Taylor Grazing Act has brought a great deal of benefit in the broad public interest as well as in the local community interest in the West. Some 22,000 ranchers and farmers in 10 States are dependent upon the public grazing lands for forage for their livestock for part of the year. Order has been established in the use of the lands under the Taylor Act administration, and each user is allocated a fair share of the range where strife and competition and damage to the range resources previously prevailed.

The 143,000,000 acres of land administered by the Grazing Service include the watersheds of such streams as the Colorado River, the Snake and Columbia, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, and many small streams upon which the whole West is dependent for irrigation, power, and flood control. A most important objective being accomplished under the administration of these lands by the Grazing Service is the restoration and maintenance of a plant cover—in many places sadly depleted before the passage of the Taylor Act—that will conserve the moisture and reduce the erosion that will otherwise clog the streams and fill with silt the storage reservoirs that have been constructed or will be constructed for irrigation purposes.

Another important function of the administration of the grazing districts that would be wiped out by a failure to appropriate sufficient funds for administration is the provision for big game animals on the public ranges, a matter in which the whole country is interested.

Protection from fire which formerly burned over as much as a million and a half acres in a single year has been one of the important undertakings of the Grazing Service.

Conservation of resources so that they will continue to yield human benefits indefinitely is a lesson that the people of the United States have learned the hard way. Its importance is emphasized by World War II. The Taylor Grazing Act is one of the cornerstones of our conservation program and this is no time to

retreat by cutting off the necessary appropriations and thereby nullifying the act.

The subcommittee that prepared the bill apparently has based its recommendation to a great extent on making the Taylor Grazing Act self-supporting. Time will not permit a full discussion of that subject here, important as it is. Nevertheless, suffice it to say that wiping out the appropriations for administration is not an intelligent solution. Especially is this true when it is considered that only a million and a half dollars is all that is being requested to administer an area as large as the combined area of a half dozen of the Middle Western States.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think the committee intended to do that. The committee must have had in mind that there was difficulty in reference to the fees that the cattlemen and the sheepmen should pay to the Department of the Interior. They undoubtedly wanted to cut the fees somewhat. I call the committee's attention to the fact, however, that they should not put out of commission this bureau. It is true that the former Secretary of the Interior took the position that so long as subsidies were paid to cattlemen and sheepmen it was not logical to ask those cattle- and sheepmen to raise the price of their grazing fees; so he refused to raise them during the subsidy period. However, we have now a new Secretary of the Interior.

I have always taken the position that the cattlemen and the sheep men were not paying sufficient grazing fees. The only way, though, that we can get at this is to permit the Department to operate this year. There is no way we can now raise those fees for the present season, because the contracts are already in existence and the cattle and sheep men are already on this land under those contracts.

For years the men from the West in this Congress have worked to establish a grazing service that would result in conservation where through erosion and floods the entire grazing area was being wiped out. So we tried to get some soil conservation program that would take care of our watersheds, take care of our grazing, and take care of our cattle and sheep in the West, and this law was the result. It has worked excellently. The Grazing Service is doing a splendid job. It is the only way that we people in the West have of controlling these large areas.

I plead with this Congress committee not to deny us that right; we cannot afford to wipe out this Bureau. I do not believe that the committee intended to do any such thing. I think surely this was considered at a time when there was some feeling existing in the Department. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 50 minutes,

the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise not for the purpose of entering into this debate, but I notice the majority leader on the floor, and having expressed some interest the other day in the calendar for next week. This being Friday, it would be proper to get the information in the RECORD at this time. I would like to ask the distinguished majority leader whether he can tell us what the calendar will be for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be delighted to do so.

In the event that the bill under consideration is disposed of today, I will ask unanimous consent that the House adjourn over until Monday. I am not saying that I will, but I am hopeful that the bill will be disposed of today.

Monday is District day, with six bills. I understand none of them is controversial. Then there will be the conference report on the veterans' housing bill that we acted upon yesterday in instructing the conferees. Then there will be consideration of the continuation of the Selective Service Act, on which unanimous-consent agreement was had today.

A week or 10 days ago I assured the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], a member of the Committee on Rules, that I would bring up the Gwynne bill, and carrying out that promise, I am setting it down for Tuesday.

On Wednesday we will consider the Coast Guard appropriation bill.

On Thursday the legislative appropriation bill will come up.

The Coast Guard bill ought to be disposed of in 1 day. I am leaving Friday open in the event that the legislative appropriation bill is not disposed of on Thursday.

Of course, conference reports will be brought up when the opportunity presents itself.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The majority leader said that on Monday he planned to take up the District Calendar, a conference report, and then the extension of selective service?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If an hour is to be taken on the conference report and 2 hours on the extension of the Selective Service Act, in accordance with the unanimous-consent request agreed to this morning, that would be 3 hours, and that, with the calendar, would make it a pretty good afternoon.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What would the majority leader suggest in case the Interior Department appropriation bill is not completed today?

Mr. McCORMACK. The Interior Department appropriation bill, then, after the District of Columbia business is disposed of, could be the one in order, but I will be exceedingly disappointed if the bill is not disposed of today. As far as I

am concerned, I would be willing that the House adjourn over until Monday, but, of course, I would have to consult with others on it and it may be that we might have to meet tomorrow to conclude the consideration of the Interior bill. However, I am hopeful it will be disposed of today. If so, we will adjourn over until Monday. It is definite that we will adjourn over until Monday if that bill is disposed of today. If it is not completed today the Interior bill may have to go over beyond Monday.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. A few days ago when the distinguished majority leader was stating the calendar for the current week I raised the question of whether any move had been made to call up the rule providing for the consideration of the Indian Claims Commission bill. I wonder if the gentleman has had any thoughts on that since then?

Mr. McCORMACK. I remember the colloquy well, and I have refreshed my memory as to what I said by looking at the RECORD of that day. My position is the same, that I do not intend to program the bill unless there is that influence exerted which, as one who tries to be sane and rational, I have to recognize, and that influence must come from a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. We granted a rule on this bill on February 6. I am under obligation to call up the rule unless we can get it on the program some time next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is a member of the Rules Committee. This rule being out over seven legislative days, he would like to have the bill brought up.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. I am obligated to call it up if the gentleman cannot get it on the program.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not think the gentleman wants to put it that way. I prefer that my friend put it that he would like to have me, as the leader, program it as soon as possible; otherwise he might feel constrained to call it up.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. That is perfectly all right.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the influence. Under those circumstances, I will put the Indian Claims Commission bill on the program for next Friday. That will be in addition to the announcement I have already made. This means that if the legislative situation is such that this bill cannot be disposed of on Friday, it will be a part of the order of business for the following week.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the statement that has been made by the majority leader.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HARLESS].

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, following up the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON], I wish to point out some features of the history of the Taylor Grazing Act.

It is most unfortunate that we in setting up this appropriation bill will in effect dissolve a department of the

Government which is so important as the Grazing Service. The Federal Government is primarily interested in this because it owns some 140,000,000 acres of land which is being serviced by this department. As has been pointed out by the gentleman from Utah, this appropriation cuts the Service some 85 percent. This bill provides for only \$212,000 for salaries and expenses for the administration of the Grazing Service. This is barely enough for the dissolution of the department.

The Grazing Service was established to administer the grazing districts created under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. There are some 60 grazing districts in the 10 Western States, and they extend over more than 140,000,000 acres, as I have said.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides only \$212,500 for salaries and expenses for the administration of the grazing districts in the Western States by the Grazing Service. For the current fiscal year, the amount provided, including appropriations under the Pay Act, was \$1,121,470. That is a reduction of \$908,970, or a cut of approximately 80 percent. It is \$1,291,500 less than was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Grazing Service was established to administer the grazing districts as provided by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. There are 60 grazing districts in 10 Western States. They extend over more than 140,000,000 acres of land. Something like 22,000 farmers and ranchers are dependent upon this grazing land for their living. The amount provided by this bill is so wholly inadequate to carry out the responsibilities imposed by the Taylor Grazing Act that it will result substantially in the nullification of administration and the termination of the stabilization of the dependent livestock industry and the conservation of the natural resources on these lands.

We have heard much about the "mushroom growth" of the Grazing Service. Yet I think if we will only be fair in the matter we will find that the Grazing Service is doing a remarkably good job with a relatively small amount of money. I dare say there is no other organization in the Government that is doing so much with so little. The report of the Appropriations Committee refers to a statement of the late Hon. Edward T. Taylor, the father of the Taylor Grazing Act, and for many years the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, to the effect that a former Secretary of the Interior stated that he could administer 173 million acres for \$150,000 a year. I cannot see that there is much to be gained from discussing some estimate made more than 12 years ago before the act was put into operation. Nevertheless, I think it significant to point out that the last year that the Honorable Edward T. Taylor was chairman of the Appropriations Committee—for the fiscal year 1942—it approved \$800,000 for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service. Certainly, Mr. Taylor knew, as we all know now, that this job of administering more than 140,000,000 acres of land cannot be done with \$150,000 or with \$212,500 as proposed in the bill. The amount appropri-

ated in the fiscal year 1945 for this item was \$1,117,740. In fiscal year 1946 there was \$979,470, in addition to \$142,000 under the Pay Act. The amount which was appropriated for fiscal year 1946, taking into account the pay increases and the establishment of fire protection services which formerly were provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps, represents substantially no increase as compared to the fiscal year 1942.

It is my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that we are making a very serious mistake when we practically wipe out an administration that is so essential to the conservation of the resources which are the very foundation of the Western States.

Did the Congress make a mistake when it passed the Taylor Act in 1934? Personally, I do not think so. I believe it was a good act. But if it was a mistake, let us face the issue fairly and squarely by repealing the act rather than nullifying it by failure to appropriate the necessary funds.

They give service to some 22,000 ranchers and farmers. The amount provided by this bill is wholly inadequate to carry out the responsibilities imposed by the Taylor Grazing Act. It will result substantially in the nullification of the administration and, as I have said, in the termination of the service. We have heard a great deal about the mushrooming of expenses in Government. We are all interested in cutting down expenses, but it is penny-wise and pound-foolish to make a drastic cut of this kind. I dare say there is no other organization of the Government that is doing so much with so little. The report of the Committee on Appropriations refers to the statement of the late Honorable Edward T. Taylor, the father of the Taylor Grazing Act, who was for many years chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, quoting a former Secretary of the Interior, stating that he could administer 173,000,000 acres for \$150,000 a year. I do not see that there is much to be gained in discussing estimates made more than 12 years ago. Nevertheless, I think it is significant to point out that the last year Hon. Edward T. Taylor was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for the fiscal year 1942 it approved \$800,000 for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service. Certainly Mr. Taylor knew, as we all know now, that this job of administering more than 140,000,000 acres of land could not be done with \$150,000, or with \$212,000 as is proposed in this bill. The amount appropriated in the fiscal year 1945 for this item is \$1,117,740. For the fiscal year 1946 the amount appropriated was \$979,470 in addition to \$142,000 under the Pay Act. I plead with the House to reconsider this matter and give the Grazing Service an adequate appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, if the appropriation for the Taylor Act is passed and becomes a law as carried in this bill it will probably mean the liquidation of the Grazing Service. This in time might result in no supervision for the 142,000,000 acres of public grazing lands in the 10 Western States where they exist.

Then we return to the might is right policy which made those lands the battle grounds for the sheep and cattle users of the past. That will be the continuation of the waste, soil erosion, and uneconomic use of public lands that existed before the enactment of the Taylor Act.

The action of the committee in cutting so drastically the Taylor grazing appropriation on the theory that only that portion of the grazing fees retained by the Federal Government should be used for the administration and improvement of those lands is entirely unjustified. Last summer and fall the Senate appointed 15 Senators to hold hearings in the 10 Western States where these public lands are located. Their findings are just published. I doubt that any member of this Appropriations Committee has read them. They show, among other things, that the users of these Taylor lands have actually carried out their part of the agreement, promised to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior at the time the act was passed.

When the Taylor Grazing Act was under consideration the then Secretary of the Interior told Congress "we have no intention of making this a revenue measure at all. We would like the range to pay its own administration, but nothing more." According to this Senate report, the Grazing Service, by the end of this fiscal year, will have collected in grazing fees \$7,727,000, as compared to a total expenditure of \$7,995,210 for administration and expenses during the same period. This year the 22,000 range users will pay into the Federal Treasury four times the amount that would be expended for administration under this bill. Recently the National Advisory Council, representing these range users, made these recommendations:

(a) That study of the cost of administration of grazing lands for grazing purposes be made and presented to them for study.

(b) That any fee finally fixed be based on a direct relation to the reasonable cost of administration.

(c) Amend the Taylor Act to provide that all fees paid by grazing users be used for administration only.

(d) With such a provision, the range users will finance and maintain the range improvements themselves.

Is not this in accordance with the original agreement with the Government?

The fact that Congress sees fit to appropriate 50 percent of these fees to the States is not the fault of these 22,000 permittees. That is the responsibility of Congress.

This Senate committee report had this to say about the financial condition of the stockmen in the West:

The livestock industry using the grazing districts is in a deficit net earning position, facing great uncertainties in the immediate future, and are not prepared to absorb higher grazing fees. The sheep and wool industry is already in process of drastic liquidation.

These are some of the facts disclosed in the hearings held by these 15 United States Senators. Many of our western Congressmen attended these hearings. The information was obtained at the grass roots, not in Washington, with rep-

resentatives of the Grazing Service and the National Forests present. These hearings disclosed that the users of these public lands are actually paying the cost of administration as agreed by the secretary, even though Director Forsling says that one-third of this administration is for other than grazing services. Furthermore, the livestock men of these States are not in a financial position to stand higher grazing costs at this time. Hope you will vote to restore appropriation as recommended by amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON] or at least the amount they received last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], stated on the day this bill was under discussion in the House that it was the most drastic cut in an appropriation bill that had been made in his memory. I think that is true.

We are talking now about funds in an appropriation that are, in the main, reimbursable to the Government. In other words, the Federal Government is expending money on its own lands to make improvements on its own lands, to conserve its soil, its forests, and its grazing lands for the benefit of the people. If this were an expenditure such as we appropriated on many other occasions when we have appropriated billions of dollars to sink battleships, as we expect the atomic bomb will do, then there would be some reason to take great pride in the reduction of expenditures of this kind.

Of all the services in this bill, the one that has suffered most is the Grazing Service. I know some of the reasons why this has been done. A year ago the committee told the Grazing Service to raise its fees.

For very obvious and legitimate reasons at that time they were not raised, as my distinguished colleague has already told you. We were paying subsidies on livestock, on lambs in considerable amounts, and it seemed not the part of wisdom on the one hand to increase expenses of the livestock producer while on the other we gave him a subsidy. So as I understand the working of the minds of certain members of the committee, that is the reason this cut has been made. But there is an invisible reason back of this cut in this appropriation that is a matter of personalities. There is no getting away from it. There are many members of the committee, or perhaps many Members of the Congress that had no great love for the former Secretary of the Interior who prepared this budget, and the committee has proceeded, in my judgment, to unmercifully cut it. They now tell us the present Secretary of the Interior is a man in whom they have great confidence, yet they call upon him to administer efficiently a program that has been virtually gutted and scuttled in the matter of appropriations.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. It was said here a moment ago that only us Westerners opposed this cut. I call attention to the fact that one great eastern newspaper carried an editorial yesterday entitled "Economy With an Ax." I intended to put it in the RECORD myself, but my friend here succeeded in getting ahead of me on it. It is in the RECORD, however, and I call it to the gentleman's attention.

The committee strikes at bureaucracy here but I want to ask my friend if it is not true that this service is more democratically managed than almost any other phase of our Government that can be mentioned.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is absolutely right. This new service was set up because of a national necessity. It has been one of the most difficult administrative jobs ever undertaken; and, as the gentleman from Arizona says, it has been done primarily by the people themselves. The Grazing Service, not administered by a bureau from Washington but out in the States, has done a great job in bringing order in the control of the public domain, and I hope along with my colleagues from the West and elsewhere that this appropriation will be restored, at least to the amount that was recommended by the President.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah and ask that it be read at this time.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DWORSHAK to the amendment offered by Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Strike out "\$1,504,000" and insert "\$1,121,470."

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I shall be pleased to yield further to my distinguished colleague from Idaho, who has rendered valuable service to the people of the West.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I shall take just 1 minute to explain the objective of my amendment. The gentleman from Utah has requested for salaries and expenses, \$1,504,000, which is the amount requested by the Budget for 1947.

My amendment would restore the amount which was used in 1946 for salaries and expenses.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my colleague the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] who is a member of the subcommittee reporting this bill, to the amendment offered by my colleague the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON].

At the outset let me say that it seems to me that common sense and good judgment require that this bureau be given the funds necessary to properly administer the great area of grazing lands. I think the great majority of my colleagues here on the floor of the House certainly do not understand the import of this scandalous, terrific, and uncalled-for cut in this appropriation.

I want to call your attention to a few facts. To you gentlemen from the East, to you gentlemen from the South, may I say that the first 13 States retained every acre of their soil. None of it became a part of the public domain. The first 13 States not only retained all of the lands within their borders but they also received grants of a portion of the public lands in other States. In the settlement of the country the first 26 States got every acre of land within their borders, and the minerals under their lands. The country was settled in a progressive manner. That great area in the Mississippi Valley was settled before the lands in the Missouri Valley were taken up. All of these lands were rich farm lands. Nowhere in that area did the Government reserve the minerals in the lands that were homesteaded. Now let me tell you just how the lands in Wyoming were settled.

In the first place, the United States reserved several million acres of the best grazing lands and put them into national forests. Then the State was permitted to select a certain acreage, and, of course, it took the next best land. Along came the homesteaders and early settlers and they took the bottom lands and the land where there was water and where there was good pasture. Over the 50 years of our statehood thousands of people came from the East and Middle West to Wyoming and took up all the Government land that was suitable for the establishment of a home.

In 1935 there remained in our State over 17,000,000 acres of land that nobody would homestead, nobody would attempt to make a home or a living on. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of that land that do not grow any more grass than you can grow on the floor of this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD following those of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] and I yield to him the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, as a consequence much of the good land in Wyoming was reserved in the first instance by the Government as national forests; secondly by the States, and lastly the balance was taken by the people who homesteaded in the early days. So when the Taylor Grazing Act was passed 10 years ago, the remaining

lands in our public domain was the 17,000,000 acres of undesirable lands that are a part of the area under question here today.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it not a fact, also, that the land the gentleman is talking about is such that you earn everything you get off of it? You cannot use much of it unless there happens to be snow on it, and you cannot use it unless you haul water to it.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman is right.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Is it not true, also, that the Grazing Service is guided to a great extent by local advisory groups who are interested in the continued development of the land under the control of the Grazing Service?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is right. May I say to the gentleman from Montana that the income from all these grazing lands in the 10 Western States from grazing fees is about \$850,000 a year, 50 percent of which goes to the Federal Treasury, and the other 50 percent going to the States. However, the money that goes to the States is used to improve these very lands.

The fact of the matter is that the States put most of the money allocated to them in improving the Government lands in these grazing districts, in providing dams for water, in building fences, and in making many other improvements to make the land usable for grazing purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I want to agree with what the gentleman says, and so far as the disposal of the funds to the States is concerned. What we are doing is to help create and perpetuate more wealth in land and the soil. Is it not true that if the committee recommendation goes through, the Grazing Service will be practically wiped out and its value reduced to just about nothing?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman is absolutely right, and we might just as well cut off the entire appropriation as to take the amount reported in this bill.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I wonder if some of these eastern gentlemen who objected to this amendment realize that the federally owned lands in the State of Wyoming alone are greater than the entire area of the State of Pennsylvania?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. And New York, if I may add.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Another question I would like to ask: With the scarcity of food and grains for feeding livestock at the present time, why can we not realize

that grazing is the only thing that the cattle industry has to fall back on?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman is exactly right.

I want to call attention to the fact that these Taylor grazing lands in Wyoming cost the United States Treasury a loss of \$39,000 last year because the grazing fees were insufficient by that amount to cover the cost of administration allocated to them. However, the last 2 years the Government received \$4,000,000 per year in oil royalties from these very same lands. It is ridiculous to come in here and say, "Well, we lost \$39,000 because of the fact that we did not get enough income off of the surface, but we are not going to mention the fact that you fellows in Wyoming paid in over \$4,000,000 from the oil produced on this land."

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it not a fact, also, that the committee is in error when it charges all the operations to grazing? Is it not a fact that about 30 to 35 percent of the money spent for public improvements is for public use and public benefits outside of grazing?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is exactly right. My colleague from New York the other day went on to say, "You had some CCC boys working out in Wyoming." Well, they had millions of them working in New York, too, but he forgets all about that.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Coming from the roof garden of the world, I know that the waters that are used by the people further down in altitude in Wyoming are benefited by the great protection that the watersheds have given under the administration of this act; is that not so?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is exactly right. I want to call your attention to the fact that this Congress has seen fit to subsidize the production of meat. The subsidy did not go to the stockmen of the West. It went to the consumers. It seems foolish to me to subsidize an industry to make meat cheaper to the people and at the same time to force through legislation that will materially raise the costs of producing that same meat.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I have read the report from the Committee on Appropriations on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill. I have read the record made day before yesterday on the floor and, while I can perhaps congratulate the individual members of the Appropriations Committee on their sincerity, I am forced to the conclusion that has been expressed by other western Members—that my good friends from the East and the Middle West really have little understanding of the real purpose of the Taylor Act—the functions of the Grazing Service that administer the act within grazing districts, the remaining public domain, and the western range livestock men who depend for their liveli-

hood and very existence on the use they can make of the public domain in connection with their owned or controlled ranch property.

First, the remaining public domain, both in and out of grazing districts, is the remnant of the public land, a major part of which is too poor to go into private ownership and support taxation. The poor land, the left-over land, is unfit for agriculture except under irrigation, yet absolutely essential to furnish approximately one-third of a year's grazing, mostly in the spring, fall, and winter months for the 22,000 users who raise the feeder beef and lambs which are often finished on the midwestern and eastern farms and feedlots.

This is the same public domain that furnishes the land for reclamation projects, the same public land that produces oil and gas, coal, shale, and all kinds of metallic and nonmetallic minerals. You see, the range livestock men only get to use the remaining public land when it actually has no so-called higher use than for grazing. The range livestock men only get to use what no one else wants.

Yesterday my good friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], when explaining the maladministration of the Grazing Service, said they had established 57, 58, or 60 offices in grazing districts. There have actually been 60 districts set up and 57 have district offices. But do you gentlemen know that the grazing districts range in gross area from somewhat less than 1,000,000 acres to as much as 12,000,000 per district? The District of Columbia, when originally established with its 10 miles square, had a gross area of 64,000 acres. For example, in my State there are 6 grazing districts that average in size from approximately 1,120,000 gross acres to 9,100,000 gross acres. The total area within grazing districts in my State is more than 31,968,000 acres. So you may visualize this, let me say that the total area of Montana is almost one and one-quarter times as large as the combined area of both Oklahoma and New York and the area in the six grazing districts alone is larger than the State of New York. Yet the Grazing Service with generally one man and one clerk, or at the most two men and a clerk in the larger districts, together with a small staff in the regional office at Billings, are trying to the best of their ability to administer this vast area and regulate grazing use of Federal range used by more than 3,200 livestockmen who operate some 264,000 cattle, 25,000 horses, and 1,054,000 sheep.

There are less than 30 permanent employees of the Grazing Service in my State. I know many of them well and, even though handicapped by lack of funds, I personally know that they are doing a job that anyone could be proud of. Hours of the day and 5-day workweeks do not seem to mean any more to them than they do to the sheep, the cattle, and the land they administer. And, by the way, in the district offices, generally manned by a district grazer and a clerk, they not only work right on the ground with the livestockmen but attempt to see that the range resources are so used that the broad principles of

real conservation and proper land use are carried out.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has placed a great deal of emphasis on the large stockmen and calls attention to a list of 50—out of 22,000—that are listed on page 169 of the hearings, places extra emphasis on an outfit, the Utah Construction Co. in Nevada, formerly a 30,000-cattle outfit. A call to the Grazing Service informs me that this outfit has now been sold and is being cut up into eight or nine smaller outfits. Also, great emphasis is placed on large outfits being represented on advisory boards. The advisory boards are a part of the Taylor Grazing Act itself and have proven invaluable in assisting the Grazing Service in all matters regarding overall administration. There is an advisory board in each district elected by the users themselves and they represent all sizes and classes. Great emphasis has also been placed on the fact that 23 percent, or 5,164, of the users own 77 percent of the livestock. This is true, but let us consider that this group represents all those users who operate over 200 animal units, with an average size of 557 animal units. An animal unit is one cow, or one horse, or five sheep, or five goats. It is also true that the average size of the 22,000 outfits using grazing-district land is only 170 animal units. The vast majority of users—the 77 percent, or 17,392 users—who operate 200 or less animal units, only operate an average of 55 animal units. Furthermore, I cannot see what this has to do with the Grazing Service appropriations. The job to do remains to be done. We are told that a relatively few control the wealth of the Nation; few large corporations control power. We could continue indefinitely to show that in many lines of endeavor a minority has more worldly goods than the majority, but that should not prevent proper appropriations from being made to protect a national resource and prevent proper range distribution to the vast majority of range livestockmen who use the Federal range in grazing districts.

Now, for a minute, let us look at the estimated income from a well-managed livestock outfit with a capital investment of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 in land, water, and equipment, operating 300 cattle or 1,500 sheep. From long-time studies made in normal times, and with minimum amounts of droughts, death losses, predators, and poisonous weeds, an operator might reasonably expect an average income of somewhat less than \$3,000 a year from his livestock with which to pay living expenses, interest, taxes, and educate his family. These are the average range livestockmen we are talking about—the cattle barons. I am interested in the welfare of the livestock industry as a whole, but the five-thousand-odd users whom the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] talks about that control 77 percent of the livestock only represent 23 percent of the users. The other 77 percent are the small ones that generally have to supplement their income from other sources, and to remove the safeguards and the benefits that have accrued to them by the operation of the Taylor Act would spell disaster. Without adequate funds for administration

and a return to uncontrolled use, thousands of livestockmen would be forced into liquidation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER].

(Mr. BUNKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Chairman, in the general debate on Wednesday explaining the reductions applied in this bill, this statement was made and I quote:

I measure my words when I say that no agency is hurt or even crippled.

How can he make such a statement when on page 7, line 23, the bill allows only \$212,500 for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service. This amount is in contrast to \$1,121,470 allowed in the appropriation act for the current fiscal year, besides \$50,000 for fighting fires which has also been eliminated from the bill, and \$1,504,000 plus \$50,000 for fighting fires that was allowed in the Budget estimate submitted by the President for the fiscal year 1947. That, Mr. Chairman, is a reduction in the bill of more than 80 percent. Such a cut will not cripple the Grazing Service. It will wipe it out of existence because it leaves little more than enough to pay off the employees who would have to be discharged and close up shop. It will destroy the administration of the public grazing lands in the West.

It is true that the bill carries an additional \$205,000 for range improvements and \$7,500 for the leasing of grazing lands but neither of these amounts is available for administration, and even these funds could not be administered without the salaries and expenses appropriation.

It is my feeling that perhaps much of the criticism of the Department of the Interior, and the Grazing Service in particular, is based upon unfriendly feeling toward the former Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, under whose supervision the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act was established. But his day in the Department of the Interior is passed. We now have a new secretary—a man who is recognized for his administrative ability—a man in whom we can have faith to do a good job in administering the Grazing Service as well as all of the other affairs of the Department of the Interior. But how can he do so if we cut off the appropriations of the Grazing Service at the pockets?

He did not make the statement 12 years ago that \$150,000 was all that it would cost to administer the Taylor Grazing Act. I believe it should be clear, and it has been proven by the willingness of Congress to provide far greater funds every year in the past, that it is unreasonable to expect that the big job of administering 143,000,000 acres can be accomplished with the amount provided in this bill.

I have heard some criticism of the Grazing Service but it has been no more if as much as the criticism I have heard of other similar agencies. It is an American trait to criticize and that is the way improvements are accomplished. But

considering the difficulties of the job the Grazing Service has to do and the tremendous size of the job, the surprising thing is that criticisms have not been far greater. It is an indication that the Grazing Service is not doing a bad job.

In my opinion, it is not the solution to wipe out the Grazing Service by such a drastic cut of appropriations. A far better, and the fair thing to do is to appropriate the funds that have been requested so that the new Secretary, Mr. J. A. Krug, may have the opportunity to correct any bad administration if it exists. I am convinced that the people of the West, or of the country as a whole, do not want to go back to the conditions that prevailed on the public domain before the Taylor Grazing Act was passed just 12 years ago.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUNKER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. May I ask the gentleman if he does not feel that the people who use the grasslands of this Nation, approximately 140,000,000 acres, should at least pay the administrative costs of the Grazing Service? Is not that a fair question?

Mr. BUNKER. Yes; that is a fair question, and my answer is, no; not entirely. Some of these lands are much more valuable for grazing than other lands. Some of these lands could not possibly pay the administration costs. Some of them could. So, on the over-all picture, I would say no, they could not pay the costs of administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, for whom I have the greatest admiration and respect, said on Wednesday that it was contemplated when the Taylor Grazing Act was passed that it would cost only \$150,000 to administer. The committee report carries this statement:

In its report on the 1946 bill the committee called attention to the statement of the author of the Taylor Grazing Act, the late Edward T. Taylor, a former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who, in appearing before the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys on April 20, 1934, quoted a former Secretary of the Interior as stating he could administer 173,000,000 acres for \$150,000 a year in conjunction with the Forest Service.

Certainly the Honorable Edward T. Taylor believed that, or he would not have presented that statement to the Senate committee at that time. But the fact remains, as I reminded this House last year when a similar statement was made in their report, the record of the hearing on the Taylor Grazing Act shows that the representatives of the Forest Grazing Service testified before the committee that it would cost over a million dollars to administer these lands, and that Service had had years of experience. The years since have proved that the Grazing Service was right. Therefore, the House of Representatives knew at the time it passed the Taylor Grazing Act that it would cost that much

money. If now the House has come to the point where it feels we should not appropriate the \$1,000,000 for that purpose, then for heaven's sake do not turn it back into a dust bowl. Let us return it to the States where the lands are located. We will take care of them and we will be satisfied.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Are you recommending that the States have supervision over the grasslands within the States?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I am recommending that if we are not going to take care of these lands and if you are going to permit them to go back into the eroded and terrible situation in which they were after 40 years of free grazing, then for goodness sake turn them all back to the States. We will administer them and we will be satisfied.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman realize that if the States have the authority over the grasslands they will charge about five times more for the grazing that is done on the land than is being charged today?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. When those lands have been recuperated and made as good as other lands in private ownership or under State administration now, then I say they should charge that much more, and we certainly will when they have been recuperated to that point.

The item of \$212,500 for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service in line 23 of page 7 of the bill represents a reduction of \$908,970 below what was appropriated for the Grazing Service for the current fiscal year, including the Pay Act increases. It is \$1,291,500 less than recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. Its effect will be practically to eliminate the administration of 143,000,000 acres of public grazing lands in 10 Western States.

Does this body stand ready to take such a backward step?

For more than 60 years we had no regulation of grazing on our public lands. The local settler seeking a living by grazing cattle or sheep on his small ranch and the adjoining public land was at the mercy of the tramp operator or the big operator who brought his livestock and grazed to the very door of the small rancher. There was no stability for the rancher who was dependent on the public grazing land. Neighbors often fought each other by overcrowding the range. Most of all, the range itself was being pounded to dust.

Then in 1934 the Taylor Grazing Act was passed. Now after 10 years the ranchmen and farmers who are dependent on the lands have become fairly well stabilized. Destruction of the range by overcrowding has largely been eliminated. The soil is being protected from excessive erosion. The little fellow now has equal opportunity with his bigger neighbor. The forage resources are being restored.

The Grazing Service has done a good job with the small means at its disposal to establish order where chaos reigned before. The action recommended in this bill means that the present admin-

istration will have to be discontinued and it will mean the restoration of the unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed before the Taylor Act was passed.

I do not say that the Grazing Service has not made some mistakes. But, by and large, it has done a good job and needs the support and not the condemnation of Congress. I hope that the House of Representatives, after it has had time to consider the matter more fully, will agree that we cannot afford to abandon the administration of these lands which are so vital to the whole economy of the West.

(Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, a member of the committee [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, it has just been announced in the Senate of the United States that John L. Lewis has agreed to call the coal miners back on Monday with the understanding that a 12-day truce will be observed during which time efforts will be made to work out an agreement.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to hear the announcement just made by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. I trust that both sides are able to get together during the truce and work out an agreement satisfactory to each.

With regard to the Grazing Service, let me say at the outset that I do not now have and never have had any unfriendly feelings for former Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes. The Grazing Service was originally instituted by Congress with the idea that it would be self-liquidating and would not cost the taxpayers of this country one nickel. At the time the Grazing Service was first being considered, the then chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Department of the great Committee on Appropriations, Hon. Edward T. Taylor, the author of the Taylor Grazing Act, on April 20, 1934, made the following statement:

Secretary Ickes says he has the necessary force and he fully believes that he can administer 173,000,000 acres for \$150,000 a year in conjunction with the Forest Service—

During additional hearings before the Senate Committee on Public Lands on the same day Senator McCARRAN of Nevada asked the following question of Secretary Ickes and received the following answer:

Question. Have you any definite policy in your mind, or any policy at all, Mr. Secretary, as to the cost of the administration of these matters?

Secretary ICKES. Our estimate is that it will cost \$150,000 a year.

Now, instead of \$150,000 a year it has cost the taxpayers of this Nation in appropriations, since the year 1936, the sum of \$10,053,960.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I am sorry that I do not have the time. I would like to yield,

but I cannot. I did not interrupt the gentleman or any of the other gentlemen who spoke in favor of the pending amendment.

The committee a year ago pointed out its fear that the Grazing Service would never become self-liquidating; that it was an imposition on the taxpayers of this country and would continue to be until fair and equitable grazing fees were fixed. Every Member representing the States involved will tell you that the grazing fees should be substantially increased, and that the huge amount appropriated for the Grazing Service each year is totally out of line to what the Service is worth.

I will quote from a speech of Senator PAT McCARRAN, of Nevada, made in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday, December 19, 1944:

When the Taylor Grazing Act was under consideration, Secretary Ickes and his spokesmen repeatedly told the committees of Congress that the cost of administering the act would not exceed \$150,000 per year. But in 1935, when the first regular appropriation for administration of the Taylor Grazing Act was presented to Congress, the estimate was for \$250,000 instead of \$150,000. Spokesmen for the Department defended the estimate with the statement that the process of organization was expensive, and that the cost would decrease in subsequent years.

He further said:

Secretary Ickes testified that it would not be a separate set-up or a new bureau. He was then asked: "You think it could be administered by the same organization?" To this, Secretary Ickes replied: "Yes, without additional expenditure."

The cute little kitten has now grown to the stature of a hungry lion. This year the Grazing Service requested appropriations amounting to \$2,648,000, \$777,000 of which is for soil and moisture conservation. I am not in favor of wiping out the Grazing Service but I am in favor of their putting their house in order. This will only be done if we take the action proposed by the committee. The result will be an increase in grazing fees, to be paid by companies who can well afford to stand an equitable increase. Private grazing lands, grazing lands owned by States, and those under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service bring five and six times the present fees charged by the Grazing Service.

I ask you to vote down the amendments offered by the gentleman from Idaho and the gentleman from Utah. This is the only way we will get an increase in the fees.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

All time has expired.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I rise to announce that I will accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 41, noes 29.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-seven Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 113]

Adams	Gillie	Monroney
Allen, Ill.	Gossett	Morgan
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ala.	Norton
Andrews, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Baldwin, Md.	Griffiths	Patrick
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hale	Patterson
Barrett, Pa.	Hall, Edwin	Peterson, Fla.
Bell	Arthur	Philbin
Bender	Hall, Leonard W.	Phillips
Biemiller	Halleck	Price, Fla.
Bland	Harness, Ind.	Rains
Bloom	Hart	Rayfield
Bonner	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Bradley, Mich.	Hébert	Rodgers, Pa.
Brehm	Heffernan	Roe, N. Y.
Buckley	Hendricks	Russell
Butler	Herter	Shafer
Byrne, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Sheppard
Cannon, Fla.	Hoch	Sikes
Chapman	Hope	Simpson, Pa.
Clark	Jarman	Slaughter
Cochran	Johnson, Ind.	Stevenson
Coffee	Keogh	Stewart
Combs	Kilday	Summers, Tex.
Cooley	Kinzer	Thomas, Tex.
Courtney	Kirwan	Tolan
Curley	Klein	Torrens
Daughton, Va.	Kopplemann	Traynor
Dawson	LaFollette	Vinson
Dingell	Landis	Voorhis, Calif.
Drewry	Lane	Wastelewski
Durham	Lea	West
Eaton	McCowen	White
Elsaesser	McKenzie	Whitten
Engle, Calif.	Madden	Whittington
Fuller	Maloney	Wilson
Gavin	Mansfield, Tex.	Winter
Gearhart	Marrow	Wolcott
	Miller, Calif.	Wolfenden, Pa.
		Zimmerman

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6335, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 312 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] demands tellers on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GRANGER. As I understood the situation when the quorum was called, the Chair had already announced that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho to the amendment had been agreed to; and the request comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had announced that on a division the amendment to the amendment had been agreed to. Thereupon, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] demanded tellers. At that point a point of order was made that a quorum was not present.

The gentleman's demand for tellers is now pending.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma and Mr. DWORSHAK.

The Committee again divided and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 78, noes 91.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses necessary for land classification and forest and range surveys and inventories in Alaska, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am disturbed over the drastic reduction in the funds requested by the General Land Office for "Surveys and investigations," since this item vitally concerns Alaska. While I believe that there is merit in the request to plan for the suppression and prevention of coal fires on the public domain, for planning for soil and moisture conservation and range improvements, and for the development and utilization of our timber resources on a sustained yield basis in the continental United States, I am, quite naturally, particularly concerned with the reduction in the item for land examination and range and timber inventory in Alaska.

We will be derelict in our duty to our returning veterans if we neglect any phase of the work required to assist their settlement in Alaska. This is the last frontier, the only large area of public land offering material possibilities for homestead and other public land settlement. Thousands of veterans have expressed an interest in settling in Alaska. We should help them in every way we can.

The Subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations made a trip to the Territory last summer, and therefore has first-hand knowledge of what needs to be done. I am gratified to see that they have approved an item for \$50,000 for land examination by the General Land Office. This is a sum which I am sure will be used to good advantage in finding and examining lands suitable for settlement. However, it falls far short of the amount of \$158,000 allowed by the Bureau of the Budget primarily for the examination of areas which are potentially suitable for settlement. I believe this is the time to undertake the full job of land examination, because in this coming season we will witness a large migration to Alaska with an attendant large demand for settlement lands.

And I am also disturbed by the lack of funds for the proposed timber and range inventory. Settlement in Alaska cannot stand alone on agriculture; it must also have an industrial base to make it stable. The utilization of the timber resources, through the establishment of sawmills, woodworking plants, boat building, and the like is needed. We also need to know how much we have of grazing lands in the Territory, for many of our veterans are interested in live-

stock production, in cattle, and in sheep.

The settlement of Alaska will be a gradual process. But I submit that this year is a critical time in its settlement history. What we do now, or fail to do now, will have a continuing effect on the future of settlement.

I view with alarm any action which will restrict the General Land Office program of land examination and timber and range inventory in Alaska, work which is so vitally needed at this time.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the spectacle of Congress patting an efficient Government agency on the head with one hand while slitting its financial throat with the other would be entertaining were it not for the fact that forcing a \$730,000 reduction in funds for the operation of the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior is a matter of serious concern for every western State which depends upon the use of the public lands and their resources for their economic and industrial existence. In reporting the Interior Department Appropriation bill to this body the committee called attention to the fact that the General Land Office "collected revenue from the sale of land, leases, permits, and so forth, totalling in excess of \$13,000,000 during the fiscal year 1945." This amount represented a cash return of \$5.66 for every dollar of expenditure made in the operation of that Bureau in that year. The report says:

The committee again wishes to commend this office for its splendid showing in this connection.

Mr. Chairman, actions speak more eloquently than words and it is the action of the committee in reducing the appropriation for this Bureau below the levels suggested by the Bureau of the Budget which actually counts. It is, of course, unnecessary and impossible to go into the detailed effect of this reduction upon the operations of this office, which are so essential to the well-being of our Western States. I do, however, want the House clearly to understand what the effect of these reductions upon the economy of the West will be if the recommendations of the House Committee are permitted to stand.

Take, for instance, the proposal of the committee to reduce appropriations for salaries and expenses of the General Land Office by \$125,000 below the Budget estimate. This item provides for the operations of the Washington headquarters of this public land administration agency, whose 3 branches and 12 divisions are called upon to handle literally thousands of cases each year. During the war the bulk of the nonmilitary work had to be laid aside. Careful plans had been laid to begin clearing away as much of this backlog as possible while keeping abreast with current work during the 1947 fiscal year. The accomplishment of this work program would mean that hundreds of opportunities for the development of the petroleum, mineral, and other resources on the public lands would be presented during the year. This, in turn, would mean a substantial revenue to the Federal Government from

royalties and rentals resulting from such increased production. It is the kind of program concerning which the committee made its commendatory remarks. The program cannot be carried out unless the full amount of the Budget estimate is restored in the bill. The effect of the proposed curtailment upon the development of these resources which form so great a part of the fuel supply and economic lifeblood of the West is too obvious to need detailed discussion.

But this, Mr. Chairman, is only one angle of the General Land Office's activities in the administration of the public land. Experience gained through literally generations of its operations produced the closely knit streamlined organization in which any curtailment of efficiency in one of its branches is reflected in the standards of service rendered by another. For this reason the reductions made by the committee in the several items in this appropriation are more than ordinarily damaging in effect.

This clearly is demonstrated by an examination of the reduction of \$255,398 below the budget estimate for the item "Surveying the public lands." The measurement and identification of these lands is an essential step required by Federal law before the area can be made subject to the provisions of the many public-land statutes. Thus, without an initial survey none of the leases and other negotiations producing revenue to the Federal Government can be consummated. The full benefit cannot be secured under a reduced appropriation which denies funds for adequately meeting the war accumulated backlog of work involving 41,000,000 acres of land-survey projects, to say nothing of the current land-identification problems inherent in the postwar conversion period.

The first contact which your constituents and mine have with the Federal Government in the administration of the public lands in the West is through the district land offices maintained in 13 of the Western States. The service rendered by these offices ranges from the furnishing of authentic official information concerning the technicalities of public land laws to the handling of applications for the use, lease, sale, or exchange of the public domain. The heavy demand from war veterans for assistance in ascertaining opportunities for land settlement in the United States and in Alaska places a corresponding responsibility upon these offices which cannot adequately be met if the committee's proposed reduction of \$16,000 in this item for salaries and expenses of district land offices is allowed to stand.

Another element in this coordinated public-land administration service is threatened with reduced efficiency by the proposed reduction in appropriations for the Branch of Field Examination below the budget estimate. The work of this Branch encompasses the accurate ascertainment of facts in connection with proposals for use of the public lands and the protection of the public domain from trespass and other infringements upon the Federal statutes affecting the areas. Much of this work entails extensive travel in out-of-the-way places of the

West in order that the public may benefit financially and economically from the resource developments resulting from the identifications. It is essential that adequate facilities be provided to maintain this force in a highly mobile condition. This cannot be done if the reduction in the item proposed by the committee is accepted.

In all fairness, Mr. Chairman, I maintain that both from the standpoint of the benefit to the Federal Treasury and the rights of the public in the Western States to all possible assistance in securing the utmost good from the proper conservation and use of natural resources in the public domain, the House should not concur in the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee. On the contrary, I am convinced that it will be in the best public interest to insist that the full amount recommended by the Budget Bureau be provided for the operation of the General Land Office during the 1947 fiscal year.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUNKER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want the Committee to know and I want the country to know that this committee allowed this year about \$400,000 more for the General Land Office than the General Land Office had in appropriations last year.

Mr. BUNKER. That is beside the point. The fact is that you cut them below what is actually needed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, because no portion of the public land can be put to beneficial use under our national conservation policies until it first has been officially surveyed by the Government, the reduction of more than \$250,000 in appropriations below the Budget estimate for surveying the public lands, is a matter of serious concern to individuals and industries in the Western States which depend upon the use of the public domain for their livelihood and economic advancement. Literally thousands of war veterans too will find their opportunities for establishing homes on the public land in the United States and in Alaska sharply restricted if the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee is accepted by the House.

This situation is made unmistakably clear by even a cursory examination of the problem confronting the General Land Office in this field of its activities and the funds proposed to be made available by the committee for the accomplishment of the work. The Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$750,000 for surveying the public lands; the committee proposes an appropriation of \$494,602.

The General Land Office is the only Federal agency constituted by Congress to execute surveys and resurveys of the public domain in the United States and Alaska. These surveys are necessary to define the areas included in mineral and grazing leases, determine boundaries of lands involved in timber sales and, in fact, are needed in connection with the administration of all the revenue-pro-

ducing public land laws. As in the case with other branches of the General Land Office, the survey work of the Cadastral Engineering Service during the war years was limited to projects directly connected with the military program. As a result thousands of projects aggregating more than 41,000,000 acres of land await the official survey or resurvey essential to their administration by the various land management agencies of the Federal Government. None of these projects has been established by the whim of the General Land Office, on the contrary, they are items of work definitely required, either by departmental instructions, Executive orders, or congressional enactments. Little, if any, progress can be made in clearing away this tremendous backlog of authorized survey projects if the reduction in appropriations recommended by the committee is allowed to stand. Moreover, the ability of the Office to carry on new survey work, needed during the postwar period, will be sharply curtailed.

Aside from its effect upon the identification of land under the national conservation and reconversion programs, the proposed reduction in funds also will result in less efficient public service rendered by the General Land Office thorough its public survey offices maintained throughout the West and in Alaska. These offices supply the public and Government agencies with vital technical assistance and information concerning the identification of the public lands.

Carefully laid plans to furnish homesites and other land settlement opportunities for veterans in Alaska will have to be set aside if the reduction in the appropriation is approved by the House. Thousands of acres of land along the Alaska Highway are included in work programs designed to set aside these areas for veteran settlement during the coming summer. The program of survey activities in connection with this development will have to be clearly reduced if not abandoned altogether if the amount for surveying the public lands is not restored to the total of \$750,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

(Mr. ROBINSON of Utah asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PROTECT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—DO NOT
IMPAIR ITS EFFICACY

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, a slash of 50 percent in 1947 funds for the Department of the Interior is absolutely unwarranted.

Such a reduction cannot be justified under any circumstances unless it is deliberately intended to cripple the Department and prevent it from serving the people of this country in conserving and developing their natural resources.

The Department has undertaken to perform those services in good faith. And let me point out that it has done so at the specific request of this Congress. We granted the funds necessary for the carrying out of these various programs. Now we are asked to suddenly reverse ourselves and bring those programs to a complete standstill or slow them down to the extent that it will be years before they can be completed and before the people can realize the benefits which they will provide.

The President recommended, with the approval of the Budget Bureau, an appropriation of approximately \$347,000,000 for the Department during fiscal year 1947. The committee proposes to reduce that to \$174,652,579, a cut of more than \$172,000,000, or close to a 50-percent slash in the over-all budget. For some of the individual bureaus, the slash was even more drastic.

The Bureau of Reclamation, for example, had its proposed 1947 budget cut by more than \$95,000,000—from \$167,000,000 to \$72,000,000. The Grazing Service was cut from \$1,784,500 to \$425,000; Bureau of Mines from \$20,000,000 to \$11,000,000; Geological Survey from \$13,000,000 to \$7,000,000; Bonneville Power Administration from \$1,784,000 to \$425,000; the Southwest Power Administration from \$23,000,000 to \$3,000,000; Fish and Wildlife Service from \$11,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

To appreciate the significance of those cuts, if not the motives for making them, I ask you to compare them with previous 1947 appropriations made for other departments and agencies of the Government.

The President asked an appropriation of \$1,634,000,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The House granted \$1,604,000,000. The War Department civil functions appropriations bill was approved at \$301,000,000, only about \$36,000,000 less than requested. The President recommended \$589,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of special and trust fund appropriations. The House granted \$574,000,000, a reduction of \$16,000,000.

I shall not burden you with further figures on this point, but the ones cited indicate clearly that no other appropriations have been slashed to the degree which it is proposed to reduce the Interior budget.

I hope that the committee will be able to explain to the Members of this House just why they felt it necessary to take the axe to the Interior appropriation bill when other departments escaped relatively unscathed.

May I particularly call your attention to the proposed reductions in the 1947 budget for the Bureau of Reclamation? Its multiple-purpose projects provide irrigation for more than 4,000,000 acres of land and at the peak of the wartime need, produced almost 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, making possible the tremendously increased production of planes, ships, and other munitions of war in the West.

With the end of the war, Congress gave the go-ahead signal for the Bureau to undertake an expanded program for the

further development of water resources in the West and to complete projects halted by the war. The Bureau has already launched that program. It is designed to provide farms and jobs for thousands of veterans, to help meet world-wide shortages of food, to stabilize the agriculture of the West and open new markets for the products of other parts of the country, to encourage the development of business and industry, and in other ways help us to utilize to best advantage our tremendous resources for the greatest good to the greatest number and for the benefit of the whole Nation.

I know what that program means to the economic future of the West. It will repay its cost many, many times over. That is why I want to see it go ahead. That is why I do not want to see it crippled and hamstrung by ill-advised cuts in the funds needed to carry it forward.

The masses of the people, unfortunately have no lobby, no costly propaganda machine with which to make their wishes known. But I know that I speak for the people of the Pacific Northwest when I say that we want the Columbia Basin project developed with the greatest possible speed. I am sure that the people of the Plains States want to see the Missouri River put into harness; that the people of California want no slowdown in developing the great Central Valley project.

All these projects have been authorized for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation. Congress has appropriated millions of dollars for their development. What possible justification can there be for now telling the people of the West that we have suddenly changed our minds about these and other projects; that we now want to delay their completion and postpone the date when their benefits can be brought to the people?

The Bureau is aiming at putting 400,000 acres of new land into irrigated farms for veterans on the Columbia Basin project by 1950-51. It has planned its 1947 program accordingly. How can we expect it to accomplish that objective if we cut its 1947 funds from \$30,000,000 to \$13,000,000 as proposed in the committee's report?

The proposed cut in appropriations for the Missouri Basin program—from \$23,000,000 to \$10,000,000—and from \$25,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for the Central Valley project—will seriously retard the work of the Bureau in developing the resources of those basins.

In my opinion, such drastic reductions are not only inconsistent with policies laid down by Congress but violate the principles of good sense and sound economics. If we do not intend to move ahead with these projects, appropriations should never have been made for them in the first place. Since there can be no question as to the need for developing our water resources to the utmost and since no question is raised as to the engineering and economic feasibility of projects under construction by the Bureau, it is our responsibility to see that they are completed and brought into production as soon as possible.

One of the major byproducts in developing the resources of our rivers is low-cost hydroelectric power. We need that power in the West for irrigation pumping and for developing our other natural resources, for building up our towns and cities and electrifying our farms. Moreover, the revenue from the sale of that power developed in connection with multiple-purpose projects helps to pay back to the Federal Treasury the bulk of the cost in constructing these projects. It means the difference in many cases between a subsidized and a self-liquidating project.

Despite that fact, the committee in this bill proposes to eliminate entirely or greatly reduce funds that are needed for the development of power plants and transmission lines essential to the success of many of these projects and plants and lines which have been previously authorized for construction.

Also, in asking us to approve the reductions for such installations the committee, in effect, is asking us to reverse ourselves on principles and policies long established by Congress. I know that this is a highly controversial issue. I know that the private utilities have spent millions of dollars and are ready to spend millions more in lobbying and propaganda activities to prevent the further development of public power projects that will bring the benefits of low-cost electricity to our people. We have fought out the public power issue on this floor many times. This is just another round in that battle. The Power Trust never gives up. What it cannot accomplish in one way it tries to accomplish in another. No matter how beneficial a project may be to the masses of the people, the private utilities can be depended upon to fight it tooth and nail if it interferes with their monopoly or shows a way out for those who are gouged by high rates.

These proposed reductions, therefore, simmer down to the simple question of whether we support the Power Trust or the rank and file of the people of the West who want and need these irrigation and power projects and who want to see their agricultural and industrial resources developed.

I sincerely hope that the Members of this House will not go along with the committee in cutting the heart out of a program which means so much to so many people in the West. I am in favor of making such reductions as may be necessary in less essential items in the Department of the Interior's appropriation bill, but it would be a tragic mistake to make reductions on the unprecedented scale proposed in the report. To do so would be disastrous to the great work the Department and its various bureaus are doing in helping the West to meet the peacetime needs of the Nation.

IT IS A GROSS MISTAKE TO CRIPPLE THE RECLAMATION PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, the action of the committee in slashing the budget of the Bureau of Reclamation, would make it necessary that the Bureau surrender to the power trust vital interests of the people of the West. To cut Reclamation's budget for transmission lines would leave

it no alternative but to place the sale of public power in the hands of the same people who have hired propagandists and lobbyists to frustrate the hopes of the people of the West for low-cost electric energy to operate their farms and make irrigation projects economically feasible.

The millions of acres of dry and semi-arid land that have already been irrigated through the work of the Bureau of Reclamation stand as solid testimony to the wisdom of the Congress in giving the work its authorization. And the millions of additional acres which the Bureau proposes to irrigate will extend such benefits to scores of thousands of the American families who want to take to the land as their preferred manner of living.

But without the help of low-cost power this program would be greatly handicapped. Low-cost power means transmission lines to carry the electric energy to the retailers. This is the point at which the private power interests press their greatest opposition. They are perhaps willing to let the Government manufacture power, provided the Government will then immediately sell it to them at the switchboard at the lowest possible rate, so that they can at once turn around and sell it to consumers at a rate calculated to return the biggest dividend to stockholders. They think public power is all right if they can make a profit, but public transmission lines are taboo. Yet, transmission lines are absolutely essential if the reclamation program is to be successful.

In my State of Washington, on the Bureau's Columbia Basin project, rests the welfare of a large section of our people. Approximately 1,000,000 acres of land, covering parts of four counties, are to be irrigated under this great project. This huge acreage, now arid and semi-arid, has prospects for great economic good if the project is developed as it has been planned. The Appropriations Committee cut the budget for this work from \$30,000,000 for the next fiscal year down to \$13,000,000. At this rate, our war veterans will be old men before they can get their farms. The people in my State want this project carried out as it is planned. They have already seen the rise of diversified livestock and crop farming on land that was once given over to dry farming and sheep grazing. They know of the pasture, cereal, forage and other diversified crops that can be produced on land the Bureau of Reclamation develops. They want the program to go through undiminished in any way. Yet the committee has cut nearly half the appropriations for the work there.

The Columbia Basin program requires power and transmission lines to carry that power to the distribution sources so that it can reach the consumer at the lowest possible rate. Only if the consumer gets it at the lowest possible rate can he make widespread use of it, and widespread use is essential to creating a market that will provide the yield from power revenues that is necessary to help carry irrigation costs. If power is to be put to every use on the land of which it is capable, it must be low-cost Government power. The Nation has an interest, and the Congress has an interest, in see-

ing that power is so used. It cannot be so used if distribution and rates are left in the hands of private companies whose main interest is to pay big dividend checks.

Every penny the Government lays out for power and transmission lines will come back to the Federal Treasury, with interest. What the Congress appropriates for power is in no sense an expenditure. It is at most a loan to be returned over a period of years. But in the meantime, it will create new opportunities for farm folks, for tradesmen and for professional people, and develop new sources of industry and new sources of business, and provide work for scores of thousands of men.

We are in fact building an empire—building it for our people. To oppose such a program is to oppose the good of the Nation. We in Congress, as the guardians of the Nation's well-being must not permit that to happen.

The Clerk read as follows:

Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the conservation of health among Indians, transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such organizations, and printing and binding; \$5,930,570.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, about a year ago I made my maiden speech on the annual Interior appropriation bill. In that speech I called for certain reforms in the Indian Service. I was sincere in that. A year has passed and I see some progress, but not enough. I am hoping more will be made during the coming year. At that time a new Commissioner of Indian Affairs was ushered into office. He had not had time to get his feet on the ground, so to speak. We were, and still are for that matter, wishing him well. I want to cooperate with him in every way possible, but apparently, so far as Congress is concerned, he wants nothing, except increased appropriations. For that I am sorry. We realize no one can bring about needed reforms overnight in our Government service, and especially in the Indian Service. It is steeped with too much red tape and tradition. The system is larger than any one man. In my first conversation with the Commissioner after his appointment, I made the observation that many commissioners had come and gone before him; that opportunity was knocking at his door—the opportunity was his. He could either rise above the system or he could let the system absorb him. If he chose the latter he would become just another commissioner, but if he exercised the power given him by Congress, the opportunity was his to go down in history as a great commissioner. I am hoping he exercises that power, Mr.

Chairman, as the Indians of our Nation deserve better treatment than they are receiving now.

It would seem that from 1832, when I understand the Bureau of Indian Affairs was first established, the Indian Office would have more to report now than just coming to Congress and asking for increased appropriations. I would have no objections to increased appropriations if they had something to show for it or a planned emancipation program. But, from the record, which I have read since coming to Congress, their popular pastime for the past 10 years seems to be asking for more money—most of which is wholly unjustifiable.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I desire to congratulate my distinguished colleague and friend the gentleman from Oklahoma, Chairman JED JOHNSON, and his subcommittee for performing a great service to the Congress and to the taxpayers of this country in writing the Interior Department appropriation bill as they did for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. Their courage should be an inspiration to all of us to bring about a balanced budget at a very early date.

In the bill before us, the Budget estimates for 1947 total \$346,765,830. Think of it. More than twice the amount as the whole legislative body combined—not only both Houses of Congress, but all their employees. The House owes the subcommittee a debt of gratitude. They recommended a sum of \$174,652,579, which is a reduction under the Budget estimates of \$172,113,251. The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease under the 1946 appropriation, including pay act funds, of \$24,201,248.69.

I think it should be sounded from the house tops that the committee effected a reduction in the estimates for every bureau and office in the bill, and that in every instance the reduction is a very substantial one, and I dare say not a single department will suffer. Today we hear much about reduction of expenditures, but this is the first evidence I have seen since coming to Congress of some committee having the courage of actually doing something about it. Therefore, again I congratulate the committee which handled this piece of legislation.

Since my native State, Oklahoma, has approximately one-third of the Indian population of the United States, and my district being heavily Indian populated, and knowing something personally about the operation of the Indian Service there, I desire to direct my remarks particularly to the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

First, may I point out that the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 for the Indian Service throughout the United States total \$41,393,515, which is a net increase of \$12,196,277 over the amount provided for the fiscal year ending 1946. Of course, our committee did not allow that sum. Instead it recommended \$33,633,787, a decrease of \$9,043,298.

In the face of this, it is very interesting to note in the hearings that the Indian Service requested a total of 1,130 new regular positions. Of these new positions, 443 are for program expansion—whatever that means—and 687 are

required to permit the effectuation of the 40-hour workweek pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 106, so the Indian Service says. The only defense the Indian Service has in asking for these new regular positions is that the cost would not be greater by virtue of putting on new positions than it would be to pay overtime. I do not know how it appears to you, but it occurs to me that instead of asking for additional new positions, ways and means should be provided to bring about a reduction in the number of positions and the elimination of duplication. If it means anything to you, the proposed increase involves additional personnel amounting to 1,869 man-years over and above the 9,934 man-years provided in the current law.

INDIAN JOB PREFERENCE

Mr. Chairman, I have always been told that the Indian Service in every instance will show preference to those of Indian blood in employing its help. Of the approximately 9,000 employees which the Indian Service has, I note in the hearings that there are only 3,400 Indians employed of one-fourth degree or more. Of this number, 222 are employed at salaries of \$2,500 or more per annum. The salaries of the remainder range from \$720 to \$2,500. The highest salary paid to any Indian in the service now is \$5,600.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] is making a very informative statement. He is one of the greatest authorities on Indian affairs in America. I ask unanimous consent that he may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, having what is commonly referred to as the "Indian Capital of the United States" in my district located at Muskogee, Okla., which is the third largest city in the State, and knowing something about the employment of Indians there, I would say that when a position is to be filled above \$1,500 or \$2,000, certainly an Indian is not called in to fill it. That condition should not exist and I am hoping that the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs will correct it. If he does not I shall have more to say about it later and cite some concrete examples which I know about personally. And when I make that declaration, they will not be pets of mine.

CONSTANT INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS

Last year I inserted in my speech on the Interior bill a table showing the appropriations made to the Indian Service over a 10-year period. Mr. Chairman, I should like again to call the attention of the committee to the appropriations during that period:

Fiscal year:	Amount
1932-----	\$36,655,855.11
1933-----	30,707,166.65
1934-----	25,186,168.99
1935-----	25,017,447.71
1936-----	32,672,187.87
1937-----	33,280,504.15
1938-----	47,358,375.37

Fiscal year:	Amount
1939-----	\$39,719,232.27
1940-----	43,630,229.64
1941-----	39,203,897.49
1942-----	39,373,797.16
1943-----	35,305,829.20
1944-----	37,392,093.49
1945-----	35,991,597.00

It is appalling to note how the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs have pyramided from 1935. In that fiscal year the total amount appropriated was \$16,275,185, exclusive of tribal funds. For the next fiscal year they wanted \$41,000,000.

SCHOOLS

Mr. Chairman, during my early school days one of the first axioms of life I learned and committed to memory was that knowledge is power. I am still committed to that axiom. Therefore, I am especially interested to note that the Indian Service in its budget estimates for the year 1947 asks for \$10,311,470 for education and the committee recommended \$9,600,000. I am sorry it was not more than the budget estimate.

The value of education cannot be estimated too highly. As a matter of fact, I think the salvation of the Indian is through two channels—health and education. If he is given a good education and is taught how to take care of himself from a health standpoint, upon his own initiative he will find a solution to most of his problems.

As a member of the Indian Affairs Committee of the House, and being part Indian myself, I receive quite a few letters from various Indian tribes throughout the United States telling me about their problems. It is hard for me to visualize that some of the conditions they describe exist. I do not see how anyone in the Indian Service, unless they are on the job just to draw salary and increase their power, can sit idly by and not want to do something about it.

While most of the Indian children in my section of the State attend the white schools and we have no especial school problem, yet some of the information I receive with reference to some of the other tribes concerning their educational advantages is very disconcerting, as well as appalling.

For instance, I received a report with reference to the Navajo Reservation schools. I have never been on this reservation, but I read the observations made by the director of elementary education and director of arts and crafts of the New Mexico State Department of Public Education with a great deal of interest. It sounds incredible. I am impelled to give you portions of it.

According to the Navaho agency reports, there are approximately 55,000 Navaho Indians, nearly 12,000 families by ration-book count. Their population is increasing at the rate of about 2 percent or about 1,000 persons annually. This large annual increase indicates about 17 percent more children of school age of the Navaho Indian population than any other nation generally. Hence, a greater proportionate need for school facilities is indicated. To me it is very appalling indeed, and certain an indictment against the Indian Service that schools do not even exist for three-fourths of school-age Navaho children.

Mr. Chairman, every American child should have the opportunity to go to school, and especially those who are now classified as wards of the Government. The latter cannot help themselves, because the Government will not let them.

I am told that the basis of Navaho education by the Federal Government arises out of a treaty that was made between the United States and the Navaho Tribe in 1868. In that year the United States promised the Navaho people that it would maintain 1 school room and 1 teacher for each 30-pupil group between the ages of 6 and 18.

It has been estimated by the Indian Service that there are at least 20,000 Navaho children of school age, about one-half of whom live in New Mexico. There are school facilities for only 5,500 of these children, some 2,000 of whom were in day or community schools in 1944-45 and 3,000 in boarding schools, although the latter only had a capacity for 2,000. About 500 Navaho boys and girls are being educated by the churches of the United States and mission schools on or near the reservation.

Surely the Indian Service is aware of this shocking situation and should do something more than it has done to bring it to the attention of the Congress of the United States. To me it is more shocking when I learned that only 1 Navaho child out of 4 can go to school on account of 19 out of the 49 Government day schools on the reservation have been closed for lack of funds. I ask you whose fault is this?

INDIAN CREDIT ORGANIZATION

Mr. Chairman, under authority of the 1934 act, supplemented by the Oklahoma Welfare Act of 1935, an Indian Credit System was established among the Indians. When this system was first inaugurated I had lots of faith in it. I took the officials of the Indian Office at their

word—that they were going to use the loan fund as a vehicle for the complete rehabilitation of the restricted Indians, not only in Oklahoma but throughout the country. After reading the provisions of the law, I came to the conclusion that at long last the Indian Service had promulgated a program which would not only completely rehabilitate the Indian but would bring about his complete emancipation from Government supervision within due course of time.

In this I was soon to be disillusioned, as I saw the operation of the credit association so rooted down with unnecessary rules and regulations that scarcely any Indian wanted to have anything to do with it. Instead of having a simplified loan procedure, the original rules, regulations, and applications contained many pages, and I am informed that the application for a loan itself contained six pages which had to be signed in quintuplicate and every conceivable question was asked. No wonder the Indian got disgusted with his Government and began to look elsewhere for immediate relief. I remember some instances in my own county where a full-blooded Indian would apply for a loan and it would be some 6 or 9 months before his papers would finally come through. Such slowness is inexcusable.

Being intensely interested in the successful operation of the credit association, which was organized by the Indians in most of the counties in the old Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations, I wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a complete break-down of the loans made by the credit associations in each one of the eight counties I have the honor to represent. That information was furnished me under date of December 21, 1945. At this point I would like to insert the table containing this information:

	Loans by credit associations		Loans by United States		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Adair County.....	234	\$111,119.70			234	\$111,119.70
Cherokee County.....	113	52,372.68			113	52,372.68
Haskell County.....	34	22,607.82	30	\$26,998.25	64	49,606.07
McIntosh County.....			49	28,726.52	49	28,726.52
Muskogee County.....	26	20,972.09	11	7,271.58	37	28,243.67
Oklmulgee County.....			49	31,388.13	49	31,388.13
Sequoyah County.....	53	28,803.74			53	28,803.74
Wagoner County.....			13	8,892.27	13	8,892.27
Total.....	460	235,876.03	152	103,276.75	612	339,152.78

I think it is significant to note that since the credit associations were established as up to December 21, 1945, only 612 loans were made to Indians in my eight counties. The credit association in my own county, Haskell, was declared in default April 20, 1942, and since that time loans have been made in that county direct from the United States Government.

In addition to writing the superintendent for complete information relative to the operation of these associations, I also wrote to the officers of all the credit associations in each of my counties asking them to point out the defects in the system. A very generous response was given to my questionnaire. Upon receiving this information I then wrote to the

Commissioner, submitting to him for his consideration the following recommendations:

First. The need of an Indian farm agent in each county is urgently requested by the majority of the members of the associations.

Second. The forms now used by the Indian Credit Association should be greatly simplified and be made more streamlined. Too many signatures of the applicant are required. There is positively too much red tape, which should be eliminated at the earliest possible date.

Third. There should be provisions made for loans for the purchase of land.

Fourth. Chicago and Washington approvals should not be required on any

loan made but approval should be more localized.

Fifth. There are many inconsistencies in the regulations. The number should be reduced to the lowest minimum and should be stated in such simple language anyone could understand.

Sixth. At times the Government officials who have charge of these loans manifest personal prejudice.

Seventh. Only \$2,000,000 used in 10 years out of the \$12,000,000 authorized.

Eighth. Takes entirely too long to get loan through.

Ninth. The credit association should operate more along lines of production credit association, which appears to be operating very successfully.

Tenth. The Credit Board should have more authority.

Eleventh. Loans for \$200 or less for 1 year should be approved locally.

Twelfth. The pay of the board of directors of the association should be on an annual basis and not by the present method.

Thirteenth. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the members of the various credit associations that the district office, so far as loans are concerned, should be entirely eliminated.

I further stated in my letter to the Commissioner that I would be more than glad to discuss these recommendations in detail with him at his convenience. The only attention paid to my recommendations, with very few exceptions so far as I know, was a gracious acknowledgment of my letter by the Commissioner.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Chairman, I expect to continue in my efforts to help bring about a complete reorganization of the Indian service, elimination of all the overlapping agencies, simplifying the rules and regulations, investing more authority in the superintendent and field clerks, and getting away from the idea that all final decisions must be made in the Chicago or Washington office. If this were done, I am sure it would not be very long before a considerable improvement would be noted.

SOIL CONSERVATION

I am told that in Oklahoma there are approximately 2,979,000 acres of Indian lands that, generally speaking, are in need of soil and moisture conservation operations.

In the bill before us I note there is an appropriation made under this subject matter in the sum of \$98,700 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia, and a total appropriation of \$1,509,830.

I do not know what the condition is in other States having an Indian population, but I know in the eight counties which I represent the Department of Agriculture has one of the finest soil conservation services that is obtainable. I further note that the Indian Soil Conservation Service of Muskogee, Okla., which has jurisdiction over my eight counties, is inadequately equipped and wholly understaffed to meet the demands which are made. I have many Indians ask me why they cannot go to the regular Soil Conservation Service and obtain assistance from them instead of having to

depend upon the inadequate service of the Indian Service.

It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that here is a duplication of service that is wholly unjustified and could be eliminated. Certainly the service cannot be improved unless Congress appropriates more money. I am a great believer in the conservation of our natural resources and think that the conservation of our soil is one of our greatest assets. Therefore, I would like very much to see the Indian given the very best of soil conservation service so he will be able to bring about a more productive yield from the soil he tills.

INDIANS IN THE WAR

There is one record that the Indian Office did not help make, so far as the Indian himself is concerned. It is another instance where the individual Indian upon his own initiative, without the help of his mythical great white father, made the record which we have before us today. That record deals with heroism and sacrifice. I would like to pass part of it on to you this afternoon.

Not very long ago I had the privilege of reading a pamphlet entitled "Indians in the War." This record is very impressive, and as one Member of Congress I am extremely proud of it and would like to tell you what I read:

In the spring of 1945 there were 21,767 Indians in the Army, 1,910 in the Navy, 121 in the Coast Guard, and 723 in the marines. These figures do not include officers, for whom no statistics are available. Several hundred Indian women are in the various branches of the service.

The Office of Indian Affairs recorded 71 awards of the Air Medal, 51 of the Silver Star, 47 of the Bronze Star Medal, 34 of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and 2 of the Congressional Medal of Honor. There were many Indians in the prison camps of the Philippines after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and later there many more on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. There were Indians in the Forty-fifth Division in Sicily and Italy, the second division with the highest number of casualties of World War II.

It is interesting to note that Pfc Ira Hayes, a Pima Indian of the marines, was one of the six men who raised the flag on the summit of Mt. Suribachi.

He is one of the three survivors of this historic incident. He served on Iwo Jima for 36 days and came away unwounded. Previously he had fought at Vella La Vella and Bougainville. Because of the Nation-wide attention won by the dramatic photograph of the flag raising, symbol and expression of the invincible American spirit, Hayes and his two comrades, Pharmacist's Mate John Bradley and Pfc Rene A. Gagnon, were brought back to this country to travel extensively in support of the Seventh War Loan.

On May 1 more than 1,000 Indians of the Pima Tribe gathered at Bapchule, Ariz., to pay honor to their fellow tribesman and to celebrate his safe return.

It was my pleasure and honor to assist in obtaining permission for him to appear at a luncheon given by the National Congress of American Indians in Chicago on May 19, 1945, at which time a brief speech by Hayes was broadcast.

There are two Congressional Medal of Honor men—the highest honor our Nation can bestow. Both of these are

Oklahoma Indians—Lt. Ernest Childers, a Creek Indian who lives at Broken Arrow, and Lt. Jack C. Montgomery, a Cherokee who lives in my own district near Sallisaw, Okla.

While the Indian boys and girls were in uniform fighting for their country, their friends and parents at home matched the record of their fighting men. More than 40,000 left reservations and elsewhere during each of the war years to take jobs in ordnance depots, aircraft factories, on the railroads and in other war industries. Our Indians invested more than \$17,000,000 of restricted funds in war bonds, and their individual purchases probably amounted to twice that sum. They subscribed liberally to the Red Cross and to the Army and Navy Relief societies.

What more could one ask?

Would that I had time, Mr. Chairman, to single out more individual Indians who distinguished themselves with glory on the field of battle. Suffice to say, however, there was scarcely a single tribe in the United States which was not represented in the armed forces of our country.

Such is the devotion of the Indian—the original first American—to his country. Yet, he is still a ward of his Government—after 114 years. What an indictment! I ask Congress, this afternoon, What is it going to do about it? Their future is in our hands? Are you going to side-step the issue, or are you going to be realistic and help bring about a change in conditions so the Indian will go forth in the world marching abreast with his white brethren, with an opportunity to show his worth in civilian life as he did on the field of battle.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Coming as I do from the Southwest and having a large part of the Navajo Reservation in my own State, I want to confirm what the gentleman has just said regarding the crying need of more and better schools on the Navajo Reservation and also what he has read. The Navajo Reservation is as large as the entire State of West Virginia. I do know positively from personal knowledge that schooling is not furnished to any adequate degree to those people. Our Indians did their full share in the recent war, but too many of them were rejected from military service because of lack of early schooling.

Mr. STIGLER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago we received the good news that John L. Lewis has called the coal miners back to dig coal for a couple of weeks while negotiations are continued. His action will be most welcome news to the American people. Of course, we all hope now, that the coal strike may be

settled through negotiations so that they may continue to operate.

I should like for the American people to know that the conservative Members of the House of Representatives have shown courage, time and again during the past 2 or 3 years, in particular and have tried to enact legislation which they believed to be fair to labor, fair to business, and in the hope of protecting the rights of a hundred million people who make up the public, who are not connected with various labor organizations. The Members of the House have passed such legislation. We have done our duty. It is now up to the other body. I regret that the Members of the House of Representatives who have tried to prevent this industrial crisis that is gripping the Nation today have not had the support of the administration for the past 12 years, nor have they had the support of the present administration. If the lights are turned down at the White House for lack of power, if industrial chaos envelops this Nation as it has today, I should like for the American people to know that it is not because of the lack of courage on the part of the Members of the House of Representatives. It is chargeable only to the administration in power. I hope that during these 2 weeks, the 2 weeks' truce that an agreement will be reached. If not the next move is up to the President, and the Members who sponsor his legislative affairs for him in the other body who have refused to act on legislation approved by the House.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I have just been reading a splendid editorial on the front page of today's Washington Daily News. The last couple of sentences read:

This is a strike against the Government. If the President and the Congress ever intend to do anything about it, the time is now.

The trouble with this editorial, as with so many editorials and articles by columnists, as well as comments by commentators over the radio, is that they condemn Congress as a whole, and fail to inform the American people that this House on three different occasions has passed good, strong labor laws, only to have them buried and pigeon-holed in another body that has not got the guts to stand up and be counted.

Mr. VURSELL. And that is continuing today. I am glad the gentleman brought that up.

I want to say to the newspaper publishers of Washington that they yell when their power and lights are about to be cut off. With the exception of the Times-Herald they have not had the courage to back up the courageous Members of this House, both on the Democratic side and the Republican side who have tried to prevent these conditions. I wish the press of this country had the courage to stand up for the things that are right for the American people all the time.

Mr. SHORT. I am not going to cite any particular newspaper but I think what the gentleman has said applies pretty generally to papers all over the United States, and it is obviously unfair

to condemn Congress as a whole so when you go back to your district you have constituents jumping on your neck and asking: "Why don't you do something about it?" when we have already done everything we can do in this particular branch of the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely believe that the conservative Members of this House, who have attempted in the past to write legislation in an effort to encourage collective bargaining and in an effort to help fairly define the rights of labor, business, and to protect the general public, are the best friends labor has in this body. All of us want labor steadily employed at high wages, enjoying the best possible working conditions.

If legislation can be enacted which will help bring industrial peace to the country, it will provide steady employment with a greater production of goods, which would force the price of goods and living down to the laboring men of this country and to all of the people. That in itself would make the dollar the laboring man draws purchase a greater amount of food, shelter, and clothing, which would prevent him from the necessity of expensive work stoppages which have slowed down production over the Nation, working a great hardship on the general public and costing the laboring man millions of dollars in wages.

The policy of this administration for the past 12 years and longer has been to favor legislation for special groups for votes at election time. This administration has sown to the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind. Millions of men who want to work, who belong to various unions, are out of work at the present time, and millions more will be without jobs unless in some way present strikes can be settled.

Mr. Chairman, we are likely at times like these to overlook many pertinent facts. May I point out to the Members of Congress that the thousands of coal miners who are asking for more money volunteered 3 years ago, for the duration of the war, to work 6 days or 54 hours a week. The job of the coal miner down under the ground is one of the hardest and most difficult tasks in America. Never in the history of the world has a group of men produced as much coal day after day and month after month as has the American coal miner. During 1944 the American miners produced 620,000,000 tons of coal. Due to efficient machinery the American coal miner has a record of producing 4 tons of coal to 1 ton produced in England. Their work is not only hard but is very dangerous. Mine explosions and the falling of shale in the mines throughout the Nation, cripple and kill many of them each year.

I am not posted on the wages the miners draw but I have been told that considering the long hours and the hazardous work their wage scale is lower than most of the industrial wage scales in the North and the work is more laborious and dangerous.

I just point this out so that the Members of Congress may understand and may appreciate the conditions surrounding the miner who has done a splendid job in the production of coal throughout

the years. Naturally the miner wants his wages raised to conform to other prevalent wage scale raises over the Nation and doubtless they and the mine operators will be able to agree on this phase of the contract.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is quite evident that a lively discussion of the labor subject would be more interesting than a discussion of the appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but I want to bring the discussion back to the Interior Department bill and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in particular.

There are something over 9,000 employees in the Indian Service and the appropriation now is something over \$35,000,000, an increase of \$16,500,000 since 1935.

This last summer when in Alaska I had the opportunity of visiting a number of Indian families. I found quite a lot of unrest and dissatisfaction among the Indians. I have some Indians in my district, although I have no Indian reservation. They come over from South Dakota. I hope this Congress and this Committee will sometime wake up to the fact that we ought to quit setting the Indian apart as an individual who needs special privileges in the United States. I question very much whether we need special Indian schools. I question very much whether we need special Indian hospitals where just Indians come in to have their medical and surgical care. During the war the Indians of the United States, I believe the record will show, volunteered in the service of the United States in greater proportion than any other minority group. When these soldiers return home they find many restrictions to their activities. Their blood is just as red as the blood of anyone else, they should be treated as equals with white people. We deny them certain privileges off the reservation, certain privileges others have in transferring property, in going to school, and other restrictions. I am hopeful that the time will soon approach that instead of having an Indian Service pyramiding year after year we can begin to give the Indians the same treatment other people in this country receive. I question very much that we ought to continue to set them apart as a special class, giving them not special privileges, but denying them special privileges that other people have.

The Indians in Alaska intermarry, they intermarry in this country, and yet we continue to coddle them, and the Government is a paternalistic Government as far as our Indians are concerned. I am certain that instead of pyramiding the number of employees in the Indian Service, pyramiding their appropriations and denying the Indians certain privileges enjoyed by the rest of us, that this Congress ought sooner or later institute legislation to make Indians our equals in every way. The increasing bureaucracy ought to be dissolved.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes to proceed out of order.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, the same lynch labor spirit is being engendered here during the last 2 or 3 days that I witnessed at the time this House rushed through the Smith-Connally bill. Under the guise of attacking John L. Lewis, you direct your attack against the men who are engaged and have been engaged for the better part of their lives in the production of coal. The press of the country has ganged up against labor again in this instance as it always does when labor is engaged in a most critical struggle for its very existence. When I say "the press" I mean a good portion of it. In this ganging up the press has deliberately misinformed the people or omitted to tell the American people the real issues that are involved. Freedom of the press! There is as much freedom as the owners of the press and their financial overlords will permit.

As an illustration, the press tries to make people believe that when the miners ask for portal-to-portal pay they are asking for pay from the time they leave their homes to the time they get into the mine, when, as a matter of fact, portal-to-portal pay merely means payment from the time the miner enters the entrance to the mine until he gets down into the mine itself.

This is just a sample of a series of misrepresentations. Nothing is said of the working conditions, the hazards—health and physical—and the cruel exploitations of the miner and his family. Yes, Congress must do something. May I suggest that it devote some of its time toward the amelioration of these conditions. Instead, we have antilabor stories and editorials in the press and antilabor speeches here. Not a word of condemnation of the operators. The result is an attempt to work up an antilabor hysteria in this House, similar to the hysteria that produced the Smith-Connally law, a law that now the author himself seeks to repeal, a law that has been condemned in the last Presidential campaign by the standard bearer of the Republican Party, a law repudiated by everybody. I cannot forget the days when it was hailed here and demanded here with the same feigned indignation by the enemies of the working people that we are now witnessing in this House.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. That bill was vetoed by the late President Roosevelt and overwhelmingly passed over his veto?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Yes; and the gentleman remembers also the hysteria that was engineered right here in the well of the House on the Friday afternoon that veto message came to us. Members got up here and raved, "We have to save America from John L. Lewis." Then they overrode the Presi-

dent's veto. Now, everybody wants that law repealed.

Mr. Chairman, the issue here is not John L. Lewis. The issue is, shall we permit these ruthless coal operators to carry out their conspiracy against labor and against the interests of the American people? If the American people as a whole, the farmers of your district or the tenement dwellers in my district, knew the real facts they would rise up in protest and in overwhelming numbers, demanding that action be taken not against the coal miners but against the coal operators who have conspired to provoke this strike, who are now conspiring to use this strike as a weapon to destroy the gains that have been obtained by coal miners after years and years of struggle, suffering, and exploitation. Oh, you say the papers are picking on us. Why yield to their pressure? They are on the side of the operators protecting them in their nefarious plot against the American people under the guise of a smoke screen attack against John L. Lewis. I, for one, want the press to know that I voted against the Case bill and spoke against it. I am confident that time and events will vindicate us who voted against and fought the Case bill with equal decisiveness as we who fought and voted against the Smith-Connally bill have been vindicated.

No, do not make the miners your target. Make the operators your target. You want to eliminate this industrial dispute? Then put your finger on the cause and put pressure on those who are responsible. It is the operators who provoked the strike, it is the operators who provoke a continuance of the strike, it is the operators who are obstinate in their refusal to act as reasonable, patriotic persons. They are interested only in profits and not in the welfare of the Nation. Pressure them, not the coal miners of this country and the strike will be settled without delay.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would remind my good friend from New York that there is no hysteria or misrepresentation about the fact that in 35 communities in the State of Illinois this afternoon 67 out of every 100 industrial workers are out of employment by virtue of the coal strike. I would remind my friend from New York that there is no hysteria about the fact that day after day thousands of gallons of milk and cream have had to be poured into sewage or into slop for pigs because there was no coal for the boilers whereby it could be processed. I would remind my young friend from New York that there is no hysteria about the fact that in the city of Peoria, in the very heart of my congressional district, this afternoon 14,000 men are entirely out of work

and another 22,000 are on a 24-hour week. There is neither naked opinion nor hysteria nor misrepresentation about that. Those are the ascertained facts and the reason they are jobless today is for lack of coal.

Now, the fact of the matter is, if I am informed correctly—and I know how difficult it is to get the facts—that ever since the 12th day of March, when they held the very first conference, there has never been any actual bargaining between the operators and the union officials. They conditioned bargaining, if I am correctly informed—and I beg to be informed correctly, if I am not—on two conditions. Operators were asked to agree in principle to two propositions before bargaining on the usual issues could begin. The first one was that there should be an estimated tonnage tax to develop approximately \$50,000,000 per year for health and welfare.

Certainly, nobody objects to health and welfare, but it is one of those situations, one of those conditions, one of those problems that needs careful scrutiny, if we shall be mindful of the fact that if that kind of a principle is extended to every industry so that there is a tax on automobiles for a certain purpose, and a tax on other units of production for certain purposes, that finally the power of private taxation rises up in competition with the Federal Government itself and finally threatens its fiscal solvency and solidarity.

Second, there was no bargaining, because there was a demand that the supervisory personnel and the company personnel and the foremen should be first forced into the regular rank-and-file union. Those are the two things upon which bargaining was conditioned, and there has been no actual bargaining upon the customary issues since the 12th day of March when the first conference was held.

There is no hysteria about it. There is no misrepresentation about that. Those appear to be the facts insofar as I can develop them. We dealt with one of those items in the Case bill. We provided that foremen and company personnel would be denied the benefits of the Wagner Act under section 12 of that proposal. So I am glad that the Senate is addressing itself today to this problem because first of all it removes one of the obstacles that stands in the way of bargaining, so that the parties involved can get around to free collective bargaining and determine the merits of the customary issues that are represented in cases of that kind. If some happy solution can be developed on this question of the tonnage tax, then there is no reason while the truce is on for the next 12 days that they cannot sit down and bargain over wages, hours, safety, working conditions, and so forth.

But there is one other aspect of this matter. Public safety is involved, public health is involved, and some day soon the Members of this body who are charged with legislative responsibility under the Constitution are going to have to make a determination how far a segment of our people can go in threatening public health, public safety, and pub-

lic welfare. Certainly, nobody will impose a limitation upon the free right to strike, because it is the only weapon that labor has got. But there are some larger considerations that transcend that when they come into conflict with welfare and the safety of our people.

I do not contend for one moment that the men who go into the pits to mine coal do not have an argument with respect to welfare and health. It is a matter that will bear the fullest consideration. In fact, I expect to devote some remarks to an item in the pending bill that relates to the Bureau of Mines and the element of safety. But is it not a bit astonishing that in pressing for agreement in principle to a special tax in the interest of health and welfare that the very health, welfare, and safety of whole areas of our country are jeopardized by the method which is being pursued? In no case can the welfare of a part of the people transcend the welfare of all of the people and of the whole Nation.

That is the thing that has evoked such a high, swelling storm of protest from every section of the country. I am glad they have gone back to work, and I hope now that this dispute may be ironed out, that the facts can be truly represented to all the people, and that we also will discharge our responsibility. I regret that although more than 90 days ago this House acted, another dilatory body failed to take action consonant with what we did here.

Let me reaffirm my position—and I state it without reference to the merit that may exist on either side of the controversy between operators and union officials—that coal is indispensable to our economic well-being, and our first responsibility is to take such action as will bring about a resumption of coal production and stop the enormous losses that are being piled up daily upon millions of people who are the innocent victims of this dispute. Thereafter, we need to do those things which will avert the health, safety, and welfare of the Nation from being so completely jeopardized by a paralyzing work stoppage. Surely, there must be enough ingenuity, enough courage, and enough tolerance on all sides for men to compose their differences without strangling the economic life of the Nation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, we have been rather liberal with these speeches, but we have an Interior Department Appropriation bill we are trying to get through with today. I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$150,000: *Provided*, That formal contract shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of service) for the care of Indians.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is no question but what it is time for us to begin to cut down appropriations and save our

money. Without coal we will have to go to cutting wood and splitting it. With all the factories closed, perhaps some of us will have to go to work making hoes and other tools to till the soil and harvest a crop.

What the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said about the strikes is all too true. In this country of ours where there is a scarcity of so many things there is at least an abundance of talk in both this House and in the body across the corridor. Back in the early thirties the Congress passed an act to prevent racketeering, as you will recall. Then on March 2, 1942, the Supreme Court of the United States said that act did not apply to racketeering as practiced by the unions and which prevented food getting into the cities until tribute was paid. Two days after I offered an amendment to the law to prevent the collection of unlawful demands. The amendment was pigeonholed by the administration. Following that, if you will recall, a bill passed this House and was sent over to the other body on the 12th day of April 1943. That is a long time ago. It is over there yet. If the other body would pass that act, and if it was enforced, it would be a complete answer to the demand of Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers that operators pay 10 cents, or whatever it is, per ton royalty on the coal that is mined. So while so many here demand action, and while it is the responsibility of the Congress, and while the strikes have grown in number and in intensity, it has taken the coal mine strike, the United Mine Workers' strike, to give us a real demonstration of the power that some of these gentlemen have been exercising.

It is my contention that the fault is not here in this body but it is over across, at the other end of the corridor, and that when we passed the Hobbs bill, the amendment to the antiracketeering statute, and sent it over there, if the other body had taken it, if it would take it today, if the President had signed it, and if it had been enforced, there would be no legal justification today for the demand for the payment of a royalty, and Lewis would begin to bargain on wages and hours.

THE COMMUNISTS SEEK TO BUY A CONGRESS

Mr. Chairman, today's press carries a story of a direct threat to integrity of American elections. The threat is made by an American labor affiliate of a world labor federation directed from Moscow and dominated by Communist labor politicians.

This statement is not based on hearsay. Its truth is shown by the direct statements of the American leaders of the movement. I propose to trace this line of control, directly, chronologically, and to show its brazen challenge.

Look, first, at the facts surrounding the birth of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. July 7, 1943, the CIO executive board, acting in the name of the entire CIO, set up this Political Action Committee.

Philip Murray, national president of the CIO, appointed the following members of the CIO Political Action Com-

mittee—to operate in the congressional and Presidential elections of 1944:

Sidney Hillman, chairman; R. J. Thomas, secretary; Sherman H. Dalrymple, Albert J. Fitzgerald, and David J. McDonald.

Shortly thereafter the country was split up into 14 regions, headquarters were opened in each, and regional directors appointed.

The general plan provided that every unit of the CIO unions—international unions, industrial union councils, union locals and so on—form a Political Action Committee to carry out national and regional decisions made at the top by the group of five men headed by Sidney Hillman.

Philip Murray, CIO head, claimed that the voting strength of CIO, including members, their families and financial dependents, was 14,000,000 in 1944.

In the 1944 elections the CIO raised some \$2,000,000 for use of the PAC, aside from local funds used in State and municipal elections, raised by local units. Hillman and CIO-PAC claimed, after that election, they elected Roosevelt, and just about every Congressman who succeeded a Congressman opposed by CIO. That was in 1944.

It is more than mere coincidence that the Congressmen and other candidates opposed by CIO-PAC were identical with the blacklists of the New York Daily Worker, official publication of the American Communist Party.

It is more than mere coincidence that the legislative bills used by CIO-PAC in checking voting records of candidates, was the same list used by the Communist-front "New Republic", the Communist Daily Worker and similar mouthpieces of communism in America.

It is no mere coincidence that keymen in the organization and under the direction of CIO-PAC in 1944 elections were linked, in dozens of cases, with organizations identified over a long period of years with attainment of Communist objectives in America. It is no mere coincidence that that interlocking directorship put leaders of scores of Communist-front organizations into the directorship and leadership of CIO-PAC.

But the elections of 1944 are over the dam, we are coming into the elections of 1946 which affect every Member of this House, a third of the Members of the current Senate, and mayors, governors, members of legislatures throughout the country.

Let us look at what happened in the 1945 interim, and what is happening now.

During 1945 the war ended in Europe and in Japan.

Sidney Hillman went to France, sat in at conferences at which the World Federation of Trade Unions came into existence, an international labor organization distinctly under Communist labor domination. Sidney Hillman became a vice president of that WFTU. Harry Bridges, Communist west-coast leader of the longshoremen, and Joseph Curran, east-coast Communist frontier, heading the National Maritime Union, sent congratulatory telegrams upon formation of this international Communist labor organization.

It is significant that George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, refused to attend.

It is a significant thing that the American Federation of Labor as a whole refused to be affiliated with this international Communist labor front.

The World Federation of Trade Unions gathered across the bay from San Francisco when the United Nations Organization was in process of formation and tried to win recognition as the voice of labor in that United Nations Organization. They failed.

Subsequently, in London the World Federation of Trade Unions tried again to obtain recognition as the labor component of the United Nations. Through the efforts of the American delegates to the United Nations Council that move, too, was blocked.

But do not believe for one minute that the World Federation of Trade Unions does not dominate Russian-born Sidney Hillman, or Harry Bridges, or Joe Curran, or others of the Communist and Communist-front members of CIO and of the CIO-PAC.

We have seen the announcements by Sidney Hillman and Phil Murray in the last few weeks that they plan a war chest of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, to be spent in this 1946 election of Congressmen and governors and legislators and mayors, to put in office men and women who will bow to the CIO-PAC dictates—the Communist-front dictatorship of Hillman, Murray, Bridges, Curran, et al, and their Moscow-directed superiors.

Many of you may have read an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco, dated May 7, this year, in which Harry Bridges blatantly stated that a maritime strike would be called to further cripple American industry, and boasted that international help would be available for that strike. I quote certain paragraphs of that dispatch:

Our perspective is not only for a national strike but for an international strike.

We are convinced that it will be a long, hard strike, of from 3 to 6 months.

We've already made arrangements for support in other countries. If the Socialist trade unions in Russia want to help us, we won't turn them down because of their form of society.

Those quotations, gentlemen, are attributed to Harry Bridges, in the Associated Press dispatch of May 7 from San Francisco.

Another Associated Press dispatch from Atlantic City, dated May 9, this year, states:

Members of the CIO Political Action Committee today named 10 Senators and more than a score of Members of the House of Representatives they said they would try to defeat in the 1946 elections.

That dispatch told of a determination of this CIO-PAC to defeat Governor Dewey and of a bitter attack by President Murray of CIO on President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers.

For the interest of Members who may not have read the Atlantic City dispatch, it quoted the CIO-PAC leaders and who threatened to defeat those named, of which, I am proud to say, I am one.

On the list were the names of:

Senators KENNETH McKELLAR, of Tennessee; BURTON K. WHEELER, of Montana; THEODORE G. BILBO, of Mississippi; HARRY F. BYRD, of Virginia; E. P. CARVILLE, of Nevada; PETER G. GERRY, of Rhode Island; GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, of Maryland; HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, of Minnesota; H. ALEXANDER SMITH, of New Jersey; WILLIAM LANGER, of North Dakota; and Representatives BARRY, of New York; BENNETT, of Missouri; BUCK, of New York; BROWN, of Ohio; CLASON, of Massachusetts; CHURCH, of Illinois; GAMBLE, of New York; GEARHART, of California; GRANT, of Indiana; GWYNNE, of Iowa; HESELTON, of Massachusetts; HOFFMAN, of Michigan; JONKMAN, of Michigan; MCCONNELL, of Pennsylvania; MURRAY, of Tennessee; O'KONSKI, of Wisconsin; PACE, of Georgia; PLOESER, of Missouri; RANKIN, of Mississippi; SCHWABE, of Missouri, and SLAUGHTER, of Missouri.

Mr. Chairman, the listed Members are named for a totalitarian purge, by this self-appointed dictatorial group.

This group, led by men whose records I will tell you something about a little later, have announced their plan to expend between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 to retire from public office the men they cannot control, and have named the list I have given above.

No national campaign committee is permitted by law to spend more than \$3,000,000 in a Nation-wide campaign. This dictator-minded group propose to double that to buy the power they need to control this country.

Personally I welcome this fight. I welcome the opportunity to take, to the voters of my district at least, this fundamental issue: "Do you, the voters, want to accept a mandate of a group controlled by and affiliated with a Communist-dominated international labor group?"

"Do you, the voters, want your American way of life, your American political philosophy of a republic, your system of free enterprise, to continue, or do you want to lay the foundations for Red Fascism in America?"

I place my political future in my faith that American voters will answer "No" to both those questions.

Now let us look into the records of these five men who headed this CIO-PAC in 1944, and continue to be dominating figures in the top echelon of CIO-PAC command as we go into the national elections of 1946. It would take many volumes to print the records of the lesser lights, so for the time at least, I will limit my recordings to this top-level five.

First, the unspeakable Sidney Hillman.

Hillman, born in Russia, paused for a time in England before he came to the United States in 1907—August 7, I believe, is the exact date. He became president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in 1914, when he was 27 years of age. He is the only major labor leader who never was a worker. He is rather in the labor movement than of it. The fact that he was born in Russia is not to his discredit. That fact should cause him to be a little slow in his efforts to overthrow our form of government.

Hillman went back to Russia in 1922 and formed the Russian-American Industrial Corp., in which much stock was sold to American workers at \$10 a share. That company carried on its envelopes the slogan: "The key to the stability of the world lies in the economic reconstruction of Russia."

The notorious Garland fund, set up in 1922 and used subsequently to finance American Communist activities to a large extent, found Hillman as a director. This fund gave the Daily Worker \$57,000 one year, the New Masses \$64,500, the Vanguard Press \$139,000, and the Federated Press \$76,000, to name a few examples of Garland Fund aid to Communist publication units.

This publications channel made it possible for Communist infiltration into American labor. That led to Communist domination of many unions, until they split off from the American Federation of Labor to become to CIO. That in turn set up the PAC as I have outlined, and Hillman led CIO into the international Communist labor group—the World Federation of Trade Unions.

R. J. Thomas, through the years, rose to power in the United Auto Workers Union. The recent automobile strike, in Michigan, in which Thomas was dethroned by Walter Reuther, brought the charge that Thomas was supported in that union election by "all the Communist elements in the union." Many accept the union appraisal of its own leaders.

Sherman H. Dalrymple, one-time president of the United Rubber Workers, was closely affiliated with the activities of the notoriously seditious American League for Peace and Democracy, before its true character caused it to fold up and again become a Communist-front organization as the League Against War and Fascism.

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities have rather extensive records on Albert J. Fitzgerald and David J. McDonald.

Similarly perusal of those records drive home only too clearly the communistic beliefs of Harry Bridges, Joe Curran, and nearly 100 other keymen of CIO and PAC.

Yet this closely knit group of totalitarian-minded men meet and threaten American Congressmen, directly elected by their constituents, with political oblivion because those Congressmen will not accept dictation from un-American leaders and groups.

Look back over the year since VE-day, the 9 months since VJ-day. We should be well on the way toward reconversion and a resumption of American prosperity.

It has been stopped by an unprecedented wave of strikes—many of them CIO strikes in which existing contracts have been tossed aside as this foreign-minded labor leadership aimed more at weakening American reconversion than at any improvement of the financial status of their members. What they lost in wages during their strikes cost CIO members more than pay increases will return to them over many years.

Examination of this postwar strike record will show that in a general way—there are always exceptions—American Federation of Labor contracts are ful-

filled by leadership and members. The American Federation of Labor urges its subordinate units to exhaust every form of negotiation before resorting to strikes.

Whether I agree at all times with legislation sought by the American Federation of Labor, it is only fair to credit them with seeking to attain their objectives in a far more American way than their left-wing labor rival.

Before this session of Congress adjourns we will have to pass labor legislation. The House passed the Case bill, now before the Senate. There will probably be called a conference on it before the final draft is approved.

We will have to act on the British loan, the OPA final settlement, the final Selective Service Act, in addition to labor legislation.

On all of these, and many other bills, there will be the usual organized minority claque and clamor, the mass lobbying, the usual smear tactics of this CIO-PAC-Moscow inspired group. There will be the usual floods of inspired mimeographed petitions, printed postcards, pledge cards, and other paraphernalia of the Hillman crowd.

To all of this, I say we must maintain cool heads, calm judgment, and a determination to use the radar of keen perception to see through the propaganda and fear-psychology fogs.

If, in this American crisis we would save America, we must, in spite of threats and intimidation, in spite of mass pressure from un-American sources, vote American.

Recently several organizations have moved to consolidate their political drive. Let me quote a release of today—May 10:

Representatives of America's three leading independent political committees—the CIO Political Action Committee, the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the National Citizens' Political Action Committee—will meet in Washington, D. C., Saturday, May 11, at the Carlton Hotel to draw up joint plans for full mobilization of their resources in the 1946 congressional election.

It is expected that the three groups will adopt a statement of joint principles and programs and will appoint an executive committee to coordinate the activities throughout the 1946 congressional elections.

Twelve individuals will represent the organizations at the meeting, including Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman for the CIO Political Action Committee; Mr. Harold Ickes, executive chairman, and Mr. Jo Davidson, national chairman of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Dr. Frank Kingdon, newly elected chairman of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, and Elmer Benson, chairman of the executive council of the National Citizens' Political Action Committee.

Perhaps the most unfortunate feature of the CIO-PAC's present drive to secure control of the Congress which meets in January of 1947, is its underhand attempt to infiltrate its agents and its propaganda into veterans' organizations.

The CIO-PAC and the Communist leaders are shrewd enough to realize that at least in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, and in many other districts, it can no longer conceal its true purpose when sailing under its own colors. Hence, it now has its agents out

to spread false propaganda which is to the effect and in substance, that Members of Congress, including myself, are opposed to legislation designed to aid veterans. The truth is that no Member of Congress would for one moment think of opposing any worth-while, reasonable legislation requested by a veterans' organization, or by an individual veteran.

In my own case, I not only had a son in the war who served for 2 years and 8 months; I not only voted for a bonus for the veterans of the First World War, for the GI bill of rights, for other legislation designed to aid veterans; but I introduced the first bill, long before the war was ended, designed to preserve for union men who served in the war their union seniority. Something which at first some labor leaders opposed, but which later they supported.

It is extremely unfortunate that any organization whose policies are dictated, as those of the CIO-PAC seem to be, by Communists bent upon the overthrow of our Government should even try to use as its instruments for its own disloyal purpose organizations composed of those who fought—many of whose comrades died for the preservation of our Government.

Sensible, patriotic citizens will not be deceived by the false charges of anyone, or of any organization, that Congress or any individual Member of Congress will at any time deny to the veterans, or to any organization of veterans, the passage of any legislation to which the individual or the organization is entitled.

The Communists have succeeded, since the end of the fighting, to an unexpected and remarkable degree in their efforts to create want, a scarcity of necessities, strife, discord, and confusion. If they can completely, through strikes, bureaucratic rulings, or in any other way bring about disaster they think conditions will be more favorable for the success of their drive to overthrow constitutional government.

Sensible, patriotic citizens should be on their guard, for the 1946 elections are critical. The men elected then will determine through 1947 and 1948 the course which our Nation shall follow.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the proforma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this section deals with the welfare of needy Indians. I am reminded by my good friend, one of the most outstanding and distinguished Members of this House, the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], that the welfare of some other people is involved, probably not Indians, but those who were employed in the mines of Pennsylvania.

He advises me that many long years ago, one of the outstanding Members of the United States Senate, Mr. Johnson of California, made a speech on the floor of the United States Senate about the welfare of the people in the coal mines, not the welfare of the Indians. As a result of this speech an investigation was made at that time, some 25 years ago. They found there was a lockout of the workers in the coal mines at that time. People were driven out of their homes by the coal operators and were thrown out

on the street, men, women, and children—many of them pregnant women. They had no homes; hunger and suffering followed. Starvation was the order of the day. The United States Senate made an investigation at that time. Not much happened because the committee was stacked. Some of the religious organizations gathered funds and built little shacks up there to take care of them—tar paper shacks, if you please, with little partitions so that the people could have some privacy and live in some sort of decency. Those conditions exist today in the coal mines with very little change. You should go to those coal mines and see the bad living and working conditions that exist now. Bargain and arbitrate? My Lord, might I ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] how long are we going to be asked to bargain and negotiate? Those conditions still exist. The conditions of the men working in the mines, the conditions so far as safety is concerned, still exist. Men are blown to smithereens by blasts of gas and nothing is done about it. Oh, yes; there is the little safety law, but this committee cut down on the appropriation for even the enforcement of the Federal Act for Safety. Talk about care for needy Indians.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am rather amazed to hear the gentleman say that they cut down the appropriation for safety. Does the gentleman realize that this committee has allowed every dollar requested for safety and is allowing funds for 157 people to work as safety inspectors and enforce the safety laws? The committee did that on its own initiative and without John L. Lewis or his representative ever coming before the committee. I might say that during the dozen years I have been on the Appropriations Committee neither Lewis nor anybody else representing Lewis ever asked the Interior Subcommittee having jurisdiction over the Bureau of Mines appropriations for a single dollar for a safety measure of any kind. Yet obviously there are some people who profess to believe that every benefit that miners have secured has been as a result of the activities of this would be dictator, John L. Lewis.

Mr. HOOK. Oh, I am surprised at the gentleman from Oklahoma, knowing of these blasts, explosions, and loss of life and of the conditions and the rottenness in those mines, having to have anybody come before the committee and ask. Your committee sent investigators to other places. The gentleman yesterday told this House how his committee went all over the United States and Alaska making investigations. Why did they not investigate the mines and the conditions of safety in those coal mines and the iron and copper mines in my district of Michigan? One hundred and fifty-seven men? Why, that is only a small trickle of what should be done to save the lives and better the conditions of the men in the mines. If the health and safety of those miners was properly taken care of, you would not

have the strike that you are having today. It is about time we got down and bargained properly in behalf of these suffering people. Protect their welfare and give the miners safe and proper places to work and you will go a long way toward eliminating these strikes and the hardship that follows.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, I do this for the purpose of making the statement that this is practically the only item in the bill, to which the gentleman has referred, that has not been reduced a single dollar, despite the fact that neither John L. Lewis nor any of his representatives appeared before the committee and asked for a single increase of inspectors for the mines. The committee gave them 157 inspectors. The committee gave every man that was asked for. The number of inspectors has increased from 107 since 1942 to 157. During all that time no one representing John L. Lewis or any of his people appeared before the committee and asked for anything for the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. When the chairman of the subcommittee was referring to this item, he was referring to the item under the heading, "Bureau of Mines, for safety work"?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And not to the paragraph on "Welfare of Indians"?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The item for "Welfare of Indians" is substantially reduced below the Budget estimate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Now, may I say we are attempting to finish this bill today. I express the hope that there will be no speeches made except on the bill. I shall have to insist that hereafter speeches must be pertinent to the bill. If you want to get through today we can do it. If you want to sit here until midnight Saturday night, we will have to do that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Do you expect to meet tomorrow?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. We do expect to meet tomorrow unless the bill is finished tonight.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Do you expect to finish the bill tonight?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That I cannot answer. It is not my responsibility.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the Interior Department appropriation bill before us, like most of the appro-

priation measures that have been passed, reflects the determination of the bureaucracy to use its powers to increase its activities and become master over the economy and lives of our people.

We see from the size of the appropriation requested by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Krug, and the approval given by the Budget Bureau, precisely what the attitude of the administration is in this matter. The Budget approved \$346,766,000. That is 80 percent more than was appropriated for the Interior Department in 1946. It is approximately 65 percent more than the largest amount ever spent by this Department, which was \$209,900,000 in 1940.

In asking for this enormous increase it is, of course, unlikely that the administration expected the full amount to be given. It seems to be a fixed practice on the part of the bureaucracy builders to ask for much more than they expect to receive. It is well, of course, that the Committee on Appropriations reduced the amount requested to \$174,653,000, or nearly one-half. We must be grateful to the committee for having done this. But in the light of the Government's financial plight, this is not enough. It is not enough from the standpoint of the need of deflating the bureaucracy.

Unless the Congress reduces departmental appropriations to the point of actually starving the bureaucracy, there is no hope whatever of getting rid of this terrible evil.

The administration's promise to balance the budget cannot possibly mean much in the face of the New Deal's perennial assurance of bringing this about. This can have little value in the light of current spending and the enormous potential costs involved in further New Deal proposals. It is, in fact, perfectly ridiculous to talk about a balanced budget in view of existing and prospective commitments, domestic and foreign. The New Deal is also deceiving the people when it tries to make them believe it is against inflation. The enormous foreign so-called loans for which the Nation is already committed and which are in prospect will alone add greatly to the inflationary pressures against prices and move them to higher levels.

The New Deal's housing proposal as embodied in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, its plans to socialize medicine, to force fifteen or twenty million more people under the social-security scheme, its promise of full employment, its proposal to become a superlending institution to finance industry in general and so on almost without end, completely contradict the claim of the administration for a balanced budget. It might be possible with the use of the enormous amount in the general fund which was left over from war appropriations that the budget could be brought into balance. But as matters stand now, this is unlikely. Furthermore, this could be maintained for a year or so only. Once this balance is exhausted the New Deal will be infinitely worse off in respect of any prospect to bring expenditures and income from taxes in line with each other. Notwithstanding the back-breaking

taxes, with which the New Deal has now burdened the working people and others, the cost of the grandiose political schemes already in operation and in prospect of being instituted will far exceed the amount of taxes that can be collected.

As matters stand, the Nation faces the gloomy prospect of more inflation, that is, Government printing-press money, to finance deficits. Wage earners and especially persons with fixed incomes should day in and day out insist upon a balanced budget and the stopping of printing more money to pay deficits. There is already more than \$200,000,000 of printing-press money in the economy. That is the inflation. Without this printing-press money, no one would be worrying about prices. There would be no OPA.

Expenditure figures as provided me by the Bureau of the Budget for the Department of the Interior from 1932 through 1947:

1932.....	86,700,000
1933.....	90,100,000
1934.....	74,000,000
1935.....	115,100,000
1936.....	126,000,000
1937.....	163,300,000
1938.....	164,500,000
1939.....	212,300,000
1940.....	209,900,000
1941.....	193,300,000
1942.....	208,900,000
1943.....	192,400,000
1944.....	184,300,000
1945.....	207,300,000
1946 (appropriation).....	191,166,000
1947 (appropriation).....	174,653,000

Office of Education, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Columbia Institute for the Deaf, Howard University, Freedman's Hospital, Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission transferred from Department of Interior to Federal Security Agency. Bureau of Fish and Wildlife transferred to Interior, 1939 Reorganization Act.

The figures given above are for those branches of the Department of Interior as it exists today.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Chairman, the participation by this Nation in a global war has reemphasized the vital importance of maps for the planning and carrying out of military operations. Millions of our young men and women in the armed forces who have learned the use and value of accurate maps, not only for war but for peace, are aware that the United States has lagged far behind other leading nations of the world in its domestic mapping program.

The Geological Survey, the principal mapping agency of the Federal Government, has been carrying on topographic surveying and mapping since 1879 with funds made available by the Congress for this purpose, totaling about \$30,000,000 for the 65-year period. Large areas have been mapped at various scales to meet special needs, but, with few exceptions, the mapping has not kept pace with the demand for detailed topographic information. Seventy-five per-

cent of the United States is unmapped, according to accepted modern standards, and the maps now available are becoming obsolete almost as rapidly as the new maps are being prepared, so that little net progress is being made toward that day when it can be said that our Nation is adequately mapped.

One of the most obvious facts to come out of the recent war is that the natural resources of the United States are not without limit. It behooves this Nation, then, to develop and conserve our natural wealth, both known and potential, in the most efficient manner. There is no alternative if the United States is to continue in its enviable position as a richly endowed nation. The systematic and efficient development, utilization, and conservation of our natural resources can only be done with the aid of modern and accurate topographic maps. Appraisal of our oil and mineral resources, flood control, and the development of hydroelectric power in the several major river basins, the expansion of our transportation systems, and many other fields in which there undoubtedly will be much activity not only in the immediate period of postwar reconversion but in the long-range future, all will be handicapped and in some cases greatly retarded if adequate topographic maps are not available.

During the war the Geological Survey has concentrated its mapping personnel and equipment on high priority projects, requested by the War Department. A large number of its technicians served with the armed forces to provide the maps and charts with which to carry on military operations. This has resulted in a curtailment of domestic mapping which must now be expedited to insure sound basic planning for our postwar economy. Thousands of veterans have received some technical training in surveying and mapping with the armed forces and are now available for employment in the Geological Survey. These men and women when supplied with modern equipment and under the direction of the Survey's highly trained technical staff, can be utilized effectively to provide this Nation with the modern maps so urgently needed in the immediate postwar period. The early implementation of such a program, in which all major mapping activities are properly correlated and expeditiously pursued, will prevent the waste and duplication that will inevitably result if each separate agency is forced to prepare maps for special projects with improvised methods and partially trained personnel.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian associations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471), and the acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), \$350,000, and the authorization of \$750,000 for loans from said revolving fund to individual Indians and Indian organ-

izations otherwise ineligible to participate therein is hereby increased to \$925,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the chairman of the subcommittee who is piloting this bill through the House will credit me with restraint during the debate that has ensued in which legislation with which my name was connected has been the subject of discussion. I restrained myself because I wanted to address myself to the bill before us and to the section which has just been read, and for that reason I invite his attention and the attention of the subcommittee to it.

The revolving fund for loans is proposed to have an appropriation of \$350,000. Last year this fund received \$250,000. This \$350,000, while an increase of \$100,000 over the amount appropriated last year, is \$1,150,000 below the Budget Bureau's recommendation. It is true that there is a carry-over of some funds which had not been used in the current year, and that substantial repayments on prior loans are expected, so that I understand there will be a total of \$1,390,000 available for loaning in 1947.

The carry-over from the current year is expected to be \$300,000. It is understood that \$700,000 will be repaid from prior loans, \$40,000 will be received in interest, and the current proposed appropriation of \$350,000 make up the \$1,390,000.

That fund is the fund which will be available for making loans to individual Indians, Indian associations, and Indian-chartered corporations, under the Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, and amendments thereto. I fear this amount will not meet the situation.

I call attention to the fact that there has not been a normal demand for loans for the last few years because the young men in the various Indian tribes have been away at war. They are coming back now and they find in instance after instance that they cannot get the benefits of the GI law as promised in loans to set themselves up in business or in stock raising. It is all right to say that the Indian veteran is entitled to just as much consideration as the white soldier, but as a matter of practical application and administration the Indian just does not get the loan.

In many of the Indian reservations there are no banks. The only source of credit available to them is the loan fund operated by the Indian Office. We had that same experience a few years ago when the Farm Security Administration was making its relief and rehabilitation loans. Various banks said they were not familiar with Indian procedure, not acquainted with restrictions on Indian lands and did not know how to handle the situation when an Indian's cattle were branded ID, meaning "Indian Department" or bought with Indian funds. They said they were in doubt as to their security and consequently they asked the Indian Office to administer loans.

Now the same thing is arising under the GI bill. The Indians throughout the northwest are denied the opportunity

of getting these loans, for the banks say "We find your land is restricted and cannot be obligated as security for loans. We do not know how to lend the money or provide the security which we would have to have for the 50 percent of the loan which is not guaranteed by the Government under the GI bill."

The result is that the Indian veteran must turn to this revolving loan fund for consideration and this \$1,390,000 is not enough to do the job. At the most, it would only take care of 1,390 Indians, giving a loan of \$1,000 apiece and there are almost that many returned Indian veterans on a single reservation in my district, the Pine Ridge.

In testimony before the Indian Affairs Committee the other day representatives of these Indians testified that it took between \$2,000 and \$3,000 to buy about 30 head of cattle and establish a returned Indian veteran in the cattle business. I have seen some of these Indian boys. They are the kind of boys you are proud of, that you want to help get started. I have one working in my office whom I might mention as an illustration. At 19 he entered the Air Forces, and in 2 years' time he progressed from the status of an enlisted man to a commissioned officer, a second lieutenant, and then a first lieutenant. He flew 24 missions over Italy as a part of our flying forces, as a fighter pilot—22 of his missions were carried out in a British mosquito ship.

And now he and thousands like him are back and entitled to the opportunities promised in this land they helped to save. The Indian boys were brave and skillful fighters. They responded to the needs of their country and now the country should respond to their needs. Why, in the so-called Indian counties in my district the draft boards told me that for many months after the opening of selective service, they never had to make a call, that the Indian boys volunteered in sufficient numbers to meet the draft quotas for those counties.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In just a minute.

These are the boys who are now coming back, boys who went out to fight under the flag without any hesitancy, who volunteered, who were in the forefront of the fighting, where daring and courage and resourcefulness were required. They come back to the reservation and find that the benefits of the GI law are denied to them. They did not fail their country; will their country now fail them?

I recognize that it would be difficult to obtain passage of an amendment to increase this revolving fund under the sentiment prevailing here today that is determined to block all amendments, but

I am hoping when this bill goes over to the other body that a more complete presentation may be made of this subject and that the Senate will take into consideration the facts that I have presented to you here this afternoon, and make the revolving fund large enough to meet the situation I have described.

I now yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I merely wish to add my approval in general to what the gentleman has just said and to confirm his statement, not only with regard to the courage and help of the Indians in the armed services, but also to express the hope that this fund, which is a revolving fund to aid the Indian GI's, may be increased. It is certainly needed and this demand comes from many other Indian reservations as well as the reservation of which the gentleman speaks.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I wish to add my voice to what the gentleman has said. I am sure all of us are proud of the fine record made by the Indians; but the situation of which he complains, of there being a scarcity of lending agencies in the area, also applies, I am sure, to a very marked extent to other people. So I am sure the gentleman understands the Indians are eligible under the GI bill of rights the same as anyone else.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I understand their technical eligibility but my correspondence is heavy with letters from those who have tried and been denied from other sources.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has again expired.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of Indian-reservation roads under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$1,700,000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal services: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian population of all the States as shown by the Federal census of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I wish to reserve a point of order on certain language in the paragraph which the Clerk has just read, and pending the making of the point of order I should like to address an inquiry to the subcommittee handling the bill. The point of order which I would make unless the chairman can make a satisfactory explanation would be directed against the proviso which reads as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population in the following manner:

One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian population of all the States as shown by the Federal census of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

I recognize that the one-third area, one-third population, one-third road mileage ratio is a carry-over of the statute that pertains to the original distribution of Federal-aid moneys which was matched by the States, but that particular division of money has never heretofore applied to the Indian road money. The Indian road money, while authorization exists in the general laws for public-road funds, has been under a separate section. I recall distinctly that in the postwar Highway Act of December 20, 1944, cited in this paragraph, it was on an amendment I suggested, accepted by the chairman of the legislative Committee on Roads, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON], whom I see on the floor, that an authorization was created for a \$6,000,000 annual road-building program on Indian reservations.

The Bureau of the Budget requested \$4,700,000 for the first year under that authorization and the committee has proposed to appropriate \$1,700,000. My understanding is that \$3,000,000 of the \$4,700,000 has been asked for the reconstruction of existing highways and \$1,700,000 for maintenance. The last amount is the figure which the committee has reported for the entire appropriation to Indian roads.

I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee why they added this one-third provision and if he knows how that will affect the distribution among the several States with Indian population?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that he is correct in saying we have followed the proviso of the Public Roads Administration in the way they have handled the distribution of funds, and I will add further that the Indians themselves have been demanding this for many years. This committee has called on the Indian Service to distribute the road money as the Indians feel it ought to be, on the same formula that other road funds have been distributed.

Let me say also that the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, an Indian himself, who understands better perhaps the desires of the Indians than some of the rest of us, appeared before the committee and offered this formula. Therefore I am going to ask my distinguished colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] to answer any further questions and make any explanation that the gentleman may desire.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, as I stated a moment ago, Oklahoma has one-third of the Indian population of the United States. The Indians cannot understand why the money is not distributed on a population basis and they cannot understand why the money was not distributed under the formula used by the Public Roads Administration. All this amendment does, it gives the money

to the States which have the most Indian population; in other words, it is based on the Indian population, which occurs to me is very, very fair.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The fact is that under the one-third, one-third, one-third distribution for primary roads, little work was done within reservation boundaries. In my State for a number of years when Federal aid was distributed on that basis it was put into a general fund matched with the money created by the State highway gasoline tax, and then that money was distributed or apportioned among the counties of the State on the basis of assessed valuation, with the result that the counties with the taxed lands got most of the money that was distributed under Federal aid and the Indian counties with trust lands got very little.

Of course, I know that this particular road money is for the building of roads and trails on the reservations themselves that are not on the primary Federal-aid highway system; primary roads are presumed to be built out of the regular Federal aid.

How will you apply the formula that is here proposed? It would be extremely difficult in the reservations with which I am familiar to determine what is an Indian road. What would you count as an Indian road? Some of the trails which the Indians are obliged to use have never been surveyed or marked, but they are the only roads they have. They have never had any mileage computed on them. So it seems to me it would be extremely difficult to apply this formula insofar as it requires determining the mileage of Indian roads.

And, for that matter, who is an Indian? How many are there? In the Committee on Appropriations the other day the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] told us that he had once asked the former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "What is an Indian?" and he received a two-page reply. It was so general in character that it was impossible to determine what an Indian was and what would be the Indian population. So it seems to me that this formula offers tremendous administrative difficulties in determining what is the Indian population as well as determining what is a mile of Indian road, and because it is so difficult and because we do not have any tables, I am constrained to make a point of order against it.

I should like to have the attention of the Chair to the point of order which I shall now state, that is, I make the point of order against this language on the ground that it places additional burdens upon officers and employees of the Federal Government in that there is no determination as of today of the Indian road mileage in the several States, and that any computation of any apportionment of the money on the basis of one-third, or the ratio of the area in each State to the total area of all States, or a distribution involving a computation of the Indian population in relation to the Indian population of all the States, and the computation of the Indian road mileage, and the apportionment of the road money on that basis, would place additional burdens on the administrative of-

ficers and consequently comes within the category of legislation and is not in order on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes, Mr. Chairman. First, let me again read the exact words of the amendment which was very carefully prepared by one of the greatest experts that the committee has access to:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except—

Now, that part of it clearly indicates that it is a limitation. Except what? Except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population, and then sets out the following manner. It is a limitation pure and simple. I am not basing this on the Holman rule, but on the fact that this is a definite limitation. That must be admitted.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Dakota desire to be heard further?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Very briefly, Mr. Chairman.

The gentleman from Oklahoma has made reference to the Holman rule. I agree that it is not involved here. The Holman rule authorizes legislation where there is a reduction in appropriation, and that reduction in appropriation must be apparent on the face of the bill. There is nothing at all that is apparent here in the language of this paragraph that this particular proviso accomplishes one cent of reduction. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, obviously, if you are going to go out and measure all the Indian roads on all the Indian reservations, it will require additional employees, and it will require additional expenditures to accomplish that, in addition to the fact that it does impose additional administrative duties. Under the guise of a limitation, even though you say that no part of the funds may be available for a certain purpose, when you use the word "except" and follow that word "except" with direct, positive administrative duties and place them on an administrative officer, it becomes legislation and is not a pure limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to suggest that in the opinion of the Chair the Holman rule is not involved in the question presented here. It is clearly a question of a limitation. The Chair would be pleased to hear the gentleman from South Dakota if he has any observations to make on that point. Although some duties might be involved, if the limitation is imposed—and that is the important point to which the Chair would like to invite the gentleman's attention—the question presented is whether it is a proper limitation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is on that point that I wish to be heard also, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Would the Chair hear the gentleman from California while I look up a reference?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the Chairman.

The point I wish to make has been partially made by the gentleman from South Dakota. It was in answer to the gentleman from Oklahoma, the chairman of the committee. We cannot take for granted, as the chairman seems to do, that this is a limitation, because we are devising a new formula here which is as yet unknown, and no one knows what the result will be. It seems to me this is in itself definite evidence that the formula should go before a legislative committee for investigation. If we are to have legislative committees, and if the rule requiring legislative items to be left out of appropriation bills is to hold, certainly a detail which requires the discussion and analysis that this one does, is a proper item for prior legislative approval. I support the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was never my contention, Mr. Chairman, that the Holman rule is involved here. We are all agreed on that. My only reference to the Holman rule was in comment upon what the gentleman from Oklahoma had said, to say that the Holman rule was not involved, because the Holman rule contemplates a reduction apparent on its face. My point of order was that this places mandatory duties upon executive officers and thereby constitutes legislation.

I have in my hand Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives, and respectfully invite the attention of the Chair to the very many citations which are made on page 46 under the head of "Execution discretion." These are propositions which have been construed as legislation. I read one reference here:

Establishing affirmative directions for an executive officer.

Another:

Making mandatory on the part of an executive officer an action within his discretion under existing law.

Obviously, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs might, if he wished, divide the road money on this particular formula, but he is not required to by existing law and this proviso seeks to require him to do it by saying that the money shall not be available except on that basis. Then it imposes additional duties. This, in effect, changes the law. I submit to the chairman that to do this when it does not exist in statutory law is amendatory of existing law and would impose additional duties on the executive branch of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The gentleman from South Dakota makes a point of order against the language appearing in the bill, the proviso on page 24, lines 12 to 21, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and imposes additional duties on executive officers. The Chair has examined the language with considerable care. The Chair invites attention to the fact that the language provides these funds may be available for certain purposes. Although some determinations may be involved in the carrying out of the provisions are here included, the Chair is of the opinion this does constitute a

definite limitation on an appropriation bill. The Chair is of the opinion it comes clearly within the long line of precedents established under the rules of the House. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, another point of order. I recognize the force of the ruling which the Chair has just made. I assume that the ruling can be sustained on the ground it is not obligatory on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to spend the money at all and this might be construed as a limitation in the sense that if he spends it he must spend it under this formula, so I will now make a point of order against the words appearing in line 10, on page 24, "to remain available until expended," on the ground that this is an appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The language "shall remain available until expended" might exceed the jurisdiction of the committee. The effect of removing these words will be, I trust, to indicate that it is intended that these funds shall be used in the fiscal year 1947, which begins July 1, 1946.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the committee concedes the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Support of Klamath Agency, Oreg. (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$106,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and for relief, including cash grants.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STOCKMAN: Insert at the end of line 5, page 27, after the words "including cash grants" in the paragraph dealing with Klamath Indian funds the following: "*Provided, however, That there is hereby appropriated for the use of the Klamath Tribe of Indians an additional sum of \$106,000 for carrying out the program of the said tribe in the purchase and propagation of cattle, subjugation of raw lands, to increase production, for tribal relief, for law and order, and for the expenses and salaries of the Indians engaged in tribal business, in carrying out said tribal program; namely, for the purchase and expense of the cattle program \$52,635; for subjugation purposes \$12,000; for tribal relief \$20,000; for maintenance of law and order \$6,840, and for per diem expenses and salaries of Indian employees the sum of \$15,000.*"

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Interior Department appropriation bill—pages 26-27—authorizes \$106,000 out of tribal funds for the support of the Klamath Agency. This is for general support and governmental administration of Indian property.

The original recommendations totaled \$212,000. This amount is reduced, therefore, by \$106,000 or a cut of 50 percent.

The Klamath Indians adopted a program to care for their own needs and develop their resources and it is as to this program that the 50 percent cut is made.

No appropriation is authorized for any item in this program of self-help and self-development. The items eliminated are five in number, namely: First, cattle program; second, subjugation of raw lands; third, tribal relief; fourth, law and order; and fifth, salaries and expenses of Indians engaged in tribal business and in carrying out this tribal program.

In short, administration expenses under governmental supervision are covered by the appropriation, but administration and development and self-help by the Indians themselves, out of their own funds, are denied.

First. Cattle program: The Klamath Tribe agreed to and actually received about 4,000 head of cattle in 1935. These they farmed out to individual Indians, to be paid for in kind. This program contemplated a continuous development and payment. A tribal agreement in 1943 contemplates payments extending to April 1, 1949, for about 2,000 head of cattle. The bill cuts out funds for such purchases and for the expense of such operations, and denies \$52,635 for such purposes. This virtually kills the development of the livestock enterprise.

Second. Subjugation of land: Individual Indians are unable to purchase the needed equipment for clearing their lands to make them available for pasture and irrigation. The tribe, therefore, agreed to acquire such equipment and then require the individual benefited to pay the cost of the subjugation work done for him. This program is canceled by refusal to authorize the use of \$12,000 for that purpose. The growth of the cattle industry alone justifies this expenditure.

Third. Tribal relief: The Klamath Indians cannot obtain relief from county or State. There are blind, infirm, and otherwise helpless Indians on the reservation, many of whom require aid from some source. The tribe proposes to care for these needs out of tribal funds and asked for the first time for an adequate sum, namely, \$20,000, for such use during the next fiscal year. This laudable move to help their own people is denied.

Fourth. Law and order: The tribe, on its own motion, has employed two game wardens to protect the game of the reservation and two cattle inspectors or detectives to keep track of all stock on the reservation and their removal therefrom. This common-sense effort to conserve their own property is denied by refusing \$6,840 for 1 year's cost. The War Overtime Pay Act requires an additional amount.

Fifth. Tribal per diem and salaries: The money asked for this item, \$15,000, goes exclusively to Indian employees. It includes the cost of the general tribal council, occasionally in session, and of the business committee, more constantly in session, and the expenses incident to the transaction of tribal business, including delegates to Washington when required. The denial of this sum in effect puts almost an end to the tribe caring for its own business.

The \$106,000 authorized by the appropriation bill has very little effect on tribal capital, since \$90,000 thereof will be covered by interest on tribal funds in

the United States Treasury. The tribal council, therefore, in asking for about \$120,000 additional for all purposes, chiefly for self-care and development, believes it is following a sound constructive policy and one which the Congress should recognize and approve.

Individual members of the tribe have invested more than \$1,000,000 in war bonds, and had about 140 in the armed services of the Nation during the war period. This represents an enrolled membership of about 1,500. The Klamath Indians, therefore, believe they are entitled to have their own wishes with respect to their own funds, especially if their program is sound, accepted by all governmental authorities.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, as much as I dislike to do so, I feel obligated to oppose the amendment.

For many years we have had people in Congress and out of Congress who have been extremely liberal with funds belonging to the Indians. We have seen Indian tribes, like the Osages in Oklahoma who at one time had a lot of money, go practically broke. The Congress is to some extent responsible. It has been too liberal in permitting those Indians to spend their own funds. It has said, simply because they had the money, "Well, let them spend it as they please." So we find that that tribe which only a few years ago had twenty-five or thirty million dollars a year income is practically broke today.

Taking that into consideration, the committee not only reduced the appropriation for the Klamath Indians who have considerable funds, but we also reduced the appropriation for the Osages in Oklahoma. Let me tell you why we did it. We looked at the record. We found that the Klamath Indians had spent from forty to fifty-five thousand dollars over a period of several years for this same tribe of Indians. Two official representatives of those Indians came before us, and each of those members of the Klamath tribe agreed that if we permitted the Indians to spend the money that their 10-year program called for—and this amendment would be about in keeping with that program—this tribe would be broke, and \$25,000 in the red within the next 10 years.

I do not believe it is the idea of Members of Congress to bankrupt these Indians merely because they now have some extra funds on hand. The fact is this committee is giving this tribe more than three times as much as it had over a period of several years. Included in this item is about \$18,000 for relief of poor and needy Indians. If you read the record and found that Indians with money in the bank, with good farms, with no mortgage against them, are actually on relief on the Klamath Reservation, you would understand why the committee reduced the amount substantially for relief.

Eighteen thousand dollars for relief. Relieve whom? Nearly all of those Indians have land, and I will say to you that if you do that thing you are condoning one of the most sordid chapters in Indian history where money belonging to all of the tribes has been paid out

in some instances not only to home owners but also wealthy Indians. This cannot be condoned. I say to you that any Member who read the record or who heard the testimony would say that this committee was not only fair, but was liberal in this appropriation in giving twice as much as they had in former years. I hope you will vote down the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Okla., including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Okla.; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, travel expenses, printing, telegraphing, and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$186,027, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana: Page 27, after the period in line 25, insert "Development of Hot Springs Enterprise, Federated Salish and Kootenai Indians, Mont., tribal funds: For all expenses necessary for the development of a health resort on the Flathead Indian Reservation, at Hot Springs, Mont., including the construction of buildings, the payment of tribal architectural and engineering fees, \$350,000, to remain available until expended, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Federated Salish and Kootenai Tribe of the Flathead Reservation, Mont."

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this item is to authorize the use of \$350,000 of tribal funds for the construction of hotel and bathhouse facilities on tribal lands of the Salish and Kootenai Indian Tribes adjoining the town of Hot Springs, Mont.

This appropriation has been asked for by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approved by the Budget Bureau in order to supplement and expand the bathhouse facilities now operated by these tribes.

The total estimated cost of this development when completed is \$650,000. To date \$15,000 have been spent by the tribe in its efforts to create a facility at

this hot spring, which is considered quite good for its medicinal qualities.

I hope the House will not be misled by use of the term "hotel" and "bathhouse" because it is to these hot springs that Indians from western and central Montana come when they feel in need of medication and do not feel well. This bathhouse and its facilities will be used for the welfare of Indian veterans. My colleague from South Dakota and others in this House this afternoon have told you just how valuable the Indian contribution in this war has been. It will give a great deal of help and needed assistance to the Indian sick. It will be money well spent and will be most beneficial as far as the Salish and the Kootenai Indians themselves are concerned.

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. I yield to my colleague from Montana.

Mr. D'Ewart. This tribe of Indians has an income from a power development of from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum. Is not that true?

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. That is approximately correct.

Mr. D'Ewart. In addition to that, they have other income from a large and very successful irrigation project?

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. That is correct.

Mr. D'Ewart. The development of this hot springs is a natural beauty spot that has already been used to quite an extent and the money of this tribe will be used for that development; is that correct?

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. My colleague is absolutely correct. These are tribal funds we are asking for and we want to see the benefits which these springs can give, not only to the Indians but to all the people, developed to the maximum capacity.

Mr. D'Ewart. There is no possibility of these Indians having a deficit because of this construction. It should add to their welfare and to their income.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. Absolutely because the springs themselves furnish the means whereby they can have a continued and definite return.

Mr. D'Ewart. I hope the committee will support the gentleman.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. Mundt. What tribe of Indians is this?

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. The Salish and Kootenai, usually known as the Flatheads.

Mr. Mundt. May I say that we were on an investigating trip in the State of Montana a couple of years ago with the Indian Affairs Committee. We met with some of the leaders of that tribe and found them to be in excellent financial condition, in a highly advanced stage of civilization and fully as able to manage their affairs as the white people of the community.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. Mundt. I think the Congress should go along with them and make this money available.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana. I agree with the gentleman and thank him.

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. Chairman, the reason why the committee did not make this money available will be found on page 1032 of the hearings. Mr. Fickinger from the Indian Office, appeared before the committee and when asked if the Indians had sufficient funds now on hand to embark on this rather elaborate business enterprise he advised the committee they did not have the money at this time. I shall read the record:

Mr. Fickinger. I might point out, because the question will undoubtedly arise in your minds, the tribe at the present moment does not have the full amount on deposit in the Treasury.

Then he went on to say that they will have some funds available from the Montana Power Co., about \$200,000.

This being true, Mr. Chairman, it would certainly just about bankrupt the tribe, even when this money becomes available. If it turned out to be a good project, then well and good, but this committee did not feel like embarking on an elaborate business proposition like that, taking the responsibility of practically bankrupting an Indian tribe.

Just let us suppose that the scheme or enterprise is a failure, and we do know that a lot of people have made failures when the venture looked very rosy. Suppose it is a failure, suppose we do bankrupt this tribe; then every Member of this Congress is or will be responsible for having done that if this amendment is adopted. Our committee thought that the amount involved, \$350,000, belonging to a tribe of Indians was of sufficient importance that a subcommittee should go out there and study the matter carefully before putting our O. K. on it. We have no feeling in the matter at all. We have a great respect for the gentleman from Montana and we know he is doing fine work for the Indians and is deeply interested in their welfare.

Let your conscience be your guide. This committee ought to know, however, that we did not want to take the responsibility of entering on such an elaborate business enterprise that might be a failure and, if so, would bankrupt this particular tribe of Indians.

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'Ewart. I think the chairman is under a misapprehension when he says that the \$200,000 is not now in the tribal funds. That is an annual income. The \$200,000 that the gentleman mentioned is an annual income. It comes to those Indians every year, year after year, and is generally in a larger amount. In addition to that this tribe has other income, and therefore there is no question of bankrupting the Indians. This is not a lump sum that they expect to get. It is an annual income to this tribe.

Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma. In answer to that I shall have to read further

the record. This is \$350,000 that we are proposing to spend. Mr. Fickinger says it is not in the Treasury; it is in the making but they do not have it now. We asked the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Zimmerman, who was present, what the annual income of these Indians is, and I quote now from Mr. Zimmerman. He said:

From now until 1953 the annual income from this source to these Indians will be \$250,000 a year.

The Chairman. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. Mansfield].

The amendment was rejected.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. Stockman asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ramey asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on the item of topographic surveys at the point where it occurs in the pending bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein designated "the reclamation fund," to be available immediately:

Mr. Johnson of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this point to say a word about the Reclamation Service and also about one of the main projects they are administering.

In 1927 it was my pleasure to meet a man by the name of Arthur P. Davis, who was at one time Reclamation Director. In my judgment, he was one of the greatest men I ever met, a man with vision, ability, courage, and everything that it takes to make a great man. I have known Mr. Page and I have known Mr. Bashore. I know the present Administrator, Mr. Strauss. All of them are very fine, excellent, able men. It really hurts me to hear some of the criticisms of the Bureau of Reclamation that I hear sometimes, not from members of the committee or of this subcommittee but from other persons. These men in the Reclamation are career men. They are devoting their lives to developing the resources of this Nation, so we may have a prosperous and a happy citizenry. More power to them and may their plans and dreams come true.

One of the largest projects and the most ingenious one that they are developing is the Central Valley project in California. For some reason or other many Members of Congress think this is something new, that it is novel, that we are pioneering. As a matter of fact, this project was conceived many, many years ago. It is just carrying out the dream that some great Californians had. For instance, a man by the name of Rudolph Spreckels, the noted banker in San Francisco, the man who personally financed the graft trials in 1908 which purged San Francisco of its crooked tricks and sent Hiram Johnson on to fame urged the

plan. One of the really great men of California, Mr. Spreckels many years ago, had a specific, definite plan to utilize and coordinate the waters of California. It was called the Water and Power Act. He was far ahead of his time in vision and daring. They did not take his program. But right this very hour, in the Central Valley water project, in which we have invested millions of dollars, we are carrying out in substance the program of Mr. Rudolph Spreckels.

In the early twenties California began a comprehensive study of the water resources of California from which was developed the Central Valley water project, which was approved by the voters of California overwhelmingly. They voted in bonds to the extent of \$170,000,000 to carry out this very project we are talking about today. Later on we did not have the funds. We came to the National Government for aid. Today the Reclamation Bureau is carrying out this great project.

Many men have made contributions to the carrying out of this great plan. The one who has been at it longest and who perhaps has contributed most is Edward Hyatt, the director of the Water Resources Division of the Public Works Department of California.

I want to point out especially to the Members that are here today that when we are talking about balancing the Budget we should not include these sums of money that go for the Central Valley water project and that are listed on page 45 of the bill. Every one of these items, and the total item, will be paid back, dollar for dollar, with interest on part of the funds. When we talk about balancing the Budget, we need to take in enough in taxes to pay the expenses of government which are not reimbursable, but every one of these items is a reimbursable item. So all we are doing is getting the Government to loan the money to complete this project, which will be so beneficial to California and the Nation, and all of the moneys advanced for irrigation and hydro-electric energy will be paid back in full.

In the area served by this project is raised and canned one-third of the canned goods, fruits, and vegetables that are consumed in the United States. In this particular area the value of the land is being increased by putting water on the land. For instance, in my county, bare land that does not have irrigation is worth about \$60 an acre. With irrigation brought to the land it becomes land worth from \$200 to \$1,000 per acre.

I call these matters to your attention because I want to offer two small amendments to this bill. They are not offered in any spirit of hostility to the committee, which has been most generous and most courteous to me. But they are items which I think should be changed in a minor way so that this project can be carried out to completion as quickly as possible. We have locked up in Federal funds in this great project \$165,000,000 to date. The quicker we can finish the project the sooner will the taxpayers of the Federal Government be paid back the cost of the irrigation and the hydroelectric features of the plan.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Chairman, the development of the resources of the Missouri River Basin is of vital importance to the State of Montana. Our State, which is the third largest in the Union, is dependent to a large degree on a precarious dry farming and grazing economy. The drought periods of the 1930's made it clear to us just how precarious it is. At the same time we had ample opportunity to recognize the stabilizing effect of irrigation works which now serve approximately 1,700,000 acres throughout the State. Montana and the other Plains States in the Missouri Basin have waited a long time for something that seemed to be guaranteed by the Flood Control Act of 1944, when Congress authorized the comprehensive plans of the Department of the Interior and the Corps of Engineers. The people of Montana are going to feel mighty let down if the rest of us in the House go along with the committee's recommendation of a little over \$10,000,000 for work by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri Basin.

Let me tell you what the initial stage of the Missouri River Basin project means to Montana. It includes 7 units which will irrigate 530,000 acres, generate 481,800,000 kilowatt-hours of power annually, and provide important flood control and other benefits. One of these units is the Canyon Ferry Dam and power plant located on the Missouri River near the capital city of Helena. This dam is designed to store flood flows for irrigation and for generation of power. Construction is supposed to start early in the fiscal year 1947. A second unit with plans well advanced is the Marias unit in north-central Montana, where irrigation is badly needed. This development consists of a storage reservoir and canal system which will serve 120,000 acres.

Another development is the Yellowstone pumping unit, which includes 24 subunits comprising 94,460 acres of irrigable land in the southwestern part of the State. The Savage subunit of this development is ready for construction early in the next fiscal year, and it was hoped to proceed with detailed planning on the other subunits. The remaining units scheduled for planning and preconstruction work in fiscal year 1947 are: South Bench, near the town of Three Forks, Mont.; Glasgow Bench, on the Missouri River, in Valley County; Hardin unit, on the Big Horn River; and the Montana division of the Missouri-Souris development in the northeastern part of the State. I do not see how anyone could be expected to carry on any kind of a program in the Missouri Basin with only \$10,000,000. The work in Montana alone could use that much. Remember, however, the \$10,000,000 has to be distributed to work in seven basin States. So, if we let the committee's recommendation stand all that work cannot be done, no matter how badly it is needed.

The development program for the Missouri River Basin, approved by passage of the Flood Control Act of 1944, is the culmination of long years of effort by many groups to do something about the

ravages of flood and droughts in this great region, which comprises one-sixth the total area of the United States. The amount requested for the Department of the Interior for next fiscal year is approximately \$23,000,000. The committee has reduced this to \$10,312,000. This reduction jeopardizes the success of this project, which is of vital importance to the whole Nation. At this rate our grandchildren will not live to see the job completed. We want the existing agencies to do this job. But they have to have the necessary funds to carry on. The people in my district do not want a valley authority, but they do want the job done. We have got to give the existing agencies what it takes to do the job.

In addition to funds for construction, the funds requested for administrative salaries and expenses are essential and should not be the target for reductions which would handicap the Bureau of Reclamation in holding together the technical and administrative organization needed to carry on its activities. The committee reduced the budget recommendation of \$5,500,000 to \$4,000,000 for this purpose. I urge adoption of the full amount recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget as the minimum requirement for successful prosecution of the integrated Missouri Basin program and other reclamation work.

FORT PECK PROJECT

The drastic cuts proposed for the appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation will severely curtail the irrigation development of the arid western half of the United States and will particularly affect the great State of Montana in which I am deeply interested. If these cuts are allowed to stand, it will seriously impair the normal development of the irrigation works which the people of my State need if they are to contribute their share of agricultural products for the world-wide food program to which the United States is committed. In order to fully appreciate the part that power plays in our irrigation development in the State of Montana, I wish to take a few moments to explain the functions of the project.

The Fort Peck project consists of a dam, reservoir, power plant, and a transmission system for making the power generated at the plant available at various load centers. Although the Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir was constructed primarily for navigation purposes and to provide flood control along the Missouri River, the power developed incidental to these water releases plays an important part in the agricultural development of the area.

Funds have been previously granted to initiate construction of the Fort Peck-Williston transmission line and the Williston substation, an integral part of the line from Fort Peck to Garrison being built to supply construction power at the Garrison dam site on the Missouri River. Funds were also previously granted for initial construction on the Glendive-Miles City transmission line and the Miles City substation. Additional funds are now requested to complete these lines at an early date to assure a source of

power for irrigation pumping along the Yellowstone River. These transmission lines serve as the backbone system for furnishing power to REA cooperatives and irrigation pumps.

The reduction in funds for irrigation pumping, transmission lines, and substations in the Yellowstone River district will curtail work already begun in supplying Fort Peck power to a large number of irrigation pumping plants through the facilities of REA cooperatives as well as to project pumping plants. Similarly, the complete elimination of funds for irrigation pumping, transmission lines, and substations for both the Missouri and the Milk River districts will seriously affect the development of REA cooperatives within these districts. Without having electrical energy available at reasonable rates from the Fort Peck project, the cooperatives will find it difficult if not impossible to expand their system sufficiently to permit the full agricultural development of the area covered by their proposed distribution systems.

I consider the full restoration of the proposed cuts in appropriations for this project as being vital to the continued growth and development of the area embraced by this great project.

SUN RIVER PROJECT

The Sun River irrigation project, located west of Great Falls, Mont., along the north and south side of the Sun River, is one of the oldest reclamation projects in existence, water having been first delivered in the year 1909. Complete restoration of the appropriations for this project, operated solely for the agricultural development of the area, is necessary to safeguard the continued operation of the project which has served these many years.

Proposed repairs on the spillway tunnel and needle valves cannot be deferred further without causing excessive damage which may lead to higher costs for future repair work. Construction of an enlarged concrete siphon to replace the present unreliable wood-stave pipe is necessary to assure the delivery of water to lands now under irrigation. Additional canal work will be required to increase the capacity sufficiently to carry the added quantity of water made available by the construction of this siphon. Considerable land can be reclaimed for agricultural purposes by construction of additional drainage facilities.

It is felt that this work will greatly enhance the possibility of making more acreage available for food production. In view of this, full restoration of the funds is imperative.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this development of the Missouri Basin has been approved by the President of the United States. It has been authorized by the Congress. Large sums have already been spent in making studies, surveys, and the necessary preliminary examinations to get this work under way. Appropriations have, in addition, been made on the start of construction on a number of these projects.

While I realize that a large sum of money is being carried over from past

appropriations, the amount carried in this appropriation measure is not adequate to go ahead with the work in this basin as contemplated. This is a time when millions of people are suffering starvation, a time when there is extreme doubt as to whether there will be food enough to go around for several years, a time when veterans are returning from the war and looking for opportunities not only to start farms but to establish small businesses, by which they can build homes and maintain families. It seems unbelievable that this Congress should, at such an important period in the development of this Nation, refuse to grant the funds necessary to go ahead with this tremendous development, affecting one-fifth of the area of the country.

This money is not a gift out of the Treasury. It is a loan that will be returned, not only the principal, but many additional times in increased wealth of the Nation and increased property and income taxes. It will stabilize not only the agriculture of that area, but the whole economy of this section of the United States, which suffers repeatedly from droughts. The food is needed. Stabilization of the economy of this basin is needed. The opportunities for farms, business, and homes for veterans are needed. This is our opportunity to go ahead with the great development that will include irrigation, soil conservation, power development, rural electrification, development of our wildlife resources, and an increase in our food supply, which experience is teaching us is going to be vitally needed. I trust this Congress will see fit to grant the appropriations proposed by the Budget.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I simply wish to voice my disappointment over the fact that the subcommittee on appropriations has felt it necessary to reduce as much as they have the money appropriated under this section of the bill for the construction and study of irrigation and reclamation projects. We have out in the great central west, in the Missouri River valley, under way at this time both engineering and construction and investigation projects which are being undertaken in conjunction with the Army engineers in the development of the so-called Pick-Sloan Missouri River development plant.

The funds which are made available for the continuance of that work in this bill, I find, are inadequate to achieve the type of progress which is warranted by the importance of the project. I do not feel that working in the Committee of the Whole we can revise and expand these appropriations with due consideration and with the proper type of accuracy required in legislation as important as this. I do want to voice my disappointment at this time, however, and suggest that along with me other Representatives interested in these projects and in this type of activity might well join in discussing this serious situation with members of the Appropriations Committee of the other body when the bill gets to that point so that in the hearings and in the proper deliberative atmosphere of a committee perhaps we will be able to make

some additions at points where additions are most definitely needed.

If we succeed in that effort, I hope that when we return this body will join us in supporting some greatly warranted increases for this type of work along the Missouri River Valley and other areas of the country. Since the Missouri River development program has been authorized by Congress and is an approved project I consider it economy rather than extravagance to proceed with its completion as rapidly as practical considerations permit. To achieve this desired result, we shall require more funds for planning and preparatory work than are provided in this bill as presently written. For that reason, I for one, expect to request increased appropriations in this section of the bill from the Members of the other body. I hope others will join me in this approach. If we marshal our arguments wisely, I believe the facts will speak so eloquently that we can secure additional funds on the other side of the Capitol and in that event I now urge the Members of the House to support such increases when the legislation comes back from conference. It would be penny-wise and pound-foolish to cripple this great project by inadequate appropriations at this time for the systematic and scientific completion of the necessary preliminary studies.

Mr. Chairman, in the Flood Control Act of 1944, the Congress authorized the coordinated plans of the Department of the Interior and the War Department for the development of the Missouri River Basin. A total of \$13,980,300 has been appropriated in the regular 1946 appropriation bill and the First Deficiency Act of 1946 to the Department of the Interior to begin work on its part in the plan. These funds were to finance the start of construction by the Bureau of Reclamation on three of the units in the authorized initial stage and necessary detailed planning on the remainder of the plan. Also a part of these funds are to finance related activities of seven other agencies in the Department of the Interior to assure the coordinated and integrated development of all the resources in the basin, including fish and wildlife, recreation, mining, public lands, and many others. The Budget Bureau recommended an appropriation of \$23,783,600 with which to continue the work started this year. As the bill now stands, with \$10,312,685 for this work, there will be a serious delay and the whole program will be jeopardized.

One of the units in the authorized initial stage of development is the Oahe—James River—unit in central South Dakota. The plan of development for this unit consists of pumping water from the main stem of the Missouri and transporting it by a canal 125 miles eastward to irrigate approximately 750,000 acres in the James River Valley. The Bureau of Reclamation is mapping the area and developing the details of the irrigation system. The Geological Survey is studying ground water conditions so that ground water supplies can be integrated with surface water supplies. The intricate problems connected with the irrigation of this large body of land requires a considerable period of in-

tensive study if the best all-around plan is to be developed. The Budget recommendations of \$23,783,600 for the Missouri Basin included funds to carry on the required program of investigations. The reduced amount in the bill cannot possibly provide for the necessary work on the Oahe Unit and also for the impending construction program. This will be a serious disappointment to the people in the James River Valley.

Residents in the James River Valley are looking forward to the day when the power that will be generated at the power plants to be built as a part of the Missouri Basin plan will be available for use. They know that it is not possible to build one of the power plants in their immediate area so they realize that a transmission line system is necessary if their REA's and municipalities are to be served with the power that will be generated at the Government dams. Construction of an integrated transmission-line system to all parts of the basin is an essential part of the plan and it must be carried out by either public or private agency.

Another item of importance to the reclamation program is the salaries and expense item. These funds provide for the administrative costs of the program. Work such as the Missouri Basin project is just getting under way and work that was delayed during the war is being resumed. It is essential that the administrative offices be properly manned for the efficient administration of the work entrusted by the Congress to the Bureau of Reclamation. The Budget recommendation of \$5,500,000 for salaries and expenses is less than 5 percent of the total program. Any lesser amount than the \$5,500,000, such as the \$4,000,000 now in the bill, will seriously cripple the businesslike and efficient management to which the Bureau of Reclamation's program is entitled.

Mr. Chairman, as part of America's plan for increasing employment and economic opportunities for ex-service-men and women, and as part of the whole program of better utilizing our national resources, it is prudent investment policy to appropriate adequately now for the advancement of the Missouri River development program.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with interest to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], who preceded me. Of course, like the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] I am greatly and directly interested in the development of the Missouri Valley. I do, however, want to keep the record straight. First, may I say I doubt there is anybody in America more interested in the development of the Missouri Valley than yours truly, the humble servant of the people of the Seventh Iowa District, since no district has suffered more from the flood waters of the Missouri River than have five counties in my district. But to keep the record straight, it must be stated in all fairness to the members of the Subcommittee of Appropriations for the Interior Department, of which I am a

member, that the original request by the Bureau of Reclamation was for a sum greater than that which they finally requested and submitted in writing to the committee. So it should be known that the Bureau of Reclamation has recommended the amount which is now in this bill for the Missouri Valley development and for many other reclamation and irrigation projects.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is the gentleman now referring to the letter from the Commissioner of Reclamation which gave a new estimate, cutting to a much lower figure the original estimates?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. I find that same list is in the committee report, on pages 17 and 18. However, in part II of the hearings, page 487, the entire letter is set out. It seems to me the committee has taken a list of that letter and apparently overlooked one paragraph of that letter, namely, the last. In the concluding paragraph of that letter the Commissioner states that that policy of reduction will be destructive of the program, if adopted.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, in order to clear up this matter once and for all, the fact of the matter is that the Bureau of Reclamation submitted the original request for funds. The able and honorable chairman of the committee [Mr. JOHNSON], with the consent of the committee, said to the Bureau of Reclamation, "Now, this is what you want, but we would like to know what you actually need for the fiscal year 1947." The chairman, with the consent of the committee, said to Mr. Krug, "Will you please go over this list again and bring back the figures which is the amount you will actually need for the fiscal year 1947." They did that. The amount that was allowed in this bill for the Missouri Valley development program is almost identical with the revised figures, with the exception that we did eliminate some transmission lines, distribution substations, and some other related facilities which the committee felt certain were not needed at this time.

Those are the fact in the matter, as the chairman of the committee will verify.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I find on page 487, at the conclusion of the letter to which I have referred, in the final paragraph it is stated that this plan of reduction will be destructive of the reclamation program. Did the committee take into full consideration both the reduced list and the closing warning?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, this committee did not attempt to give the Reclamation Service all that it wanted.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. But the gentleman from Iowa is absolutely correct when he states that this committee asked the Reclamation Service to give us the lowest figure on which they could operate efficiently.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right and it cannot be denied in truth and in fact.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Naturally they wanted every dollar requested, but they submitted a list by us and we are convinced they can operate without any slow down on the money allowed. The fact that they sent this face-saving letter was considered by the committee as an empty gesture. Of course they said they wanted more money. But let me say that the man who signed and sent that letter while a very affable gentleman is not an engineer. As an excellent publicity move he could not be considered the last word on what is actually needed for construction projects. The members of the committee who have listened to this testimony for years have some understanding of the needs. The committee has accepted the revised figures as given to us by the Bureau of Reclamation. The committee was told on the record and off the record that they could function on the amount allowed, although I repeat they wanted this full amount recommended.

Let me remind the gentleman again, there is or was in January a backlog of \$135,000,000 in the Bureau of Reclamation. I stated the other day that in my judgment they would have difficulty in spending as much money as the committee has given them for the next year. Our committee has been extremely liberal in the matter of appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, I hope that will clear up the situation so that it will be settled once and for all. You may all be sure as the members of the committee are entirely convinced that none of the projects will be detrimentally affected one iota because of the reduced funds as are here set out in the final request for the fiscal year 1947.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to clear up one thing. I want to call the attention of the committee to page 487 of the hearings, to the last paragraph of that letter. I take it that this is the same list to which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], just referred.

The committee itself in its report on page 17, about the middle of the page says: "The Commissioner reluctantly has complied with the request of the committee," and I suppose the accompanying list is that revised list. I take it this is the list right here on page 487 of the hearings; and if you will turn to the hearings you will observe that there is a paragraph closing that letter following that list, and this is the way it reads:

The effect of any such drastic reduction, which would be contrary to the recommendations of the Executive agencies, would be disastrous to the program for the development

of the West, disruptive to the President's fiscal program, and to the Bureau of Reclamation's programs, and would jeopardize the Bureau's plans for compliance with the repayment requirements of the reclamation law inasmuch as all of these projects would be left to some smaller or great degree in a non-income-producing category until further congressional action repaired the damage. Such action would also wreck the integrated program of veterans' employment in reclamation construction and veterans' settlement upon the newly irrigated lands that the construction program as it was presented to you by the President would provide.

That is the paragraph I find following this revised list. This leaves me confused.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that the President's program for the Central Valley project was \$25,000,000 and that they cut it to \$10,840,000?

Mr. MURDOCK. I do not have those exact amounts at hand but I take it that is in the revised list.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The fact still remains that the Bureau of Reclamation did submit this list which starts on page 486 and continues on page 487. They did submit that list to us of the revised requests and said, in effect: "This is what we will actually need for the fiscal year 1947."

Now, then, I ask the gentleman as a Representative and a very able spokesman for his district, after that request had been made for these funds which they said they would need could the gentleman have sat on that committee and voted to increase those funds? Would the gentleman have done that? I ask him.

Mr. MURDOCK. I simply want to give to this great cause of reclamation through the Bureau of Reclamation the amount of money it needs. I would not have given them more than they asked for, but understanding the significance of irrigation and reclamation to the entire country now in this postwar period, I would have been far more generous in certain amounts than the committee has been in this bill.

But here is what I want to know: Did the Commissioner give you a list and then follow it by saying this would be the construction program?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman from Arizona will yield, I know that the projects as stated by the gentleman were reluctantly submitted, but I also know that they can operate on the amount allowed in the bill.

I again call attention to the fact that there is \$135,000,000 of a backlog in the Bureau of Reclamation; and I may say to those who are interested in Central Valley that \$34,000,000 of that fund is for Central Valley alone—unexpended. So the committee has been liberal with reference to reclamation. All of these reclamation projects could not have been constructed except for a fair, liberal-minded committee that made funds available as they were needed.

Permit me to add that if Members will get in touch with former Commissioner Harry Bashore, one of the greatest engineers this country has ever produced, and who has just retired, I am of the opinion he will join in saying this committee has been liberal in making funds available for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. MURDOCK. Much has been said here today about the hard work of this subcommittee on this important bill and of the fair mindedness of the individual members in cutting projects in their own districts, all of which shows their high sense of public duty and responsibility. I, too, recognize those facts concerning the committee members and wish to join with other colleagues in my praise for that spirit of fairness shown by them. It is evident that no Member thought first of his own advantage but he has put first the economy measuring stick as the gage of his actions. Such an attitude deserves our respect, and if each move is wise, it deserves our unstinted praise.

I do respect their thought of economy, but I doubt the wisdom of their moves in certain cases in this bill. Feeling as I do the lack of wisdom in some of these moves, I shall want to offer amendments before we are through reading the bill. There are certain cases where they have failed to carry out the plain mandates of the law, where they have withheld funds they have no right to withhold, and exercised judgments as to amounts which had previously been determined by higher authority. These ought to be corrected and no doubt will be corrected.

This bill tends to "sell America short." What a wonderful opportunity we are missing. But, of course, with the money we can save in this bill thus reduced there must be other and greater advantages apparent to the committee. I cannot see them. I am sure returned veterans will view with mixed emotions the savings effected herein for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the limited amounts proposed for the Bureau of Reclamation in the pending Interior appropriation bill are disappointing. The deep cuts made in the budget estimates for construction, for salaries, and expenses, and for general investigations, will seriously affect the entire reclamation program for the development of the West.

While I am particularly interested in the Colorado-Big Thompson project in northeastern Colorado, I am also concerned about what happens to other reclamation developments in the West. The bill reduces the budget estimates for reclamation from \$166,894,055 to \$72,271,475. Construction estimates for about 40 projects were cut from \$147,330,000 to \$62,348,040 or about 60 percent.

The general investigation estimate was reduced from \$11,000,000 to \$3,250,000—a slash that will seriously delay reports on potential irrigation developments. The estimate for salaries and expenses

of the Bureau was reduced from \$5,500,000 to \$4,000,000, and this slash will undoubtedly cripple the Bureau's administrative activities.

The blow at the Colorado-Big Thompson project's irrigation and power transmission facilities is most serious. The \$15,000,000 recommended by the President for essential work on this project is reduced in the bill to \$6,504,070.

Let me tell you what this great project is:

The Colorado-Big Thompson project, located in northcentral Colorado, is one of the major multiple-purpose projects now being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The project is being constructed primarily to transport surplus water on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern slope providing supplemental irrigation water for some 615,000 acres of fertile lands on the plains east of the Rockies. The main features of power and water storage facilities consist of the Green Mountain Dam and power plant, Granby Dam and pumping plant, and Shadow Mountain Dam on the western slope. Green Mountain Dam and power plant have been completed and placed in operation. Shadow Mountain Dam is virtually complete and some work has been done on Granby Dam. A tunnel has been driven from Shadow Mountain Dam under the Continental Divide. An 18,000-horsepower pumping plant will be installed at Granby Dam for raising water to Shadow Mountain Dam from which it will flow through the tunnel to the east side. Here the water will pass through several power plants to storage reservoirs from which the water will be drawn as required for irrigation. Part of the power needed for operating the huge Granby pumps for raising western slope water for diversion to the eastern slope through the tunnel will be furnished by Green Mountain Power Plant. However, additional power will be required. This power will be generated by the falling water in the power plants to be constructed on the east slope. The proposed 38-mile, 115-kilovolt transmission line from the east side over the Continental Divide is one of the vital and most important facilities needed to place the project in operation. Equally important is the proposed 35-mile, 115-kilovolt transmission line from Loveland to Greeley, Colo. This line is needed to supply power from the Kendrick project for operating the Granby pumps until the power plants on the eastern slope can be constructed. Without these two vital transmission lines it will be virtually impossible to furnish supplemental water for irrigating some 615,000 acres of fertile land for which purpose the project is being constructed. Approximately \$25,000,000 has been invested in project facilities which will be of little or no use until funds are provided for construction of these transmission lines and other features as programmed.

Considerable engineering study has been given to development of this project and if the benefit and repayment provisions are to be utilized, it will also be necessary to construct the 45-mile, 115-kilovolt Sterling, Colorado-Sidney, Ne-

braska transmission line. This will be an extension of the present system. The line is urgently needed to alleviate an existing critical power shortage situation in northeastern Colorado and southwestern Nebraska. The Bureau of Reclamation has received numerous requests from REA's, municipalities, and others in this region. One of the REA's, the Rural Electric Co., is completing plans for about 2,000 miles of distribution lines and needs additional power in 1947 to operate existing as well as proposed lines. This REA has a heavy irrigation pumping load which is increasing rapidly. Farms are being broken up into smaller units and some 2,000 additional families will be located in this area. Many of these are returning veterans and every effort must be made for providing low-cost electric power. Failure to provide this power will result in the installation of expensive, high-cost diesel power units which will place a heavy burden on the farmers and veterans using electricity.

A 75-mile, 69-kilovolt transmission line from Kremmling to Oak Creek, Colo., is also urgently needed to supply power to an REA cooperative, two of the largest coal-mining companies of the State, and the Rio Grande Western Railroad. Construction of this line will eliminate the necessity for the Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. to replace its diesel plant. The line would make hydro-generated electric power available for replacing fuel energy and thus conserve and utilize our natural resources to the fullest extent possible.

Power revenues derived from the sale of power generated on the project will repay practically all of the construction costs with the exception of \$25,000,000 to be repaid by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. In order to market surplus electrical energy generated on this project, it will be necessary to construct transmission lines as programmed.

Repayment of project costs cannot be realized without the revenue from the sale of power on a firm basis. This can only be accomplished by providing the transmission facilities requested.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, there is an item in this appropriation bill for the Bureau of Reclamation for \$10,000,000 for the Missouri River Basin. It is true that the committee handling this measure has a most difficult job to do. I want to thank them for their never-failing courtesy and the consideration that they have thus far shown. It is my understanding that even though the committee reduced the budget request for funds for construction purposes for the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri River Basin, that it was not the intent to eliminate any projects. It is the intent of the committee, and I am sure of the Congress, to go on with that very important construction work of irrigation projects.

The Missouri River Basin is where the West and the Middle West meet. It has had very little attention paid to it from the standpoint of developing its water resources. In that area you will find the territory that comprised the Dust Bowl. Prolonged and severe drought is a real

problem out there. When it comes it affects not only that area but all the United States. It is in the interests of economy and good government that the water that we do have in our streams be utilized for the improvement of agriculture in that great territory.

I am especially interested in that part of the Missouri River Basin program that affects the district which I have the honor to represent. I refer primarily to the Republican River and its tributaries. On many occasions I have told the Congress of the needs of that valley. It was in 1935 when we had a terrific flood that took the lives of 110 of our people. In that same territory we have witnessed severe droughts that have lasted for many years. There is some irrigation out there, and we know what it will do. It is the plan of the Bureau of Reclamation to soon start construction at a number of points on the Republican River. I would mention particularly a so-called Frenchman-Cambridge project, the Bostwick project, the Wray project, as well as continued studies of other areas of the Republican Basin. If the Republican River was in an area of plenty of rainfall, the taxpayers of America would be paying for flood control as a 100-percent subsidy. We need that water on our soil, consequently considerable of the work in the Republican River, as well as throughout the entire Missouri River Basin, is handled by the Bureau of Reclamation. Water is held back to prevent flood damage and then in turn it is used to cause our crops to grow. This means that great sums of these expenditures are reimbursable. The farmers will pay for it.

I am extremely disappointed that the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget have been reduced from \$23,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in this bill. I say that because I believe that it is an extravagant move. I will explain why I say that. If in the building of a given project 10 years are used to do what could be done in 3, you have 10 years of overhead. In addition to the increased overhead, the builders of that project are handicapped in that they cannot let the most economical contract. Thus, you add greatly to the cost of the project. This means a great deal, not only to the Treasury of the United States, but to the farmers and others who will be repaying considerable of this money to the Treasury.

There is another reason why prolonging the time for construction of a project is wasteful and expensive. If you take 10 years to build what you could build in 3 years, the people are denied the fruits of that project for 7 years. We must have irrigation for a balanced economy and a self-sustaining economy in many portions of our country. During the drought years, in the areas where there was no irrigation, the Federal Government spent millions and millions of dollars. It was relief money and did not solve anything. If we take 10 years to build what we ought to build in 3, we are going to have to spend millions more for various types of relief and rehabilitation. Now, on the other side of the ledger, I wish to point out that the income from irrigated land is many times greater in irrigated sections as compared with dry-

land farming in the same area. The amount collected in taxes by the Federal Government from the farmers alone is a tremendous sum. The farmers spend this money for supplies, machinery, and all sorts of capital goods. This money is placed in the channels of trade, and everyone that touches it pays more taxes. These projects are worth while—I am convinced that they are—and the Treasury of the United States, which advanced the money, and the farmers, who in turn will repay it, are entitled to have them built at the most economical rate.

I sincerely hope that by the time this bill is finally submitted to the President of the United States for his signature that this cut for the Bureau of Reclamation for the Missouri River Basin is restored. It is just and it is right and it is fair. It is in the interest of sound economy. If I did not think so I would not be here advocating it. As it now stands, the \$10,000,000 that is going to be appropriated for this great area is less than one-seventh what the Government of the United States spends for propaganda purposes in 1 year. It will pay a dividend manyfold, and I shall do everything I can to get this amount increased.

The work of the Geological Survey is tied into the work of the Bureau of Reclamation. They, too, should have sufficient funds to do an economical job and at the same time protect the Federal Treasury from a wasteful development of our natural resources.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, may I say a word in connection with the carry-over of funds, this \$135,000,000. A very, very small portion of that can be spent in the Missouri River Basin. That represents a backlog of funds for many years prior to the war. The work in the Missouri River Basin was not authorized until 1944. I contend that from the standpoint of carry-over funds and from the standpoint of new money that the Missouri River Basin has not received a just share of the amount that is recommended by the committee. I sincerely hope that that fact will be taken into account.

The Missouri River Basin represents one-sixth of the area of the United States. There are seven States in it. The Bureau of Reclamation only operates in 17 States. I submit that the very small fractional part of the carry-over funds that can come to the Missouri River Basin make it all out of proportion to the rest of the West, and the further fact that the rest of the West has had its major construction program before this, and the Missouri River Basin has very few projects to date. My district has never had \$1 of Reclamation Bureau construction funds spent therein. The need is very great, however.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words

and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, year after year, during the three sessions of my membership in Congress, I have witnessed a recurrence of the struggle to obtain adequate appropriations for the completion of the great Central Valley project of California. Always there has been powerful opposition in the Appropriations Committee to allowance of the funds which the Interior Department and a very large number of people in my State believed to be essential to bring this project to completion at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that practice of a sound policy of economy in the affairs of Government is of great importance to the national welfare. For a number of years I served as chairman of the legislative committee which prepared the annual budget and fixed the annual tax rate for the city and county of San Francisco. During all that time I had uppermost in my mind the importance of sound economy.

In subsequent years I have remembered with satisfaction the fact that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, when I was a member of its finance committee, succeeded in making the largest reduction in the annual tax rate in the history of my city. However, Mr. Chairman, it was the fixed policy of that board of supervisors to allow adequate appropriations for the prompt completion of self-liquidating public projects which we knew would contribute to the economic and social welfare of our city and earn a profit for the benefit of our taxpayers. So, while I am in sympathy with the desire of the Appropriations Committee of this House to practice economy in the making of the National Budget, I am utterly unable to understand the reasoning behind the persistent effort, year after year, to delay the completion of projects like Central Valley which will, when completed, become self-liquidating and earn a substantial annual return for the relief of the taxpayers of this Nation.

This is not sound economy, Mr. Chairman. Indeed, such a policy delays the time when the American taxpayers can begin to enjoy the full financial benefits of the great Central Valley project. In the meantime the taxpayers of the Nation are compelled to pay the carrying charges on this great unfinished project without any compensating return for their heavy expenditures. The soundest economy, Mr. Chairman, which this Congress can employ with respect to the Central Valley project is to make the necessary appropriations to hasten its completion and thereby speed the day when the American taxpayer can begin to get back a return on the huge investment which he has already made in this great undertaking.

The Government now has a financial investment in the Central Valley project of approximately \$170,000,000, and I venture to make the assertion without any fear of contradiction that the Government is not going to abandon that proj-

ect, so it would be sound economy to hasten its completion.

During the war, Mr. Chairman, there was an unavoidable reason for delay in the construction of the Central Valley project. It was impossible to obtain the materials and labor required to carry on construction work during the period of national emergency. However, that period of emergency is now past, and no valid reason for delay now exists.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAVENNER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that if we get this project finished so we can begin getting revenues we will get what might be called a double-barrelled shot gun in money back. We save the interest on our money and we get these replenishments, one-fortieth each year, of the total cost of the project.

Mr. HAVENNER. The gentleman is correct. That is the point I was trying to make.

I shall support the amendments offered by my colleague from California and I earnestly hope that a majority of the Members of this House will likewise support his efforts to speed up the completion of Central Valley and to hasten the day when the people of California and the taxpayers of the Nation can enjoy the full benefits of that great public investment.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from California I must say that there has never been a time, I believe, since the Central Valley project was adopted by the Congress, when they did not have a surplus of funds. Any delay that has been occasioned in the construction of that great project cannot and should not be chargeable to either this committee or to the Congress. The fact that they have over \$34,000,000 of unexpended funds is evidence that that statement is true.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. How low will that fund be on June 30, 1946?

Mr. NORRELL. At the rate of expenditure now, when materials are so hard to get, I doubt that a very substantial part of it will be used. They are bound to have a very substantial portion of that on June 30.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is all that backlog of \$34,000,000 allocated to specific items?

Mr. NORRELL. That is all allocated to specific items.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In other words, the Secretary would have no discretion in the expenditure of that money, he would have to carry out the specific allocations?

Mr. NORRELL. I think it is the duty of this Congress to tell the Department of the Interior where the money shall be spent.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. NORRELL. All the money that has heretofore been appropriated has been allocated, since the 1944 bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Has any provision been made there for the expenditure of money for transmission lines or stand-by plants?

Mr. NORRELL. There is money now for transmission lines that have not been constructed, as the gentleman knows and can determine by referring to the hearings.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does the gentleman know the amount in that \$34,000,000 that might be used for transmission lines?

Mr. NORRELL. We do not have that exact figure at this time, I am sorry to say.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, on page 46 of H. R. 6335 you will find the Missouri River Basin appropriation. This appropriation of \$10,312,685, which the committee suggests, is a reduction, from the President's request for the Missouri River Basin project, of more than \$13,000,000.

The Missouri Basin studies are new. There is a great need for proceeding with investigations on the Niobrara, Loup, and North Platte Rivers, and this is a part of the Missouri Basin. Nebraska has been far behind in the development of irrigation and the use of her available water supply. There is a number of important units in the Missouri Basin development, on which investigations and planning are under way or proposed for the coming year. This includes reservoirs and land which can be irrigated in central Nebraska and in the two river basins. There are plans for several reservoirs on the Loup River, which, when finally completed would have something over one and a half million acre-feet of water, which could be used to irrigate many thousands of acres of land. In order to insure the development and for the construction of these projects, funds are essential now for continued planning of the ultimate Missouri Basin project. If the reduction is sustained, development of these projects will be retarded.

There is also a great need for further studies and work on the Niobrara River. This is a valley which is critically in need of full development, and the Budget recommendation included funds for that purpose. I point this out, Mr. Chairman, because this is a new development, and the need for proceeding at once with a control of water used for irrigation and electrical energy is urgent. Our Nation and the world will be in need of food in increased amounts for the next several years. The placing of land under irrigation produces food. The revenue returned to the Government can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. The development, under irrigation, for the farms and communities is of tremendous value. Most of these areas would remain a desert and unproductive, unless water is carefully used and the land made to produce. I can remember parts of the North Platte Valley when it was a desert—barren and unproductive. To-

day, by the careful use of water, we have a little Nile, with productive land, and well populated and growing communities.

I note also that the appropriation fails to provide for general investigation and administrative funds; that these funds have been cut by \$1,500,000. It seems to me that the committee might be "penny wise and pound foolish" in not providing sufficient funds for administrative purposes. I do realize that there has been some severe criticism directed at the Reclamation Bureau and the Interior Department. Like any large governmental agency, they have probably been wasteful with their funds. They do need to be carefully checked, and the Congress should be concerned about getting as much value out of the tax dollar as is humanly possible. There is a place to stop, however, and in my humble judgment, this portion of the bill has been cut beyond the reasonable limits.

I note also, Mr. Chairman, that the power line in western Nebraska and Colorado has been removed from the bill. This line was a connection between the Colorado Big Thompson power plants and those of the Kendrick and North Platte projects in Nebraska and Wyoming. These lines, when constructed, will serve thousands of farmers. They are of major importance from the standpoint of good operation and dependable service to the people. I realize that the committee has felt that there has been too much emphasis placed on power in certain sections of this bill, but it does seem to me that the additional money spent on bringing electricity to these areas will again repay our Government. The farmers receiving electrical current under this project, or under REA, has always paid back to the Government the money, and with interest. I am amazed that some members of this committee will seemingly approve billions of dollars of money in loans to foreign countries which will probably never be repaid, and yet they deny the farmers of a large section of the West a half million dollars which, in turn, will provide them with all of the conveniences which come from electrical current.

The administration and supervision of such important projects as those under the Missouri Valley and others throughout the West, should not be jeopardized by a false economy that would endanger the successful construction and proper operation and management of such works. The Department must have experienced and trained people to properly carry out the desires of this Congress. They cannot do this if we make a big reduction in the administrative funds for this purpose.

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the work of this particular appropriation subcommittee can be looked at over-all and I think every fair-minded student of appropriations by the Congress will have to say that this committee has done a remarkable and outstanding job. They are recommend-

ing a total of appropriations of about \$174,000,000, which represents a reduction of approximately \$172,000,000 from the Budget requests. If other subcommittees of the Congress were in a position to make similar reductions, we would make rapid progress toward a balancing of the Federal budget.

When one looks at the task which this particular subcommittee assigned to itself, namely, that of carefully scrutinizing appropriations for all the various categories which come within the purview of the Interior bill, one would have to say that they have not played favorites. They cut in the Bureau of Mines. They cut in the Geological Survey. They cut the Office of Indian Affairs and the Secretary's office as well. They cut the Bureau of Reclamation. When one compares their work as a whole, he will have to say that this committee really conscientiously applied themselves to a careful study of the whole field of estimates before them and made cuts with reason or at least with understandable explanation all along the line.

So, I am not going to rise here in this discussion of the Bureau of Reclamation and attempt to castigate the committee in any degree whatsoever. I will say here as I have said at one other point in the debate on the bill, that I feel there are items where a further understanding of particular problems would have resulted in different figures being recommended. I recognize, however, that when you say to the Commissioner of Reclamation, "We are proposing to cut this bill approximately in two; now, you show us a table to see how that kind of principle would apply throughout your budget estimates," when the Commissioner comes back with some figures it would leave the committee in a difficult position if it were to increase those figures over those figures that were in the Commissioner's letter.

So I am not here to criticize the committee. But I am here to suggest that as this bill proceeds in its course through the Congress and as further representations are made before the committee in the other body, if they see fit to make some increases in this item for reclamation and perhaps other items in the bill, I hope the subcommittee will give careful consideration to the additional evidence supporting those increases.

As for the Missouri River Basin item, in which I am particularly interested, it was not treated in any degree more harshly than other Bureau of Reclamation items. The total request for the Bureau of Reclamation was \$147,130,000. The estimate proposed under the formula responded to by the Commissioner's letter suggested a total appropriation of \$63,883,000, that is a reduction from \$147,000,000 to \$63,000,000. The individual item for the Missouri River Basin was requested in the amount of \$23,783,000 and was reduced to \$10,312,000. Therefore, approximately the same treatment was accorded the Missouri River item as the other items.

It must be remembered, however, that the Missouri River Basin program is a dual program, involving the Army engineers as well as the Bureau of Reclamation. It would be desirable, it seems to

me, that the programs should proceed in a parallel fashion so that the work of the Army engineers and the construction of the reservoirs on the main stem would be matched by comparable appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry along the utilization of the water at approximately the same rate, the Bureau of Reclamation, having the distribution of power generated in the dam and the utilization of the water for consumptive uses, principally in the form of irrigation.

The Department of the Interior began work on the authorized plan of development for the Missouri Basin last year. At the beginning of the fiscal year the work was limited to carrying on detailed planning and preparing for construction. Soon after the start of the fiscal year 1946, the global wars were ended and resumption of normal peacetime activities on a full scale was in order. Recognizing this, Congress provided additional funds in the First Deficiency Act of 1946 to the Department of the Interior to carry on such a program. The total funds provided in fiscal year 1946 through the regular appropriation act and the first deficiency act amounted to \$13,980,300, which is three and one-half million larger than the \$10,312,000 now proposed for fiscal 1947.

These funds were for work by the Bureau of Reclamation in preparing for construction on 11 units in the authorized initial stage of the development and continuing planning activities on the ultimate plan for the basin. The funds also provided for starting construction on three of the initial stage units as well as a transmission line from Williston, N. Dak., to the Garrison Dam site.

One of the units on which the construction is soon to be under way is the Angostura irrigation project in South Dakota, in which I have been interested for many years. The unit will consist in its initial stage of a dam and reservoir and a system of canals and distributaries for 16,180 acres of arable land. Work on the Angostura unit was started before the war, but before much could be accomplished, work was stopped. The Budget recommendation of \$23,783,600 for 1947 includes funds for a normal construction program on the Angostura unit. The reduction of the Missouri Basin item to \$10,312,685 as it now stands in the bill retards the rate of progress on the whole basin program which includes Angostura. I do not say this unappreciatively, however, for we have worked on Angostura so long we are glad to see it started.

South Dakota needs all of the irrigation that can be developed. Unfortunately there is more land needing to be irrigated than there is water available. Wise planning for the use of the water demands that all possibilities be investigated. The Missouri Basin item includes an allowance for further investigations to determine future irrigation possibilities. These investigations include water supply studies, land classification, and determination of repayment ability, to name some of the more important ones. South Dakota has to share in the Missouri Basin item with six other States. The budget recommended by the President included funds for a well-balanced program of

investigations. The bill as it now stands not only limits the construction program but also delays the additional planning studies that must be carried on notably on the Oahe unit.

The ultimate Missouri Basin plan also provides for the construction of some 20 power plants at which will be developed approximately five and one-half billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy annually. An integrated backbone transmission line grid connecting these plants is an essential part of the plan. At the present time, certain parts of the Missouri Basin have the lowest per capita use of power in the Nation today. The reason for so little use of power is simply because there is not now any adequate source of supply. Those people are now looking to the present plan for the development of the Missouri Basin, which includes a transmission line system to all parts of the basin, so they can enjoy the labor-saving benefits of electric power.

So, I venture to hope that when these reclamation items receive further consideration the conferees will give careful and sympathetic consideration to the increases that may be proposed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time so that I may make an attempt to get the situation straight because I have an amendment which I would very likely withdraw if there is as much feeling in the committee as apparently exists, and if there is so much anxiety on the part of the committee to do the right thing about these reclamation projects. I look at the record, however, and I find in the record that the Bureau of Reclamation came before this committee and submitted a project that is in my district and estimated that in order to proceed orderly and logically with that project they would require \$3,102,000 during the coming year. I know from my own experience and from what I know of that project that unless they get that money the project will not proceed in a logical and economical manner, and it will not only not reduce the expense to the Government but it will cost the Government at least \$500,000, because it will delay the project a year. Every year that the project is delayed it costs the Government approximately \$500,000, because it is a \$20,000,000 project and as soon as it is finished we begin to pay \$500,000 a year.

The project has the security of a large portion of Utah behind it. There is no question about the security. The only question is in finishing it. It is absolutely essential to the people there, due to the droughts and due to the unemployment that is coming on at the present time, to proceed with it as fast as we can.

On page 220 of this record the Bureau came before this committee and showed conclusively to the committee, apparently from the record, that \$1,302,000 was needed. Then later, for some reason, and that is what I am trying to get at, this committee wrote to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for some information as to what apparently could be cut, and the answer, under date of March 13, reads as follows, and I want

you to notice what the Commissioner says:

In a letter from Commissioner Straus to the gentleman from Oklahoma, Hon. JED JOHNSON, under date of March 13, 1946, I quote as follows:

In an endeavor to be responsive to your inquiry of March 11 as to the result of action by your committee to cut in half the President's Budget submissions for the year 1947 for reclamation work, a proposal for action which, of course, I cannot and do not recommend—this communication goes forward.

Now, from that I take it that the committee wrote to the Director and wanted him to give them what could be done if they were required to cut the budget in half. If that is correct, then he goes on and says:

If it is required of us to do that, here is what I suggest:

But he says:

The effect of any such drastic reduction, which would be contrary to the recommendations of the executive agencies, would be disastrous to the program for the development of the West, disruptive to the President's fiscal program, and to the Bureau of Reclamation's programs, and would jeopardize the Bureau's plans for compliance with the repayment requirements of the reclamation law inasmuch as all of these projects would be left to some smaller or great degree in a non-income-producing category until further congressional action repaired the damage. Such action would also wreck the integrated program of veterans' employment in reclamation construction and veterans' settlement upon the newly irrigated lands that the construction program as it was presented to you by the President would provide.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. The gentleman is talking about the Provo project?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is correct.

Mr. NORRELL. Does the gentleman understand that as of January 1, 1946, there was a balance appropriated of unused funds of \$2,262,000?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. No. The record shows there was a balance of \$110,000, but that balance does not mean anything, for this reason: The balance, under the record presented to you here, is \$110,000.

Mr. NORRELL. I think the gentleman's figures are not correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. They are not my figures. They are your figures. It is your record on page 220, and it shows \$110,000.

Mr. NORRELL. Our records show a carry-over as of that date of \$2,262,631.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I think I understand what is in the gentleman's mind. That means that contracts have been entered into that will absorb all of that, so that by June 1 there will not be anything left.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. There is an unencumbered balance in the Bureau of Reclamation on that project of \$1,860,942.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Now we have three figures. Which are we to take? The point is that the project consists of several different items. The Bureau will not contract any of these different projects until it gets the money on hand to contract for them. It has told you that in order to make those contracts and to proceed expeditiously it needs \$3,000,000. It is not costing the Government anything for you to say that if they need \$3,000,000 they can have it. That does not cost anything.

It is unfair, I think, for this committee to say that it is saving so much money when all it is doing is postponing a project that is under contract and well along toward completion. They say they need \$3,000,000 for it next year. You allow them but \$1,000,000 and then say you have saved \$2,000,000. I cannot see the logic of that kind of reasoning. That only adds to the expense, for, if this project is proceeded with properly, it will be finished in 2 years and commence to pay back. If, however, the committee's plan is followed, it will not be completed for 5 years and will not start to pay back for 5 years and will cost the Government an additional \$1,500,000. That is how it seems to me and I cannot see any other logic to it. It is not like a proposition that was not secure or that was all in one piece. The Bureau of Reclamation cannot contract for the work in the various phases of this project until they have the money ready with which to enter into contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has again expired.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

NEED FOR MORE BASIC STUDIES IN FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I note in checking the action of the Appropriations Committee on the Fish and Wildlife Service appropriations that they have again been very saving on funds for securing basic information. For biological investigations the Bureau of the Budget recommended \$355,600, yet the committee voted out \$237,975, only a slight increase over present funds. For investigations respecting food fishes the Bureau of the Budget recommended \$765,000 and the committee granted \$659,440.

Dr. Gabrielson, former Director of the Service, has often told me that the research work of the Service is basic to intelligent management. They need to know more about fish and animal populations each year, about disease, predators, and foods, about crippling losses in wildlife, winter death rates, and all of the things that go to make up this thing they call wildlife management. In some

places there is conflict between livestock and deer and elk that needs to be studied by trained biologists. In other spots they need to learn more about fish populations, the effects of stocking streams, how to improve fishing conditions, and so forth. All of these things are essential so the State and Federal people who are hired to carry out the jobs can do so intelligently.

The funds for this sort of work in both the fish and wildlife fields have been cut to the bone during the war. Young men were in this field when war came and large numbers went into the armed forces. Now they are returning to the jobs for which they were trained and there are not nearly enough funds in this bill to put them back to work. It seems a shame to force these well-trained biologists into other lines of work when there are so few of them in the country and when the need in this particular field is so great.

I hope these funds will be restored.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Minidoka project, Idaho, \$433,605, of which \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior Department appropriation bill for this year includes only \$3,250,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for general investigations, which is \$7,750,000 less than the budget estimate. This drastic reduction jeopardizes the success of the Bureau's planning program.

The gentleman from Oklahoma, chairman of the subcommittee, said during general debate that there were certain projects in his State which would be cut along with the rest of our projects. But let us remember that in his State and other States some of these programs have already been investigated, and the investigations are about completed, which I am sure he would verify if he had not left the floor a minute ago. Unfortunately, that is not true in New Mexico and some other States, where investigations are not too far along because of delay occasioned by the war. The reduction of this amount will jeopardize those investigations at the very time when we should go forward with them in order that they may be at such point of completion that if there is to be any unemployment we may then be able to proceed with the construction work to provide employment for veterans and returning war workers.

It must also be remembered that these investigations cannot be carried on piecemeal—the water users above and below any proposed dam must know how and to what extent their rights will be affected. The State authorities who must also pass on final investigation must know what the effect of any proposed project will be as regards other projects on the stream. They are charged with the duty of speaking, or forever keeping silent, when a project is declared feasible and authorized for construction. Unless these investigations are completed on the whole

stream, the entire program is disrupted. Some consideration should be given to this aspect of the matter. Once the plans and surveys are made and approved, then projects may be picked up one at a time as our economy permits, but if we cut this appropriation, we do incalculable harm to those States, specially in the far West, where surveys have not been completed.

I am satisfied all of us who have given the matter any consideration are satisfied and convinced this item should be increased, although we will offer no amendment at this time for obvious reasons; however, I hope that when the conferees meet they will see fit to agree to some increase for this appropriation so that these investigations along the Rio Grande and other streams may be completed.

The Bureau's over-all program is aimed at an orderly development of the land and water resources of the West. But this objective cannot be attained without sound planning which, in turn, depends on adequate appropriations of general investigation funds.

The limited amounts of water supply available in the arid and semi-arid West makes comprehensive basin and regional planning essential to the selection of potential reclamation projects for consideration for detailed investigation. Adequate planning for optimum use of the water and land resources can be attained only through this comprehensive basin approach. The reduction in planning funds will slow down the basin studies of the Bureau of Reclamation, many of which are now nearing completion; as, for example, those for the Rio Grande Basin and Arkansas River Basin, all of which cover large areas in my State, and for the Columbia River Basin in the Northwest, and the Bonneville Basin in the intermountain region.

If the proposed reduction in general investigation funds stands, the progress on the completion of individual project investigations will be retarded to an even greater extent than the basin studies, because the basin investigations logically precede the project investigations. It is imperative that the investigations for certain projects which will provide for the supply of supplemental water for, or the rehabilitation of existing irrigation developments; as for example, the Middle Rio Grande, Vermejo, Fort Sumner, and Carlsbad projects in New Mexico, be completed promptly to alleviate serious water shortages and other water utilization problems. The Southwest has experienced severe drought periods, one of which occurred in the 1930's, and even now is facing a severe water shortage because of deficient rainfall. Future drought periods can be expected to occur periodically in both the arid and semi-arid regions. Droughts in the past have assumed very serious proportions and there is no assurance that droughts in the future may not be even more severe. The only hope of remedying this is through expansion of Federal reclamation developments which requires, first of all, sound planning.

Continuation of an adequate and orderly program of investigations of other

new projects which will provide for the irrigation of new lands or the production of low-cost electrical power for farm, home, and industry is equally desirable, not only to provide economic opportunities for returning war veterans and surplus war workers but also to insure the economic future of the 17 Western States. Examples of this type of potential project in my State are the San Juan-Chama, Estancia Valley, Mora, and South San Juan projects. There are many other possibilities in the other 16 Western States.

In the recent war years the Bureau of Reclamation was unable to make ready a large shelf of potential reclamation projects for which the investigations have been completed so that the projects are ready for construction. Its planning program could make little progress under wartime restrictions. Consequently, it is highly desirable that ample funds be provided for general investigations at this time, in order that sound plans can be made for the future development of the vital water resources of the entire West.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the successful production of crops in the arid regions is possible only through irrigation, and thus the present and future prosperity of the West is in a very large measure dependent directly on the full utilization of its limited water resources. Therefore, the project-planning program of the Bureau of Reclamation, which is aimed at the formulation of plans for development and use of these water resources, should not be allowed to lag because of deficient appropriations of funds by the Congress, and before the bill becomes law I trust that the full amount of \$11,000,000 for general investigations will be restored.

(Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$563,685.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STOCKMAN: On page 40, line 8, strike out "\$563,685" and insert "\$1,300,000."

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to restore the budget estimate of \$1,300,000 for the continuance of construction work on the Deschutes project in Oregon. The committee, in the bill, reduced the amount for this project to \$563,685.

The 1947 work planned through the funds proposed in the budget estimate is principally for completion of the canal and lateral systems. The canal system is now nearing completion and the laterals are necessary to distribute the water to the land.

On May 18 the first irrigation water will be turned on to serve 23,000 acres of the Deschutes project. Approximately 300 newly irrigated farms will go into production this year as a result of this important event, which will be celebrated at Madras, Oreg., on the date I mentioned. I congratulate the Jefferson water conservancy district, which is the contracting agency for the repayment of the construction charges on the Des-

chutes project, and the new settlers who are taking up the land that will be irrigated by this system.

By the end of this fiscal year approximately \$6,000,000 will have been spent on the construction of the Deschutes project which, when completed, will irrigate a total of 50,000 acres of productive land in central Oregon. Including the budget estimate of \$1,300,000, more than \$2,000,000 will be required to complete the project. The program calls for bringing water to the remainder of the irrigated land in 1947, provided the full amount of the funds for construction is made available. More than 300 additional farm families will be able to settle on the lands of the Deschutes project in 1947 or as soon as the project is completed.

A large number of these new settlers are veterans of World War II and they are anxious to get on to irrigated land so that they may turn to useful peacetime pursuits. I urge that the full amount of the budget estimate be restored as provided for in this amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to believe that the gentleman is really serious in asking the committee to pick out one item and give the full amount of the Budget estimate when there are many other deserving projects before us. The committee made a fair cut. It might have cut deeper than some Members felt some of these projects should be cut, but, as I said in my opening statement, a project in Oklahoma was cut much deeper than many of my friends back there felt it ought to be cut.

All of these projects are desirable. We could spend twice as much money as is allowed and do it profitably, but the question is, considering the \$279,000,000,000 deficit, are we going to try to make some real cuts in this bill or are we going to select one project and give it the full amount requested without giving all other projects the same? If we do that, then let us be consistent and go back and increase all of the projects and give everybody all they want. I am sure you will agree that no other procedure would be fair to other Members of this House. I have asked my colleague in whose district the project in Oklahoma is located not to offer an amendment to increase it. So we are not playing favorites. The question is, Do we really wish to economize? So that is the situation. The committee has endeavored after 6 or 7 weeks of hearings to do a good job. The committee is convinced that no injustice has been done. Your project may not move up as far as you would like to move it, but considering the very critical shortage of material and the demand for housing for veterans which all of us believe should have preference, the committee feels it has been fair and reasonable in these appropriations.

I hope that the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Has the committee made any distinction between projects that are under contract and new projects?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee submitted that matter heretofore suggested to the Bureau of Reclamation. We asked them to take these things into consideration and report back to the committee. The Bureau of Reclamation did that thing, as I stated, with extreme reluctance. I do not want to say here or leave the impression that the Bureau of Reclamation wanted these cuts to be made. That is our responsibility and the committee gladly accepts it, but I will say to the gentleman that the Bureau of Reclamation made these lists of proposed reductions and I believe it tried to do so in a fair manner, and we are hewing to the line. Again I assure my good friend that we are trying to be fair to all concerned.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is what I am trying to get at. Did they make these lists because you requested them?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Certainly, because we requested them. No one pretends to say that the Bureau voluntarily asked for the revised list. Make no mistake about it, the Bureau did not do it voluntarily. But they made up the list and we are convinced can operate nicely on the funds allowed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Wait until I finish my question and maybe the gentleman's answer will be the same. You requested them to reduce the amount by one-half?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Utah. That is correct, and they did it. They called in their experts. All are reduced more than one-half. It so happens that the project in Oklahoma was cut considerably more than 50 percent, and I did not object to it.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. If the gentleman will yield further, if you request to cut a project such as I have one-half, and they could finish it next year by completing the other half, you would simply cost the Government money by carrying it over one more year, would you not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, every Member here thinks, in fact, he knows, that his project is the best project in all the United States. That is understandable. That is only natural. Why the gentleman from Minnesota tells me that his project is by all odds the best in the United States. Yet the gentleman from Montana says his is the best. Every Member from California knows that Central Valley is the best. The same is true of many others. Several Members from other States have come to me and said, "That is my project. Please do not cut my project." All seem to join in a mighty chorus with:

Congress, Congress, don't slash me,
Slash that guy behind the tree.

Over and over we hear: "I am for economy, but, but, but"—and some Members, I regret to say, want to "but" this

bill clear into kingdom come. Make all the stump speeches you want to make. This committee, however, stands by the bill. It is fair. It is reasonable. It is in the interest of economy. There is or was some weeks ago a \$135,000,000 backlog for these projects. The Bureau of Reclamation is getting much more money than it had in the past. Again I say we have been liberal with these projects, and I hope you will vote down the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the action taken in drastically reducing the Interior Department's budget estimate, of course, is disheartening. The amounts allowed in this bill will seriously impair development of the vast natural resources in the West. It seems logical to me, and I believe each of you will agree, that our natural resources should be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

The coal crisis has brought forcibly to our attention the importance of having large quantities of hydrogenerated electrical power available. This cannot be made available in every section of the United States, but it should be developed wherever possible. The drastic limitations being imposed on Interior Department's budget estimate is a serious matter to all the people of this great country. Every acre of land which can be placed in agricultural production must be developed to alleviate the critical food situation. Every kilowatt of power that can be economically developed should be made available for the people's use. This can only be accomplished by following an orderly program.

The Bureau of Reclamation has been seriously handicapped in completing the Tucumcari and Rio Grande projects in my State, the State of New Mexico. Its construction estimate for virtually completing the Tucumcari project in fiscal year 1947 is \$1,738,000. The committee has only allowed \$753,605. Similarly on the Rio Grande project \$831,000 was requested. This has been reduced to \$360,675. The significance of this proposed cut is that it will take just twice as long to finish these projects.

I would like to give you a brief description of them:

The Tucumcari project, located at Tucumcari, N. Mex., was authorized in 1938 and construction was initiated with WPA labor. Early in the war the War Production Board ordered all construction work on the project to cease. Subsequently, in April 1944 the War Production Board permitted the resumption of construction activities on a limited basis in order that the project might be of assistance to the war food program.

Facilities are being provided for irrigating some 45,000 acres of some of New Mexico's most fertile lands. Water is stored in Conchas Dam for use on this project.

Funds available during 1946 amount to \$4,568,216. All but 10 miles of the Conchas Canal and most of the work on the Hudson Canal will be completed with

these funds. Laterals for supplying irrigation water to a total of 11,116 acres of land are being completed. Laterals for an additional 16,140 acres of land are under contract and will be partially completed this year. Surveys for the remaining features of the project are being continued.

Only \$1,738,000 is being requested for work to be done in 1947. These funds are required for construction of laterals to supply water to the remaining 17,700 acres of project lands. Construction of the drainage system should also be started. This work may extend into 1948.

A survey of water conditions in this section indicates the possibility of severe drought conditions which may equal the dry year experienced in 1934. Unless water can be supplied heavy crop losses will be incurred. In view of the critical world food situation it is expedient that the funds be furnished now so that the project can be completed and placed in operation at the earliest possible date.

Practically all construction work on this project consists of building canals which in no way will conflict with the reconversion program. The project will materially assist in the production of additional agricultural products. Every possible effort must be made to complete this project.

The Rio Grande project, located on the Rio Grande in south-central New Mexico, is a multiple-purpose project. The power and storage system consists of Elephant Butte Dam and power plant and the Caballo Reservoir. Some 255 miles of project transmission lines have been constructed for delivering Elephant Butte power to various load centers. The present 115-kilovolt transmission line from Las Cruces to Alamogordo, N. Mex., is being extended to Hollywood, N. Mex., to alleviate a critical power storage situation in that area. Improvements and additions are also being made at the Elephant Butte Dam and power plant. A 115-kilovolt transmission line is being constructed from Elephant Butte Dam to Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The only funds now being requested—\$831,800—are for completion of the line to Albuquerque. This line will provide service for the Socorro Electric Cooperative which now has a demand for about 400 kilowatts. This REA has advised that this load will increase to approximately 2,360 kilowatts with 2,461 customers by 1955. It is also estimated that Albuquerque will require 7,500,000 kilowatt-hours of energy at a demand of approximately 1,500 kilowatts. Power will also be furnished for an REA at Hillsboro, N. Mex. It now needs 300 kilowatts which is expected to increase to 1,070 kilowatts with 2,464 customers by 1955.

Materials used in constructing high voltage transmission lines are not used in building homes and office buildings. However, the availability of low-cost power will assist in the reconversion program by providing power to meet the needs of expanded building and agricultural activity. It is hoped, therefore, that before the bill becomes law the necessary funds may be granted for completion of the Elephant Butte-Albu-

querque transmission line. For reasons obvious to the Committee of the Whole House, I am not now offering an amendment, but I hope that in conference the conferees of the House will give serious and realistic consideration to the need for the appropriation requested.

(Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$216,800;

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, my State of North Dakota possesses 600,000,000,000 tons of lignite as a fuel resource. These deposits in North Dakota constitute about six-tenths of the total lignite resources of the United States. This fuel has not been used widely because of its distance from eastern markets and the problems of handling it in shipping. Lignite is a low-cost fuel, the most cheaply mined in this country, and the possibilities of utilizing it were recognized only a few years ago when the Minnesota-North Dakota Development Commission and the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, planned a program to develop the gasification possibilities of the lignite in the Great Plains States.

The Bureau of Mines constructed a commercial-size pilot retort on land donated by North Dakota to test the possibilities of making a wide variety of gases for industrial use. This retort was first operated during the latter part of the 1945 fiscal year. The operation was successful, but during the 1946 fiscal year the project was hampered because only about one-quarter of the money necessary was available from a defense appropriation. Now there are indications that the retort will not be able to operate for more than 6 months of the 1947 fiscal year because of a similar lack of funds in a regular appropriation. An estimate of \$150,000 was allowed by the Bureau of the Budget and considered by industrial leaders and scientists of the Joint Resources Commission to be the minimum amount that would permit operation of the retort during the entire 1947 fiscal year.

Coke is commonly used in the production of gas for industrial use. North Dakota does not have coking coal, and in many of our towns, the cost of gas to the consumer is three times as great as in those areas where coke does not have to be shipped long distances. This retort is ready for continuous operation and has produced gas that can be used for domestic and industrial heat. The costs of production and the life of the retort have not been determined fully. Operation during this coming year is necessary for that purpose. The lignites and subbituminous coals slack and crumble upon exposure to the air and therefore cannot be shipped and stored unless special precautions are taken in preparing the fuel for shipping or in storing it. A steam-drying plant has been built as an auxiliary to the gas-making retort at

Grand Forks and coal operators wish to have large-scale tests made on the possibilities of steam-drying their coals and the effect of steam drying on the storing properties.

This pilot plant at Grand Forks is already constructed and will not require critical materials except for minor changes in the plant mechanism. The report of the Committee on Appropriations in speaking of lignite and subbituminous coal investigations states, "During the current year, \$29,884 is available for such investigations at Golden, Colo., and Grand Forks, N. Dak." The \$29,884 has always been expended at Golden, Colo. I am familiar with the funds spent at Grand Forks and this \$29,000 would not be available there. In the bill which we are considering now, only \$75,000 increase was allowed by our committee on Appropriations for lignite and subbituminous coal investigations, including the gasification of lignite. I have inquired how long this amount would last and have been informed that the pilot plant at Grand Forks could not be operated more than 6 months.

Because of the large lignite resources, principally in North Dakota but extending into Montana and South Dakota, and the subbituminous coal deposits, principally in Wyoming and Colorado, the Government should do everything in its power to develop this low-cost fuel, bring new industries to these areas, and conserve some of the higher rank coals for special purposes for which they are absolutely essential. I am not giving you the opinion of only one person but the opinion of the Minnesota-North Dakota Resources Development Commission which met at the pilot plant on April 26 and 27 of this year and observed it in operation and examined data taken by the engineers on past operation. It was the unanimous opinion of this commission that the pilot plant should be operated continuously during this coming year to provide operating data on many types of gas, data on useful life of critical parts of the plant, and more reliable cost data. In order to provide this necessary information which is essential to industrial growth in the fuel-producing regions and the iron range of Minnesota, I urgently request the restoration of \$75,000 of the estimate of the Bureau of Mines testing fuel appropriation for the item, "Subbituminous coal and lignite."

(Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STOCKMAN: On page 40, line 9, strike out "\$216,800" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, in support of my amendment to restore the full amount of the \$500,000 Budget estimate for the Klamath project in Oregon and California, I call the committee's attention to the urgency of providing adequate funds for this project. The pending bill reduces the estimate to \$216,800.

While the public lands which will be benefited by the development to be financed by this appropriation are in California, the people of Klamath Falls and vicinity in Oregon are deeply interested in providing opportunities at their door for the settlement of the large number of veterans from that area who are seeking public-land farms.

About 7,000 acres of public lands are to be opened to settlement this year, and the plans of the Bureau of Reclamation call for the opening of an additional 7,000 acres in 1947 if certain construction work can be done to protect existing irrigation developments and assure an adequate water supply for the new lands.

The construction work provided for includes the lateral system necessary to distribute the water and the drainage system necessary to protect the land. Work is also necessary on the storage system in the Boundary Reservoir near the line between California and Oregon and for the main canal system. I urge that the full amount of the \$500,000 Budget estimate be restored.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the very able gentleman from Oregon think that this committee in the past, and even in this bill, has been quite liberal to the State of California, and does he not think that the money that is provided in this bill will be sufficient to do what the gentleman would like to see done in the State of California and in his State of Oregon in a manner that will be not only to the best advantage of those great States but also for the benefit of the United States Treasury, which is beginning to crack at the seams? The money is running out through those seams so fast that we are afraid one of these days, if we do not stop, look, and listen a little, there will be no money whatever to spend for California, Oregon, or any other State in the Union. Just how bad does the gentleman think the committee used his State or the State of California or any other State in this bill? I hope the gentleman feels that we have not picked on his State or picked on the State of California.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I agree with the gentleman's statement that in the past the committee has been very generous indeed. I do think that this time the committee has been somewhat penurious.

Speaking about the seams of the National Treasury, in view of the fact that the money leaked out to the tune of \$400,000,000 yesterday, this reclamation appropriation would not hurt any.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman would not blame the committee if we tried to save a little money occasionally in a piecemeal manner in order to pay that \$400,000,000?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. STOCKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Provo River project, Utah, \$1,345,040.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Page 40, line 10, strike out the sum "\$1,345,040" and insert "\$3,102,000."

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, the President has recommended that the Bureau of Reclamation be provided with \$3,102,000 in fiscal year 1947 for work on the Provo River project in Utah. The Committee on Appropriations proposes that \$1,345,040 be made available for this work. It is important that the full amount which the President recommended be appropriated if work on the project is to proceed in an orderly and economical manner. The \$3,102,000 will permit the continuation of the Bureau's normal program on this project, which was resumed with the supplemental appropriation recently made available.

The Provo River project is located in the vicinity of Salt Lake City consisting of three main divisions—Deer Creek division, Salt Lake aqueduct division and the Utah Lake division. The Deer Creek division involves the construction of a storage dam and reservoir on the Provo River, to furnish a supplemental water supply for the irrigation of 45,000 acres in the Utah and Salt Lake Valleys. The Salt Lake aqueduct division involves the construction of an aqueduct and two tunnels to convey water for the irrigation of fertile suburban lands amounting to approximately 10,000 acres along the eastern border of the Salt Lake Valley and for municipal and industrial uses of Salt Lake City. The Utah Lake division will furnish a supplemental water supply for about 40,000 acres in the Jordan River Valley.

Work on the project was under way prior to the entry of this country into the war. Shortly thereafter all work was stopped by order of the War Production Board. The War Production Board subsequently approved resumption of construction on certain features of the project. This action was taken to preclude any possibility of a domestic water shortage in the Salt Lake area. Under this restricted approval work progressed on the Deer Creek and Aqueduct divisions during the war. On the Deer Creek division, the only activity during the war was that on the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal. Upon completion of the Duchesne Tunnel this canal will increase the flow of water into the reservoir created by Deer Creek Dam. On the Aqueduct division, the work in progress during the war consisted of the manufacture and laying of the concrete pipe line.

The funds appropriated for fiscal year 1946 have permitted a resumption of the normal construction program on this project. Work on the Provo Reservoir Canal, Weber-Provo Canal enlargement, and the Provo River Channel division, all of which are in the Deer Creek division, is being continued. Work has been initiated on the steel pipe sections and a current contract for more than 10 miles

of the concrete pipe line is being completed on the aqueduct section. The funds requested for fiscal year 1947 will be expended principally for the continuation of work on the Deer Creek and Aqueduct divisions. This will bring the work on both divisions well along toward completion. Preconstruction work will be continued on the Utah Lake division.

During the war there was a large industrial expansion in the Salt Lake area. This was accompanied, of course, by a corresponding increase in population. These factors caused a great increase in the demand for industrial and municipal water supply. The War Production Board recognized these conditions and granted priorities in order that this work might move ahead. The area has been extremely fortunate in that there have been several years of above normal precipitation. However, long experience has shown that periods of from 5 to 6 years above average are followed by periods of substantially the same length of below normal precipitation and the beginning of a period of shortage is past due. In the event of a low-water year, the construction which has been continued during the war on the Salt Lake aqueduct would make it possible to make an emergency connection with the city's Little Cottonwood conduit, thus assuring a temporarily adequate water supply before any shortage could occur. In order that a permanent solution of the Salt Lake City water problem may be had, it is extremely urgent that the Salt Lake City aqueduct be completed as soon as possible. The water supply system serving the city which now has a population of 200,000 people, is very little more than adequate for the 1934 population under water supply conditions of that year. In order that the increased needs for domestic and industrial water in the area may be met, an additional filtration plant will be necessary for Salt Lake City. The city has requested that provision for a filtration plant be included in the plans for the aqueduct division.

In order that Salt Lake City may be provided with an adequate water supply as soon as possible at the least cost to the Government and people of Salt Lake City, it is imperative that the full amount of \$3,102,000 as recommended by the President be made available.

It seems to me that we are all not thinking the same way here. The gentleman from Oklahoma makes a fine speech, but my question was not answered. How are you going to save any money by continuing a project, whether it is in my country or whether it is in your State or some other State, by continuing it over a period of 5 years when it should be finished in 2 years and payment back to the Government starts as soon as you complete it?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I am glad to yield.

Mr. JONES. I understand the Department of the Interior has established a policy that there is a development period of 10 years without interest on the expended sum before payment starts.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is not on this project. The situation is that as soon as this project is finished the State of Utah, Salt Lake City joined with several other counties and cities in my State, have a contract that they will pay every cent of it and begin the day the project is finished.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman says they have a contract to that effect?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. The Government has a contract that is to that effect. We are obligated to do that. Yes, instead of finishing it in the next 2 years, you are making us go on for 5 years to finish it. I say, it is costing the Government money for at least 2 or 3 years, which money it should have and which is ready and waiting for it as soon as this project is finished. Not only that, this money is for the purpose of putting in certain ditches or canals which lead into Salt Lake City. The water is already impounded in the dam. Until those are finished into Salt Lake City, that water cannot be used. If there is a drought this year in Salt Lake City or in the Salt Lake area, we would have a catastrophe in that State. Yet, we stand here, and the Committee on Appropriations tells us that in spite of the fact the Bureau of Reclamation says we must have \$3,000,000 that we must get along with \$1,000,000. That is how the situation looks to me. Surely you men do not mean that, do you?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I yield.

Mr. JONES. Will the gentleman state categorically that his project is different from most of the other projects in the Bureau of Reclamation where they have established this policy of a 10-year development, in that there is this contract so that this project is different from all other projects?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is as I understand it exactly.

Mr. JONES. And the contract is in existence at the present time?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Yes; the contract is in existence. Several thousand people in six or eight cities representing the heart of Utah, are obligated jointly and severally to pay every dime of this money as soon as the project is completed.

Mr. JONES. Prior to Pearl Harbor, what was the average annual appropriation on this project?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Prior to Pearl Harbor?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Over a period of about 6 or 8 years you have appropriated \$10,000,000 on this project.

Mr. JONES. So that the average would be about the same amount appropriated in this bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. No. You have got that wrong. We have been going under a backlog, because we could not get any priorities, so we have accumulated work that should be done.

Mr. JONES. Then that puts the gentleman in a worse position than he was before. If you have accumulated a backlog of funds, then why not use that, together with the very liberal amount the committee has allowed?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. As I pointed out, the only funds that are available are \$110,000. If funds are available and can be used and these contracts entered into, you and I think just alike. If they are not available and cannot be used to continue these new contracts that have to be entered into, then I think surely this committee will agree that it should raise this amount so that work can go in an orderly way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, taking the gentleman's statement as to the amount of money given for this project prior to Pearl Harbor, the committee has been most liberal with this particular project. The item, "Provo River project, Utah, \$1,345,000," is one of the largest items in this list of appropriations for construction from the reclamation fund. The gentleman has received the lion's share from this group of reclamation projects, and I ask that the amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 29, noes 38.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$624,650.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to address the House for a few minutes about the Roza division of the Yakima project in the State of Washington, as we are on that item in the bill now. I hope that after the appropriation proceeds through conference between the two bodies we will be able to recommend for final passage a substantial increase in the amount of money allowed in this bill.

This project has been cut from \$1,440,600 to \$624,500.

I wish to call the committee's attention further to the fact that this particular project had such merit that during World War II in the midst of hostilities, in the midst of some of the most important phases of the war, the War Production Board was so impressed with its worth that they continued to allocate short-supply materials of a strategic nature so that the construction of this project could continue. I also wish to emphasize to the committee that this one million four hundred forty thousand six hundred asked for by the Budget was practically completion money for this project. It would not require more than a million or a million and a half actually to complete it. To stop it now in the near phase of completion that exists would be to prevent the bringing into production of fertile land and deny to veterans the opportunity to seek homes on that land now—not in the future, but now. It is one of the finest two-crop projects in the United States, and by

a "two-crop project" I mean that it is capable of producing two crops of separate commodities per season, and we need that production of food now.

I ask the chairman of the committee to indulge me in a question which will be presented to him in just a minute. A great deal has been said about a carry-over fund of \$135,000,000 in the Bureau of Reclamation funds. If I remember correctly, on December 28, 1945, there was enacted a deficiency appropriation bill providing approximately \$88,000,000. Was not the \$135,000,000 carry-over fund of the Bureau of Reclamation computed by the Bureau or by the committee on January 1, 1946? And if that be true, Mr. Chairman, would it be possible between December 28, 1945, and January 1, 1946, for the Bureau of Reclamation to have spent and allocated the approximate \$88,000,000 of deficiency? Likewise is it not true that the balance between the \$88,000,000 and the \$135,000,000 was already allocated for future work in this year's program?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Answering my distinguished friend, I may say that when the Bureau of Reclamation asked the Deficiency Committee for \$88,000,000 last fall members of that committee felt it was such a gigantic sum that it ought to be cut at least in half. Sitting on that committee as I do, I went to bat for the Reclamation Service for every dollar of that \$88,000,000.

We were told at that time that if we allowed the full amount it would permit the Reclamation Service to start on these projects at once rather than wait.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. They stated further that the money appropriated then would not have to be appropriated in the annual supply bill. We therefore allowed the Reclamation Service the \$88,000,000 even though at that time the Bureau had a tremendous surplus.

When this committee met a few weeks ago we found that there was at that time a backlog of \$135,000,000. Add to that the amount allowed in this bill of \$72,000,000 and the gentleman can see the tremendous amount the Bureau of Reclamation has at this time.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I want to thank the chairman, but it is difficult for me to understand that explanation. Referring back to this particular program in which I am interested, it involves two major projects and each in Washington, the Columbia Basin project and the Roza Division of the Yakima project, both of which I spoke on in general debate day before yesterday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will examine the hearings on page 16 he will find that the Yakima project had a balance of \$2,262,631, of which \$1,860,982 were not even obligated; so the committee has been rather liberal so far as his project is concerned.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. By not being obligated, does the gentleman mean not under contract or not being set aside?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Not under contract.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Does the gentleman mean not being set aside for contract?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is all provided for that purpose, of course.

Mr. JENSEN. The money is available.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The fact remains there are \$2,262,000 surplus, a carry-over, a backlog in that project alone.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Does the gentleman believe that the \$624,500 will continue the project under the schedule that they had outlined for it in relation to their sequence in contracts, pumping program, and so forth?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am of the opinion it can carry on in a very fine way with that amount. Maybe it is not as much as they want, but there is not any project getting as much as they want. I do think this project is hurt about as little, if you can call it hurt, slowed down as little, as any project in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the committee for providing \$25,000 in additional money for the operation and maintenance of the Wapato project on the Yakima Reservation.

I also want to leave with them some memories of the time when they were on this particular Roza division of the Yakima project and saw its possibilities, saw the food that the project produces. I question if any project had a more meritorious record in the entire history of World War II as to permit the War Production Board to continue its construction with strategic materials in the face of the scarcity of those materials for the prosecution of the war.

I address myself to this particular project at the present time because I do not think that the Columbia Basin project, the greatest ever undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation, does not have tremendous merit. It is probably the most constructive program for bringing water on to land for production purposes that has ever been made in the history of this country. But I want to particularly stress these points with reference to the Roza division of the Yakima project. It is right up to the point of completion, it has land available now. I wish to emphasize those points and prevail upon the House to keep them in mind when the conference report comes up for final enactment.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I want to say to the gentleman that I had the pleasure of visiting this project. I know of no better reclamation project anywhere in the United States than this one. I wish I had time to elaborate upon how much I did enjoy going out there.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that on January 14, 1946, he laid before the House a letter from the Clerk submitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress. This letter and report was referred to the Committee on Accounts but inadvertently was not ordered printed. Without objection, the letter and report will be printed as a House document.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by me at Savannah, Ga., on May 7 before the Cotton Club. This may exceed two pages of the RECORD, but I ask that it be printed, notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by him over the Michigan radio network.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one an appeal received by the Minister of Lithuania, and in the other a statement by Mr. J. Milton Patterson, director of the Maryland State Department of Public Welfare.

Mr. STARKEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement from the American Veterans' Organization.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a description of the ceremonies at the White House yesterday.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement pre-

sented by his colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY] and himself, during a radio debate.

Mr. EARTHMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news item.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by the president of the Sanitary District of Chicago, Mr. James Whalen.

Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include telegrams.

Mr. DE LACY (at the request of Mr. SAVAGE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include telegrams.

Mr. WOODRUFF (at the request of Mr. JONES) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. CASE of South Dakota) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HOFFMAN (at the request of Mr. CASE of South Dakota) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at the completion of other special orders today.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point on the subject of origin of Mother's Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

ORIGIN OF MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, when America pays homage to its millions of mothers next Sunday, the Nation will follow an example set by a South Dakota Governor 37 years ago, who issued the first Mother's Day proclamation and 4 years later saw the idea become a national day of tribute.

Robert S. Vessey, who served as South Dakota's seventh chief executive from 1909 through 1913, issued the initial Mother's Day proclamation on April 16, 1909, after the idea had been suggested by Mrs. Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, who wrote to the governors of the 46 States in the Union that year, asking that they proclaim the second Sunday in May as a day of tribute to mothers. Although 45 other governors acknowledged the request, Vessey alone issued a proclamation, and South Dakota became the first State to observe the day.

Miss Jarvis, who still resides in Philadelphia, has credited South Dakota with leading the way toward national observance, which was proclaimed by congressional resolution on May 10, 1913, when the second Sunday in May was made a Nation-wide day of tribute.

While Vessey was later surprised to learn that his was the only Mother's Day proclamation issued by a governor that year, South Dakotans deem the act

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 15, 1946
For actions of May 14, 1946
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on 2nd deficiency appropriation bill, which includes items for insect and plant-disease control, forest recreational areas, water facilities, and recentralization of FCA; ready for President. Senate agreed to conference report on 2nd appropriation rescission bill, which includes Hawaii-relief item; ready for President. Senate agreed to House amendments to new selective-service extension measure; ready for President. House committee reported bill to make various amendments to Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act. House provided \$10,000 more for Food Shortages Committee.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President an amendment to the 1947 Budget for the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, providing \$1,337,000, this amount, together with \$280,900 made available to this Department, to be used for making payments to the States to cover costs of education of the public in food conservation in order to promote the production and preservation of food during the present emergency (H. Doc. 590) (p. 5126).

Continued debate on H. R. 6335, the Interior appropriation bill, discussing provisions regarding reclamation, electrification, etc. (pp. 5104-25).

Received from the President appropriation estimates for payment of claims for damages to private property (H. Doc. 592) (p. 5126).

The Appropriations Committee reported the Coast Guard appropriation bill, H. R. 6428 (H. Rept. 2038) (p. 5093) and the legislative appropriation bill, H. R. 6429 (H. Rept. 2040) (p. 5104).

2. **MARKETING AGREEMENTS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6303, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (H. Rept. 2051) (p. 5126).

3. **FOOD SHORTAGES.** Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 619, to provide \$10,000 additional for the Special Committee Investigating Food Shortages (p. 5093); this resolution had been reported earlier in the day by the Accounts Committee (H. Rept. 2035) (p. 5126).

4. **FOREIGN RELIEF.** Received a petition from various N. Y. and Md. citizens recommending legislation to prohibit use of grain for beverages during the world food shortage (p. 5127).

Received a Council of American academy of Arts and Sciences petition for return to food rationing to make food available for foreign relief (p. 5127).

5. CREDIT UNIONS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6372, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to provide penalties for over-charging of interest, permit issuance of shares in joint tenancy, give the boards more latitude regarding bonds of officers, liberalize the limitation on amount of loans, etc. (H. Rept. 2054)(p. 5126).

6. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Both Houses received from the President the CPA report on operations under the Property Requisitioning Act from Oct. 16, 1945, through April 15, 1946. To Military Affairs Committees. (pp. 5104, 5063.)

SENATE

7. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5890 (p. 5066). Agreed to the House amendment restricting to materials the authorization for reimbursable aid by departments and agencies to UNO. For provisions of the bill see Digests 81 and 86. This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. SECOND SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5604 (pp. 4065-6). Agreed to the House amendment to transfer \$135,000,000 of lend-lease funds to ULPRA. For provisions of the bill see Digests 81 and 87. This bill will now be sent to the President.

9. TRADE-MARKS. The Patents Committee reported with amendments H.R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks used in commerce and to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions (S.Rept. 1333) (p.5064).

10. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to the House amendments to S. J. Res. 159, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until July 1, 1946 (pp. 5065-90). As finally passed the measure prohibits the induction of fathers and permits the induction of only those persons between the ages of 20 and 30. Approved by the President May 14, 1946.

During the debate Sen. Langer, W.Dak., criticized the induction of boys needed on farms (p. 5086) and stated that much of the available wheat had not been delivered to markets because of poor farm-to-market-roads (pp. 5081-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. SELECTIVE SERVICE; VETERANS. S. 2193, by Sen. Wheeler, Mont., to grant to personnel in the military or naval forces certain benefits with respect to accumulated leave. To Military Affairs Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 5064.)

12. PLANT QUARANTINE. H.R. 6433, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., "to amend the Plant Quarantine Act." To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5126.)

13. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. S. 2177 (see Digest 89) to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government, embodies, in general, the recommendations made by the Joint Committee on Organization of Congress in its report of March 4, 1946 (for a detailed summary of the recommendations see Digest 37).

Sens. LaFollette, Thomas (Utah), Pepper, Russell, White, and Brooks comprise the Senate Special Reorganization of Congress Committee to which the bill was referred.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Langer, W.Dak., inserted a Mobile (Ala) Register article opposing this project (pp. A2807-8).

originate in the House. It follows, then, that if this bill is a bill raising revenue it must originate in the House, and the resolution of the gentleman from Minnesota should be agreed to.

The sole question here is, whether this is a bill raising revenue.

It is not a bill raising revenue. The question has been decided many times. According to the finally established interpretation of this section of the Constitution, through a long line of decisions from the beginning down to the present time the Senate bill cannot be considered a bill raising revenue.

By way of analogy, let us note the custom of the House in the reference of bills as practiced every day the House is in session.

Practically any bill introduced today, or any other day, embodies provisions under which it could be referred to any one of half a dozen committees. To what committee is it actually referred? It is referred to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter covered by the principal purpose of the bill. Likewise, bills are frequently introduced which incidentally provide for the raising of revenue. They are not considered revenue bills. It is only the bills which have for their main and specific purpose the raising of revenue which under this section of the Constitution have been considered as "bills raising revenue."

I remember we had a case directly in point, a case precisely on all fours with this proposition, in the Sixty-sixth Congress. In the course of debate on a resolution proposed by Mr. Luce, of Massachusetts, an eminent parliamentarian, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who I think is universally conceded to have known more about procedure in the House of Representatives than any other man who ever sat in the American Congress, drew this distinction. He said, "All laws which incidentally raise revenues are not laws for the purpose of raising revenue." He then cited a hypothetical instance which has become a classic in the interpretation of this class of legislation. He said, in effect, "For example, if a bill provided for the sale of a former public building site, we would have a bill providing for the payment of revenue into the Treasury of the United States, but the purpose of the bill would be to sell the lot, not to raise revenue, and therefore it would not come within the purview of this section of the Constitution."

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HENRY. If the proposed loan is approved and made, is it the intention of the United States Government to sell securities in order to make the loan?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The one purpose with which we are dealing in the consideration of the Senate bill before us is the lending of money to England. That is the dominating purpose of the bill. Any incidental provision of the Senate bill is not considered in determining whether it is a bill for raising revenue under the constitutional inhibition.

The purpose of the bill is to lend a definite sum of money to England and

despite any incidental matter contained therein, according to the interpretation which has long been recognized and which was specifically reaffirmed in the decision by Speaker Gillett in the Sixty-sixth Congress, this is not a bill to raise revenue, and its origination in the Senate is not subject to question by the House.

And may I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that no political or partisan consideration should be allowed to interfere with a decision of this question on its merits. As has been well said by several distinguished gentlemen on both sides of the aisle, it is a question which deals with valued prerogatives of the House of Representatives. It involves an interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. It is too serious a matter to admit of interference by any but the most academic and impartial review of the law and the precedents.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is not easy to disagree with the distinguished gentleman who preceded me, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In my opinion the major portion of this bill is to raise money. Certainly we have not come to that point in this country of ours when the raising of \$3,700,000,000 is incidental to anything whatever. It is primary. Certainly it is not minor nor incidental to the man who pays the taxes. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the distinguished majority leader have given ample justification for the presentation of this resolution to this body. They have recognized the seriousness of the question which is before us, a question I might add which was before the Senate also. In the other body when the question was, "Shall we grant to ourselves some additional power?" those who had any doubt voted to grasp that additional power. That same attitude, I think, should be in our minds here as we consider the retention of a power given this body by the Constitution, namely, the right to raise revenue. With respect to the matter of the committee having jurisdiction, I have no concern whatever. The Speaker of the House of Representatives will make the proper designation.

What I am concerned with is the rights of the House of Representatives. Those rights are, I believe, violated when the other body initiates that part of Senate Joint Resolution 138 which raises revenue. All legislation raising revenue must, according to the Constitution, originate in the House.

My personal belief is that the committee to which I understand the bill will be assigned and which has had many months of preparation for this type of legislation could best handle it under existing circumstances. But that point is not before us in any degree. That point will be decided by our Speaker, in whom we have every confidence. The sole question is, Should this bill be ac-

cepted, having come from the Senate under what we may or may not believe to be an unjust and improper assumption of power on their part? I claim it is a revenue-raising bill. I claim that without section 2 of this bill no funds will be available to fulfill the obligation contained in section 1 of the bill. The loan authorized in section 1 cannot be made without the revenue to be raised as provided in section 2. Someone suggested earlier in the debate that the loan may be paid from the large working balance, which I believe we have in the Treasury today. This balance is not a surplus, but the money is there which perhaps could be used for this purpose if authorized. But this is not the case. Here we seek new revenue for the loan. In my opinion, under the provisions of section 2, no money whatever can be made available to Great Britain as a loan unless this be termed a revenue-raising law. I call your attention to page 3, line 7, where, after reciting that the Secretary of the Treasury may use \$3,750,000,000 of the proceeds of any securities we limit that power by adding that the securities must be sold hereafter—after we pass this resolution. Further, they must be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and then that law must and is in this resolution amended to include the purposes for which this loan is made. We can get the money in no other way than by amending the law and then issuing new bonds, selling them, and using those funds. That I claim is raising revenue if anything conceivably may be.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. Suppose—when you come to the sale of these securities which the gentleman mentioned are to be sold—that the Supreme Court should hold this transaction unconstitutional, we having raised that point at this time.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I can only guess, but should the Supreme Court rule that the bonds were sold improperly and without proper legislative authority, I hazard the belief that the bonds would be declared invalid.

Mr. CHURCH. Does the gentleman recognize that the point we have just discussed is different from the situation under the citation which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] cited a while ago, where the Congress voted funds, some years ago, simply by a vote of the Congress?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I do recognize the distinction; yes.

Mr. McCormack. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. McCormack. I am sure my distinguished friend recognizes, from the angle of legislative procedure, and having in mind the Constitution and the question raised here, the difference in legislation originating in the House or originating in the other body, between a direct revenue bill and one that might carry a revenue provision which, while it might be important, is still incidental

to carrying out some other legislative objective of a greater nature. Does the gentleman recognize that difference?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I recognize that difference. I also recognize that, from the standpoint of the people investing in these securities, this is a direct revenue-raising bill. It could not in my opinion be more direct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I recognize the gentleman's position, but I want it understood that the gentleman recognizes there is a difference between direct and incidental revenue raising.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. A point that has been overlooked by the opponents of the resolution is the testimony of Secretary Vinson before the Senate committee, where he said the primary object of this whole legislation is to remove trade barriers and to permit world trade. How do you remove trade barriers? By lowering tariffs, making concessions, and so on.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. And further he said, in both the Senate and House committees this morning, that a purpose of this was to raise means by which these people could cooperate in Bretton Woods.

Mr. Speaker, this body of Congress should be ever watchful of its duties and prerogatives. Those prerogatives given it by the Constitution are basic law and must be guarded. This resolution, so obviously a revenue bill, should have originated in the House of Representatives, and another body having assumed the power to raise revenue should not have its action recognized here. We should return the resolution to the other body, respectfully advising them that the House refuses to recognize their action as proper. In this way only can we, who are the sole judges in this important matter, protect the integrity of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

Mr. KNUTSON. One minute; time is not up.

Mr. McCORMACK. Pardon me.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman must not try to jump the gun.

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope the gentleman does not feel I had that thought in mind, because that was farthest from my mind.

Mr. KNUTSON. No; I understand the gentleman was not trying to jump a homestead claim.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thought the time had expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

[Mr. CURTIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the point raised by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] is important in itself. It becomes doubly important, when we realize that this is not the first time within recent months when the

other body, in exactly the same way, has assumed the rights given only to this House, under the Constitution.

Here we find a treaty, or agreement, with Great Britain, under the terms of which the United States is to do certain things. One of these is to furnish in cash, or credit, some \$2,750,000,000. To say that this has nothing to do with the raising of funds is sophistry. It is just as fallacious reasoning as it was to call understandings between nations "agreements" and so evade the constitutional requirements of bringing them before the other body, which would have been necessary if they had been called treaties. It is well to recall the protests of the other body on that issue.

Obviously this has to do with the raising of money, and as such it is a prerogative of the House of Representatives. I am suggesting it is not the first invasion. Within the year, in connection with the so-called Mexican Water Treaty, the other body acted upon, approved, and sent to this House a piece of legislation which, in addition to settling water issues, specifically gave to Mexico certain physical properties which had been constructed and paid for by the citizens of the United States. Further, that document agreed to the construction of additional properties which would cost large sums of money.

The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] came on this floor with exactly the same point of order, the privilege of the House itself, a rarely invoked point of order, to point out, in that instance, exactly what the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] is pointing out today; that the basic, constitutional rights of the House, the safeguards of free governments and of free peoples, are being invaded.

In that case, the Members of the House, I say frankly, never understood the issues which some of us tried to place before them. They thought it was a controversy between the Representatives of two States, or just another controversy over western water. In fact, it is so serious that unless the House does something about it, in the few remaining opportunities presented to us, this treaty, instead of creating good will between Nations, will carry us into some international court of arbitration, or at least into international argument. It is a serious thing to give away that which does not belong to you; it is infinitely more serious to give up, without protest, those hard-won rights of free men and women, the greatest of which is the right to control the purse. This has been well pointed out by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

The time for the House to act on this matter is now. It is not a question of how we may feel personally. It certainly should not be a political matter with either party. It is unquestionably a matter of the protection of the constitutional right of controlling taxation, expenditures, appropriations, whatever you want to call the control of the purse. That right we as Americans are duty bound, under the Constitution, to protect with all our power.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McCORMACK moves to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a report of the Civilian Production Administration covering operations under the Property Requisitioning Act of October 16, 1941, as amended, for the period from October 16, 1945, through April 15, 1946.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1946.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks on the resolution just passed, any extensions submitted today to follow the debate on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on the resolution just passed and include therein a memorandum in connection with this important question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made and include a statement by Harold Laski.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include letters.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2040), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TIBBOTT reserved all points of order on the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further con-

sideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6335, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division, \$58,970.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I arise to discuss the last four projects under consideration in this section of the bill. While it must be admitted that the committee attempted to make uniform and perhaps equitable cuts in every item of this bill, nevertheless it seems to me that in many instances the cuts made will not in the long run prove either wise or economical. I am prepared to say that in my judgment this is particularly true with regard to those projects that have been held up because of the war and are nearing completion. We have several such projects in Wyoming which are integral parts of the program authorized for the Missouri Valley Basin.

The Riverton project which is now nearing completion is an important development of public lands in the Wind River area. I might say to you that 42,500 acres of this project are presently settled mainly by veterans of the First World War. If the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000.00 for the fiscal year 1947 had been allowed then when the construction authorized was finished this project would have been over 80 percent complete, and most of the remaining 50,000 acres in this project would have been available for settlement. The fact of the matter is that the Bureau contemplates settling veterans on 180 farm units on 18,000 acres of this project during the present year. If the Budget estimate for 1947 had been allowed, we could reasonably expect that 325 additional farm units on 32,000 acres of public lands in this project could be opened to veterans by the end of next year. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1947 includes funds for construction of the last 20 miles of the Wyoming Canal; the first 30 miles of which will be built with 1946 funds. The 1947 Budget estimate also includes funds to complete the Wyoming Canal and lateral system to serve 45,000 acres. While the forecast of funds carried over to next year indicates a large amount available for construction, the increasing availability of labor and materials should make it possible to place under contract all the current funds plus the amount of the Budget estimate. Construction works such as the canal system involved here lend themselves to breaking down into convenient units all of which may be contracted for separately. Any amount less than the Budget estimate simply means that the number of farm units which might be opened in 1947 and 1948 will have to be reduced to the amount of construction that can be financed out of the total funds available.

I am not unmindful of the fact that

the construction program of the Bureau has been curtailed in order to alleviate the veterans' housing program. But in this particular instance it seems to me that here we have a situation where the accelerated program of the Bureau would itself provide homes for veterans. I am hopeful that the other body will see fit to restore the Budget estimate for this item. Otherwise it seems to me that sound business will require a deficiency appropriation later on this year to restore the funds requested by the Bureau.

The Shoshone project, near Cody, Wyo., contains large areas of the public domain and presents excellent opportunities for settlement by veterans. Parts of the project are complete and funds are essential for canals and land development and the final completion of the power features so that the full opportunities afforded by this project can be realized. Funds currently available to the Bureau will make possible the opening to entry of 127 farm units on 11,000 acres this year. There has been scheduled for opening 242 farms on 19,000 acres in 1947. Current funds will permit the completion of canal and lateral systems to serve this total acreage but does not include amounts for the lateral systems to serve 7,000 additional acres on the Chapman Bench, or for the development work that must accompany the preparation for the opening of lands to entry. The net effect of an appropriation below the Budget estimate will be to delay the Bureau's predevelopment work on the 19,000 acres to be opened next year and postpone to later years the completion of facilities for the 7,000 acres on the Chapman Bench. It goes without saying that reducing the funds for Riverton from \$1,500,000 to \$650,510 as now in the bill and Shoshone from \$936,000 to \$405,855 and Kendrick from \$500,000 to \$216,800 will seriously cripple the program for immediate veterans' settlement.

In the case of the Kendrick project, located near Casper, Wyo., the budget estimate for 1947 amounted to \$500,000, but this amount has been reduced by the committee bill by over 50 percent. The 1947 estimate includes \$140,000 for improvements to the irrigation distribution system and \$30,000 for its operation and maintenance. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is included for completion of the Seminoe-Casper 115-kilovolt transmission line and the Casper substation, which will be started with 1946 funds to replace the existing 69-kilovolt line between Seminoe and Casper. Water delivery will begin on the Kendrick project this year and funds are included in the 1947 estimate for technical assistance to the new irrigation farmers. Failure to restore the full amount to the Budget estimate will delay the completion of this change-over of the Seminoe-Casper line, force a postponement of improvements to the irrigation system, and prevent the Bureau from giving the project settlers the full assistance they are entitled to have. Although there will be a substantial balance carried over from 1946, this money has been earmarked on the basis of previous justifications for other work on the distribution system and the Seminoe-Casper line.

I have previously reminded the House that over \$85,000,000 have been paid into the Treasury by reason of oil royalties from the public lands of Wyoming during the past 25 years. As has been pointed out during this debate, 52½ percent of that money is turned over to the reclamation fund. As a consequence, Wyoming public lands have contributed \$45,000,000 to the reclamation fund in the past quarter of a century. As everyone knows, the settlers on irrigation projects are required to repay, in a large measure, the cost of the development of these farms. During the past year, the oil production in Wyoming amounted to 36,000,000 barrels of oil, and nearly two-thirds of that amount, 22,000,000 barrels, came from the public lands of Wyoming. Since this amounts to a depletion of the natural resources of Wyoming, it seems only fair and equitable that liberal appropriations should be made to insure the speedy development of reclamation projects in our State.

I hope that in the future this committee will keep in mind the substantial contribution which the public lands of Wyoming make to the reclamation fund when Wyoming projects are considered.

The Clerk read as follows:

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, including storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, \$1,385,365; irrigation facilities, \$6,284,020; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$970,195; Keswick Dam, \$510,570; Keswick power plant, \$510,570; switchyards, \$765,310; transmission lines, Shasta to Oroville, 230 kilovolt, \$5,420; Oroville to Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, \$382,655; Contra Costa Canal extension, 69 kilovolt, \$26,015; in all, \$10,840,120.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of California: On page 45, after the colon in line 7, strike out all of lines 7 to 15, inclusive, and insert a comma and "\$17,300,000."

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment for two reasons. In the first place, I want to say that I am not offering this in any spirit of hostility or criticism of the committee or any member of it. However, the people in my district, which is in the center of the great interior valley of California, are vitally interested in this project. They sincerely feel that the committee has whittled down the appropriations a little too low.

The purposes for which I offer this amendment are as follows:

In the first place, if you will look on page 45 of the bill, you will notice that every other project has a lump sum appropriation, but in this particular appropriation the specific items are detailed and each one is frozen to a specific sum. In a giant project such as this, with all its diversity and ramifications, with the uncertainty of the contract market, the uncertainty of the labor market, and the uncertainty of the materials market, it is obvious that during the course of the fiscal year there may be certain changes required in carrying out the program which were not anticipated one year or

more ahead of time. Therefore, I have asked that the specific designations of what this money should go for be eliminated, and the matter left to the good judgment of the Secretary, who will carry on in accordance with what the particular situation at the time dictates.

It is the belief of some, although it is not my own personal belief, that the former Secretary of the Interior was rather arbitrary in taking money and spending it for purposes which the committee did not have in mind. We have no reason to anticipate or believe that the present Secretary will do anything of that kind. We ought to have enough confidence in him, if we give him this money and impose upon him the responsibility of carrying out this giant construction program, to give him a little discretion and leeway.

The other purpose in offering this amendment is that we feel there should be a little more money than \$10,840,000. The Budget Bureau, which speaks for the President and has in mind the President's program, suggested \$25,000,000. We have about cut the difference in two. It seems to us that would be a very fair amount to offer to give to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this great project during the next fiscal year.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman's amendment is quite in order. I believe it should be adopted, and I am going to support it. May I ask the gentleman whether it is not his opinion that if his amendment is adopted there will be a much better chance of this work being carried on effectively and efficiently than will be the case if the procedure is adopted which the committee has proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is my view exactly.

I want to be perfectly frank with the members of the subcommittee and the Members of the House that I feel we should have a little more money in this appropriation for the construction of transmission lines. We are developing at Shasta Dam 450,000 kilowatts of power. We have only one line provided for at the present time, on the east side of the Sacramento River, from Shasta to Oroville, on to Sacramento, and down to Tracy. We need another line on the west side of the river. While perhaps we are not prepared today to build it, we should have the money to get ready for the preparation and construction of that line. The great pumping plant that will pump the water from the Sacramento Valley down over 100 miles into the San Joaquin Valley, to put water on lands which are now deprived of water to which they are entitled and which will be diverted still further south from the San Joaquin River, will soon be built. When that day comes, we want this other line on the west side of the Sacramento River to go down there and be able to serve that giant power plant.

Those are the two reasons I have in mind for offering this amendment. You have heard me discuss this before. The power lines, the transmission lines, and

every one of those things I am talking about here today were provided for in the original plan in 1933 when it was approved by the voters of California.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from California. Yet I do not wish at this time to discuss this particular item. The Clerk read rather rapidly and I did not hear him read the amount of the appropriation for the Davis Dam. I want to return to that item. I find, although the Clerk did not read it distinctly enough for me to catch it, that the appropriation for the Davis Dam on page 45, line 6, is \$6,504,070. I believe the original estimate was \$15,000,000. This is one of the items I had in mind the other day when I said the committee has exercised its judgment with reference to amounts that have been determined by higher authority.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Who is higher authority than the Congress of the United States on matters of appropriation?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am glad the chairman asked that question. The answer is, the Constitution of the United States is higher authority, the very same Constitution we all swore to defend. Let me explain what I mean. A water treaty with Mexico has recently been ratified by the United States. I have a copy of that treaty in my hands. That treaty calls for this appropriation but in an amount much larger than the committee has included in the present bill. I am not a lawyer but I can read, and I find in article VI, section 1, clause 2 of that Constitution which I as a Member of the House swore to defend, the following language:

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land.

And if you will read the following clause in article VI each Member will see what his duty is in regard to this supreme law of the land. Now, this recent Treaty with the Republic of Mexico has become a part of the Constitution of the United States. Whatever is in that treaty is a part of the Constitution of the United States.

What does this treaty say? In section 12 it says that the Davis Dam shall be built within a period of 5 years. The estimated cost of the Davis Dam is in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000. When you divide 5 into 70, do you get 6? You certainly do not. I maintain that the Committee on Appropriations has cut that amount for the Davis Dam far below what is required to be paid within a 5-year period—not required by the chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, but required by the Constitution of the United States. I leave it to the Committee to ponder that question. I am not offering an amendment here. I take it when the question of final enactment of this bill comes up Congress will see that it meets the requirements of the law.

I have offered an amendment in regard to another item further along in the bill where the committee has appro-

riated \$300,000 to the Colorado River development work, which is also cut drastically. Who authorized the committee to exercise its judgment and discretion on that item? According to the Boulder Canyon Adjustment Act of 1940 there was set up a fund paid for by the power users of the Boulder Dam. That money is already in the Treasury. Annually, \$500,000 is set aside in the Treasury. For what purpose? To explore and investigate the Colorado River Basin. I maintain that the committee has no discretion in regard to the appropriation of that money. That money is not paid into the Treasury as tax money. That money is collected from and paid in by the power users of Boulder Dam. When that money is put in the Treasury, it is earmarked. It cannot be legally used for any other purpose. It becomes a sacred trust fund for a specific purpose. The committee should not make a horizontal cut including this item no matter who authorized them to make general reductions. They should not cut here from \$500,000 to \$300,000. That item should be raised to the proper amount. The law of 1940 not only authorizes it but requires it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. The gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], comes from that great Central Valley of California which comprises within its territory a great part of the agricultural and potential agricultural land of California. I sometimes wonder if my colleagues from the Midwest, the South, and the East realize what this great development is in California and what it means, particularly in the development of new lands. At this time we are having a great influx of veterans to the State of California. A week ago last Saturday I conferred with General Cross, who is in charge of the Veterans' Administration for the western region, and he informed me that for every veteran's file that goes out of the State of California, 10 veterans files go in. That means that for every veteran that moves out of California 10 veterans are coming to California to make their homes.

As you know, in the reapportionment of 1940, three new congressional districts were added to the State of California because of the increased population. It is estimated that now the additional amount of population, due to the influx of war workers and veterans, makes California entitled to another three or four Congressmen on the basis of population. Those people are coming into the State and they must have some place to work and some land on which to settle. It is these great projects, such as the Central Valley project, that makes that land available.

I do not like to quarrel with the Appropriations Committee, but I can see no

reason why an arbitrary cut of 50 percent, in order to make budget reductions, should apply to cases of dire need, like this, where the land is lying there ready to be developed, and where several hundred million dollars of the taxpayers funds have already been spent on this development, and for want of just a few million more dollars these great tracts of land are withheld from settlement by veterans and others.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. OUTLAND. Is not the crux of this whole matter covered by the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] as to whether or not the power development in the Central Valley is going to remain in the hands of private utilities or whether there is going to be public power for the benefit of the people coming out there.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman is correct in his statement. It is my opinion that the itemizing of the different amounts of appropriation is for the express purpose of preventing the building of transmission lines. One of the most important transmission lines which should be built, which would bring into agricultural production thousands of acres of land, is expressly prohibited by the type of appropriation made here. I see the Columbia Basin project for more than \$13,000,000 is not itemized, but in the Central Valley \$10,000,000 appropriation, it is itemized, and it expressly prevents the building of this great transmission line. This line would provide a yardstick to regulate private power companies' rate.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Would not the gentleman agree to this, that it is not only one line that is doomed, but it must be understood that this line feeds the pumps at the delta. Some of the Members have been out there and have seen it. We have the Sacramento River which has too much water, and we have floods where the Sacramento flows, when the rains are heavy. Then we have the San Joaquin River, which has not enough water, and in the San Joaquin Valley where the San Joaquin River flows we are desperate for water. It becomes absolutely desert land. What we are doing in this engineering project through these pumps is to pump the water up out of the Sacramento into the San Joaquin River and feed it down into the southern part of the valley and make what is otherwise desert country into as fertile agricultural country as any place in the world.

In the pumping of that water whether or not it will benefit the small farmers whom we want to bring in there and the veterans about whom we talk here on every bill that comes up, depends upon whether the power is cheap enough for them to afford to do a real job on the farms in that area. If you do not have this big transmission line coming down into those pumps you are just going to eliminate those people.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for her contribution. She has

explained exactly the need for the increase.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentlewoman has an understanding of this question because she has worked with the indigent people through this great valley during the times of depression. She realizes exactly what this cut in appropriations means to the people of California and to the veterans who expect to have homes there.

I beg of my colleagues when the vote comes on this particular amendment that they consider very seriously this cut which is some \$15,000,000 below what the Budget has already allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, if there are no others desiring recognition I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in opposing the adoption of the amendment let me say on behalf of the committee that there never has been a time when the Central Valley Authority did not have far more money than it could expend. I notice they had a balance on December 31, 1945, of \$34,000,000. That added to what we give them in this bill makes the Central Valley Authority preferred over all other reclamation projects of the West, and certainly I do not believe we should allow any additional money.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of California:

"Following the semicolon in line 15, page 45, add the following: 'Provided, That, at the discretion of the Secretary, he may use the sum of \$2,000,000 for the construction of transmission lines out of funds which have heretofore been appropriated but have not been expended or have not been obligated by contract for any specific purpose on June 30, 1936.'"

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. chairman, in withdrawing my former amendment I did so because apparently the pattern being followed in the consideration of this bill is to allow no amendments, and I respect the views of the committee in that regard.

The amendment I have just offered does not add one dollar to the amount carried in the bill; it merely provides that from the moneys which have been appropriated in previous bills, and now stand to the credit of the Reclamation

Bureau, there be allocated out of funds which remain and are not obligated at the end of the fiscal year the sum of \$2,000,000. The Secretary shall, at his discretion, have the right to use a part or all of this money for transmission lines.

The reason I offer this amendment is because, frankly, if we want to adequately and efficiently develop the power features of this project, we must make allowance for more transmission lines. At Shasta Dam we are developing 375,000 kilowatts of energy. At the Keswick power plant we are developing 75,000 kilowatts more, making a total of 450,000 kilowatts of energy.

There is one line that you authorized and which is being built that now carries 230,000 kilowatts, and it is overloaded. The remainder of the power that we will have ready for transmission in about a year and a half or 2 years has no contemplated transmission lines for its use as yet. We must start today planning, building, and appropriating money for these additional transmission lines to carry this tremendous power load down the west side of the valley.

It was explained by the gentlewoman from California just a moment ago that one of the purposes of this power is to pump water down, starting at a point below the city called Tracy, into San Joaquin Valley, a distance of 109 miles. That will take almost one-third of the power generated at Shasta Dam, when the generating facilities are fully developed.

Furthermore, I call attention to the fact that we are in a competitive situation. On the west side of the Sacramento River from a little town called Cottonwood to Vacaville, a town in my district, a distance of over 200 miles, the private utility which serves that part of California is about to build a large transmission line, which is far in excess of the needs of its present customers or the needs of its potential customers. If they build this, even though it is in excess of what they now need or their potential load in the next few years, they have the right under the California law to charge 6 percent on top of the money they spend for this. The result will be that when they get this line built they will say: "Here we have these transmission lines. Why not send your juice over our lines? Why duplicate this service?"

The result will be that we will be at the mercy of the competitor in this very field.

I say it is only fair, it is only the right thing to do, if you want to make this thing a success like we all want to, and if you want to carry out the historic idea of this project, to allow transmission lines to be built on the west side of the Sacramento River, and we should start that program, in a small way, now.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that the water users are not yet ready to use power, and is it not a fact, also, that we furnish power to a pumping station which will give the necessary water whenever the water is needed?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am not so sure that is a fact. I do not agree with the gentleman. Furthermore, this development cannot come in a day. It takes a long time to plan, to develop, and to build a power system like this. You just cannot pull it out of a hat overnight and say, "Here it is." We should anticipate our needs in 5 or 10 years today and start building accordingly.

Mr. JENSEN. But the gentleman is asking for construction.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am asking for construction to begin in a modest way. It is for future use. The power demand in northern California has been rising right along. It leveled off during the war, but for almost 20 years before that it increased about 8½ percent every year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HAVENNER. I understood the gentleman from Arkansas, a member of the Appropriations Committee, to say that the Central Valley Authority had more money than it could spend. Can the gentleman tell me what the Central Valley Authority is? I confess I never heard of it. If we could find out where it is and where that money is, perhaps we could get some of it to carry out the needs of the project.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think the gentleman inadvertently referred to authority when he meant to refer to the Central Valley project.

The point I would like for you to understand in order that we may put ourselves in a sound business position is this: I am one of those who believe that when we go into this sort of business we should go into it on a business basis and make a financial success of it for the benefit of the taxpayers and in order that we may secure a reduction in the cost of water to the water users, by virtue of the financial success of our power features. We will have to get ready now to build this. There is no serious shortage of materials. Mr. Snyder, the Economic Stabilizer, made the point that highway projects, reclamation projects and so forth were things that could be built and would not take away the materials essentially needed for housing. Every dollar that we spend now will hurry the completion of this project and will begin bringing dollars back from water sales and from power sales. In that way it will liquidate the project so that it will over the long haul not cost one cent to the taxpayers.

All I am asking you to do is, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to use unused and unallocated funds in the Treasury for transmission line construction if he thinks that advisable. It seems to me that if you have confidence in him, you will give us this allocation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, here in Congress we hear a lot about the small man and about small business and the small farmer. We talk a lot about the "small man" but our actions frequently are in the opposite direction. I have seen over and over again in the House in the last few years votes cast which were definitely pro-monopoly and anti-small-business votes. We have an issue like that right before us at the moment.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. enjoys a complete monopoly of all the power business in California north to the Tehachapi Range; gas and electricity, both. That is the only company in that region. What the gentleman's amendment does is to say that the Department of the Interior may spend \$2,000,000 to build a transmission line, which is going to be built anyway by somebody. The question is whether Congress is going to spend all of the funds that have been spent upon the Shasta Dam to construct a 450,000 kilowatt generating system at Shasta and Keswick Dams and then turn it all over to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and say to them, "You get all the power at the bus bar and you can sell it to the people of California on your own terms without any competition whatsoever involved in it."

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not also true that under the California law a public utility business is really a cost-plus business?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It is.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No matter how much they spend, they get 6 percent on top of it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The rates are fixed on that basis, and when people talk about the taxes paid by public utility companies, what they are really talking about is simply an increase in the rates paid by consumers which we label taxes, but which actually come from the people, and for the same reason that the gentleman just indicated.

This project is a unified proposition. The water will not do the farmers any good unless it gets to the land, and further, the cost of that water will be directly dependent upon what the cost of the power is going to be and the revenues derived from the sale of power. We obviously cannot get the revenues from the sale of this power which we ought to get after the expenditure of this public money unless we have the means of furnishing that power to some of these communities and some of the consumers who need it and want it. If we have to sell it en bloc to just one potential customer we will be in absolutely no bargaining position. We are simply generating it at public expense at Shasta and Keswick Dams in such a case and selling it to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. What kind of a deal will the people get under these circumstances?

The gentleman's amendment does not provide for the expenditure of another dime of money besides what is in the bill, but it does say that some of the money can be used for this very purpose, and this purpose which is so necessary to the effective operation of the Central Valley project.

The gentleman from Iowa raised the question as to whether or not we were ready to use the power lines. The fact of the matter is we need this power right now to use it on parts of the project itself; to pump the water through the canals, for example; to raise the water where it is necessary to do it in accordance with every basic provision of the project.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. We allowed for a transmission line down to the pumping station.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. To Oroville, but that is not the transmission line we are talking about. We are talking about transmission lines that will get some place where they will do some good. We are talking about a transmission line which will come to centers where people are going to use the power. That is what we are concerned about and that is what this amendment aims to do.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this is a very clear proposition. Either we have a sensible economic set-up for the handling of the power to be generated here at public expense, or else the repayment to the Federal Government is going to be delayed, the expense to the farmers who use the water is going to be increased, and the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is going to continue to exercise a complete monopoly in the only power business in northern California. Do we really mean that we want to serve the American people or are we going to cast a vote here today which confirms a monopoly in the P. G. & E. despite the fact that millions of dollars of public money have been spent on these dams?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, the Central Valley project is not new to me. I have given about 30 years of my life trying to get water into the San Joaquin Valley, my congressional district. We hear talk about the arid land. That arid land happens to be in my congressional district.

I am sorry the gentleman from California has offered this amendment, for the simple reason that this only takes away money that we need to construct the canals for the water. We are talking about running these pumps. It will not do any good to have pumps running unless canals are completed so that water can be put in them and diverted to this arid land.

The time is coming when the Members of this House will begin to learn the truth of the situation. This project was voted for \$170,000,000. Now the cost is estimated at over \$380,000,000. My people were told that they were going to pay the majority of the cost of the water for the arid land in my congressional district. There is not a farmer in Los

Angeles County that will pay for a gallon of this water unless he takes it in a jug and takes it over the hill.

Time and again I have heard talk on this floor about helping veterans and helping the farmers with flood control, irrigation, and reclamation. Some of the same people that have talked here already today are responsible for the fact that \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 was not given the State of California a few weeks ago for flood control protection to help the veterans and other farmers.

All the gentleman's amendment does is this one thing. It takes away money the committee has already set up, as I see it, for all-over construction. I will agree that on the face of it there is not enough money in any part of the Central Valley project to rush it to completion, but it is not the fault of the committee. The Interior Department has had this project for 10 long years. It has been several years since they constructed Friant Dam. Through that dam there are from 500,000 to 900,000 acre-feet of water going out to sea every 12 months, and here below are 160 miles of canals waiting to be constructed. At the present time we actually have under construction 5½ miles of the 160 miles of the Friant-Kern Canal. If these pumps were constructed and in operation tomorrow, there would be no place to put the water. The gentleman knows that the same as I do. Is that not true?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No, it is not true.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Where would you pump the water if the pumps were constructed tomorrow?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It will take several years to get these pumps completed. Furthermore, I want to tell you I am not taking any money away from you because I am providing only as to money which is unexpended or unobligated.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Oh, yes; but the Department of the Interior will see to it that that money is not spent for canals so that it will be left over and they can continue to make it a power project instead of an irrigation project which it is supposed to be.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No, they will do nothing of the kind.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Oh, yes. I do not yield further because I cannot get any information from the gentleman. You know very well that what I am telling you is the truth, and the truth is what hurts you people.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The conclusion that the gentleman has come to is wrong.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Your colleague from California says that this is going to be money to be taken out of the Treasury which is unexpended. Can he tell us where there is any such money in the United States Treasury?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. In the reclamation law of 1902 there is a 160-acre limitation. Now we hear talk about helping the veterans. If these canals were completed and if these pumps were completed tomorrow, it would be 10 years before the man who had more than 160 acres would divide up his acreage into 160-acre tracts. That is in the law. It will take from 3 to 4 years to construct the canals. That is 4 years gone. Then it will take 10 years before you can force the farmers who have more than 160 acres to cut up their acreage into 160-acre tracts. There you have 13 or 14 years gone. How long is the veteran going to sit around here waiting for a farm? Let us not kid ourselves about this any longer. Let us be truthful. Let us be honest. I am for this project 100 percent as this Congress and the State of California voted for it in the first place. I want to see it completed more than any Member in the House of Representatives. The wells are going dry and salt water is coming up in them. We have constructed the Friant Dam. It has been completed for the past 5 or 6 years. The water is being wasted over the dam and is going out to sea. We have 5½ miles under construction of the 160 miles of canals. The gentleman talks about pumping plants that ought to be operating. You could put these pumping plants in in 12 months' time or less.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I understand that \$208,000,000 have already been provided for this project altogether.

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is what I understand.

Mr. TABER. How many acres of land have been brought under cultivation as a result of that expenditure?

Mr. ELLIOTT. None in my district. There is your answer.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that under the State plan, which I studied for 25 years and know something about, it provides for the very transmission lines I am talking about on the west side of the Sacramento River, to go to the big pump that is going to furnish the water that your people are taking away from the San Joaquin River?

Mr. ELLIOTT. My people are not going to take any water away until we get the canals completed.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I agree with you.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I hate to see you offer an amendment which I feel will be taking some money away from the construction of the canals, although I agree, and the committee will back me up. I appeared before them and I asked for \$15,000,000 for Friant-Kern Canal and sufficient money for other canals and the power features of the project. But the committee could not grant it. Why? In the first place, they started questioning the Department of the Interior, and

they openly cut about \$61,000,000 off their own appropriation. In the meantime, the Interior Department has done very little toward completing the project as an emergency measure. They kept stalling around. They are more interested in cheap politics than they are in completing the project.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not want to take one dollar away from your money for ditches. The way I drew my amendment it only provides that if they do not use it for the purposes allocated, then they may use it to build this transmission line that is an integral part of the whole system.

Mr. ELLIOTT. But that is what they did before. When the committee did not earmark the money for a particular purpose, after they voted the money time and time again for the canals, the Department of the Interior under Secretary Ickes, took the money for the canal construction and built transmission lines and power features. You know that the same as I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] has again expired.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

[Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.]

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I, too, think it is time we stopped kidding around. We who come from California know that irrigation is vital to certain parts of our State, but the fact remains that you cannot have irrigation for farms in the San Joaquin Valley that we are talking about which will really do the job that Congress wants done there and the job that California wants done unless you have cheap power.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is it not a fact that the most successful irrigation districts, like the Modesta district, and others, have their power features tied right in with the irrigation features, and the revenues from the power features is what reduces the water to the irrigationists?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Of course. For those Members who do not have these particular problems in their districts, let me point out that you need cheap power to operate these pumps, to do this tremendous engineering job I have tried to describe briefly. You also need cheap power because the greater number of the farmers receive their water not in the ditches but they receive it from underneath the ground and they have to pump the water from underneath the ground and they will have to use power. If that power comes at high rates, it limits their scope and their opportunity and prohibits a small farmer from making a living.

We hear a lot of talk about farmers on this floor. This is a chance to really help the farmers by putting over an integrated program. There is something in what the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] said, when he said that the

canals are important. Of course, they are important. An appropriation has been allowed by the committee for the canals and we do not want to take away that money.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Is it not true that every member of the California delegation is vitally interested in these canals and we want to see those canals built right along with the transmission line?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. That is the point I make. We want to see the canals built, and along with the canals we want to see this great transmission line built on the western side of the valley. We do not want the canals finished and then wake up to discover that the PGE has built a transmission line from Shasta to the pumps, and be told we do not need a publicly owned line on the west side of the valley, because, if that happens, then we are not going to develop the Central Valley as we of California have dreamed it should be developed. If that happens, the benefits of the great dams already built are not going to accrue to the people of California, but to the PGE.

I am addressing this side of the House because I want to point out that a Republican has introduced this amendment, but if he had not, I would have. This is not a partisan issue in California. The Governor of the State of California asked not for \$50,000,000, instead of the twenty-five million the Interior Department requested for the Central Valley.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield.

Mr. OUTLAND. I am glad the gentlewoman pointed out that those of us who are speaking for the importance of improvements like this are not talking against irrigation projects. We are talking for them. We are not talking against canals, which the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] mentioned, but what we are saying is that if small farmers in our area are going to survive, they will have to have cheap electric power. They are not going to get it from the PGE. They will have to get it by public transmission lines. That is what the amendment introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] aims to accomplish.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Absolutely.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield for a statement?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, from the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, I want to second the statement just made by the gentleman from California and also the one made by the gentlewoman herself. We must have cheap power for pumping. Cheap electric power produced by these Government irrigation dams is a paying partner, a working partner with irrigation, and without it we cannot have modern reclamation in the West.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. And it means that we are building an expanding program when we have an integrated

program. An integrated program means the people get their money's worth—jobs, new business, food.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. As a matter of fact, if we do not get water in the San Joaquin Valley the power would avail nothing. You could give our farmers free power but we must have the water first. The project was first set up for irrigation. The third object was power, but if you will check the program back you will find that the ratio of money spent to date is practically all for power and nothing for the construction of any canals to bring the water in.

Furthermore, the Friant Dam—and this is why I have pleaded here so earnestly for canals—we have cities that may be out of water and we need the canals to take this water that is now going to waste over the spillways, going to the sea, to this area to take care of these cities which may have no water in some very dry season.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I want to say to my colleague from California that we are perfectly in agreement on the matter of water. I am glad to hear him make the statement he makes, for to make water available is the program we set out to accomplish. So we are in agreement on the subject. To get water in this valley is the problem. We all know it. We need water to take advantage of the fertility of the soil and to give jobs. We need cheap water. We need the canals. The chairman knows that and he has provided money for the canals. But we do not want to be left with our canals built and find ourselves without transmission lines.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Is not that the essential point, that unless this transmission line is begun very soon the P. G. & E. will preempt the opportunity of building a line at all?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Of course. And then there is this last point I wish to make: This project of ours is further along than any other reclamation project at this moment. Therefore, it is vital for us to have the transmission lines. Our dams are built, we are further along, and we want to have this thing come out altogether. It simply is not good business to operate large pieces of construction work on a stop-and-go basis; and you know it is not.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. What is the State of California doing to assist in this irrigation and reclamation program? You are asking the Reclamation Bureau of the Interior Department to do a great deal of work out there. Now tell us what the State of California is doing.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. I see all the Members of the California delegation on their feet wanting to answer the gentleman. I will say this, and then I will ask the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] to answer the gentleman further: The people of California will pay back all of this project. Furthermore, the State of California has had the greatest population increase of any State in the Union, and we are happy to have these new people, but we want to make sure that we can take care of them and not send them back to other States in need. I am sorry there is not more time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should understand that the people of California are going to pay back every cent of this. Every cent will be paid back by the people of California.

Mr. RICH. You are asking the Federal Government to put a tremendous lot of money into this project. Why does not the State of California do something?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from California has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, let me say at the outset that this committee recently visited the Central Valley in California. It is a wonderful project. The committee was very happy to visit it and was much pleased with what it saw except that we were made heartsick to learn that although \$162,000,000 had been expended on the project to June 30, 1945, to put much-needed water on dry lands, among other things, that very few miles of canal had been constructed in the past 8 or 10 years, and only about 5 miles of the Friant-Kern Canal, one of the most important in the project. This committee has been saying to the Secretary of the Interior—a former Secretary of the Interior, I am glad to say—"Put water on this land! They say they need water. Put it on the land."

Mr. Chairman, we did not stop there. We made money available to build a transmission line from Oroville down to Sacramento. We provided \$780,000 for this transmission line and substation in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1946, and there is \$750,000 additional in this bill for that purpose. We say in our report on the first deficiency bill for 1946 that we expect to send this line on down to Tracy, the pumping station, where they can pump water to the San Joaquin Valley. We are told now it will be from 3 to 5 years before they will need this line.

I say to you that this committee has been ignored in some instances, so far as the expenditure of some of these funds are concerned. They have assumed that the first prerogative of the Interior Department was to build a system of transmission lines in that area, as the gentle-

man said, to get cheap power. That is No. 1. I call your attention to the fact that No. 1 for reclamation projects is to get water on the land. We propose to provide power to put water on the land. But they put the cart before the horse. Only 5 miles of canal have been built on the most important canal in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment is adopted so that the Interior Department can build these lines anywhere they wish to build them, the chances are, if we can judge the future by the past, they will go out and build a transmission line paralleling the private power line I am advised is now under construction. There are plenty of things to be done without going out and trying to put a private line out of business or paralleling or duplicating an existing line. They already have cheap power in the area. We want them to have cheap power, and they are going to have cheap power, but they should have the water first.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. They talk about giving my people cheap power, but the Department of the Interior with their own maps and with their own surveys show they only propose to run the line to Tracy, Calif., and not anywhere south of there.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. Let me remind the gentleman that originally our committee was told this project would cost \$170,000,000. Instead of holding back, the committee hurried it along. They have already spent \$162,000,000 up to June 30, 1945. The project ought to be about finished, but instead of that on January 1 there was an unexpended balance of \$34,000,000 available to this project for construction purposes. Still they talk about our being stingy. They have spent within \$8,000,000 of what the project was to cost. Now they tell us it is going to cost \$384,000,000, and some have told us off the record that before it is finally finished it will cost in excess of a billion dollars.

Mr. Chairman, the time has come when Congress ought to make up its mind how much money it is going to spend on the Central Valley project as well as these other projects. Also the time has come when the Congress ought to say to the Interior Department: "We are spending this money for the avowed purpose of putting water on the land." If the time comes when they need more power, this committee will see that they get sufficient power to get every drop of water they need on the land. That is what the Congress is obligated to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURDOCK: Page 45, line 6, strike out the sum "\$6,504,070" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I shall be com-

pelled to make a point of order against the amendment. The gentleman was sitting here when the bill was read, and his suggestion that the committee agree to return to the item in question means that we, of necessity, would have to return to many other projects in which many others are deeply interested. We, of course, cannot do that. If the gentleman wants to talk, I will be glad to withhold my point of order.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I believe this amendment is to the paragraph that has just been read. I do not believe we can say we have passed it in the reading.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Does the gentleman offer his amendment to the Davis Dam provision?

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes; it has been read and gone.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma insist on his point of order?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; but I am willing to withhold it if the gentleman wishes to make a speech. As I stated we have passed that part of the bill and it would be manifestly unfair to other Members of Congress who sat here and did not offer amendments. I think the gentleman will agree that we must play fair with all of the Members of this House.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I have heard some things said rather sarcastically about our interest in veterans. I am not saying it sarcastically, but I just want to call attention again to this fact, and it is a mathematically correct fact, that the Bureau of the Budget estimated \$2,000,000 for the Gila project for this coming fiscal year. The Committee cut that to \$867,210. That is a reduction of \$1,321,790. I wish I could offer an amendment to restore the cut, but I do feel sure that that cut will be restored by another body. It should be restored. Talk about putting water on the land! Heavens knows, there is no man more anxious to put water on thirsty land than the man now speaking to you, and that is exactly what this amount would do, and do it more fully if fully allowed.

We have already brought the water at great initial expense right to the edge of this desert near Yuma and we have passed legislation, signed by the President on March 6 last, giving the veterans preference on land that is reclaimed in this area. If we cut this item down to the amount in the bill, we will still keep the office of the Bureau of Reclamation at Yuma functioning, of course, but we will not be putting proportionally as much water on the land as with the Budget estimate. The veterans are waiting for it. They are hungry for this land. By cutting this particular item you have delayed putting water on land for veterans who are right near the area awaiting your action and the Bureau of Reclamation work.

I have had letters from some men who have recently visited Yuma, and one man who recently flew over the area and afterwards visited it. That man, a veteran of the First World War, has a son, a

veteran of the Second World War, and he is interested in two plots of land; one for himself and one for his son. I have several hundred letters of similar purport. When this cut is restored, as it will be, 95 cents of every restored dollar will go toward furnishing irrigated farm units for veterans.

Now, about this Davis Dam, gentlemen, the question is: Will we deny an appropriation to carry out a solemn treaty? Will we renege on our treaty with Mexico? You may say, "What is the importance of that treaty to you more than anybody else?" It is mighty important to Arizona and other Colorado River Basin States. We have been negotiating a treaty with Mexico for years. While I am not entirely satisfied with all terms of this treaty, yet we needed to settle this problem by treaty and it is a treaty. It is part of the Constitution of the United States. If we do not within 5 years build Davis Dam—and I tell you we will not build it in 10 at the rate we are appropriating for it, unless we accelerate our efforts in that regard a little bit in the next 4 years—we will not build Davis Dam as the treaty specifies. We will have made a scrap of paper out of that treaty. I tell you the whole Pacific Southwest, including Texas, is going to be in an awful fix if that treaty is scrapped. Not only the whole Southwest but the lower Rio Grande Valley is going to be in a great fix if that treaty is scrapped. The people in the lower Rio Grande Valley depend upon us to keep that agreement. We must keep our agreement with Mexico. If we do not keep the treaty with Mexico, they can go ahead and take Colorado River water, put it on that rich delta land, and establish a legal claim to it and get several times as much as the treaty referred to accords them. In the absence of a treaty fulfilled on our part, that is our great risk. I hope the Congress will not make such a mistake and lose for us this precious water.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from Oklahoma insists on his point of order against the amendment offered by my colleague, for the simple reason that we are delaying the completion of an important part of the Colorado River project. I feel that what I have to say here is important to you, especially those of you from the East, because unless you have been in the Western States you cannot appreciate the fact that we must have irrigation to continue to expand. We have been absorbing the excess population as it has drifted westward. If another depression comes in this country, you will be very glad that there is a place for people to go to make their homes, so that you will not have an excess population here in the East.

You have made it possible by your appropriations to start projects, but now you choke off those projects by curtailment of these appropriations. May I emphasize that all of these projects pay for themselves. Members of the House sometimes protest that we are expending

public funds, but the people who buy and use this irrigated land pay back this money. In addition, we must have the electricity to support the irrigation projects.

I particularly regret that this point of order has been made because I have in mind that the \$15,000,000 will include some \$3,000,000 to build a power line from Parker Dam, which has already been completed. The power is now wasted. We could build that power line into Central Arizona and help pay for the construction of Parker Dam.

Unless you have been there, unless you have seen these projects, you cannot fully understand them. Unless you go ahead with the appropriations to complete these irrigation projects, you have in effect nullified the previous appropriations for the irrigation districts in the West.

I trust that when this appropriation bill goes over to the Senate they in their wisdom will restore these funds, and when it comes back here we will be able to recede and concur, because we must go ahead with the development of that country if this great Nation of ours is to realize its full heritage.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Permit me to say at this point that the gentleman is making a very persuasive argument, as he always does. I cannot resist the temptation to say that the distinguished gentleman is not only one of the ablest Members of Congress but one of the most effective, a man whom the committee is always delighted to have come before the committee.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As evidence of the gentleman's great work, let me say that the great State of Arizona could well afford to pay him and his colleagues many times the salaries they are now receiving because Arizona gets more money for irrigation and reclamation than several dozen other States that I could name.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I thank the gentleman. If we get the money, I want to remind my distinguished friend who is so generous in his comments, all that money will be repaid. The only reason the appropriation is made is because we are one of the younger States in the Union. We have a great deal of desert country. We have a lot of fertile land and all of our future lies ahead of us because we are just beginning to realize our resources. We are a growing State. That is the reason we must come to Congress for help. I want to stress the idea here that we must have the help of the Nation to expand because when we expand the Nation expands with us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona withdraw the amendment he offered against which a point of order was made?

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$13,008,145.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, along with the committee, I, too, am disturbed about the unobligated balances for the Department of Interior and particularly for the Bureau of Reclamation found in the charts on pages 74 and 75 in part 1 of the hearings. These balances do confuse us as we consider additional appropriations.

As the committee knows, I am particularly interested in seeing the Columbia Basin project in the State of Washington rapidly developed.

I have personally conducted an investigation into the backlog of funds that have been appropriated for this project.

I have done this, first, in order to determine if the appropriation contained in this bill plus the balances will allow for continuous progress in the building of the Columbia Basin, and, secondly, to determine whether it might be necessary for us to appeal to Congress for deficiency appropriations before the end of the fiscal year 1947.

I found that there were carried over from the fiscal year 1945 \$2,475,000 for Columbia Basin development. Last year this committee appropriated \$6,000,000 for this project, and in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1946 added an additional \$10,275,000. Of this, approximately \$5,500,000 was spent prior to January 1, 1946. The Columbia Basin backlog of unobligated balances was, therefore, some \$13,268,000 on January 1, 1946. Of this amount a little over \$2,000,000 has been expended by March 31 of this year. That is the latest accounting I was able to get.

The Columbia Basin, therefore, with over \$13,000,000 contained in this bill for its construction will have approximately \$24,000,000 available when we pass this bill.

Now that the war is over, we can expect real action. There will be less backing up of funds.

Contracts for gates and machinery for the Grand Coulee Dam and canal construction have been awarded during the period January 1 to May 1, 1946, amounting to about \$2,000,000. Specifications and invitations for bids have been issued up to today in the amount of \$10,000,000, and additional specifications and invitations for bids are scheduled for issuance between today and the end of June amounting to an additional \$5,000,000. It is contemplated that these specifications and invitations totaling \$15,000,000 will be awarded to contractors prior to the end of the fiscal year 1946. Specifications and invitations for award of contracts are in process, for issuance shortly after July 1, 1946, or the beginning of the fiscal year 1947, the period for which we are appropriating in this bill for amounts totaling some \$40,000,000.

A large amount of construction work on the pumping plant, feeder canal, and rehabilitation of the spillway bucket is in progress by Government forces which will require the expenditure of \$7,500,000 during 1947.

There is available an appropriated \$2,000,000 for the land-purchase program. This work is proceeding rapidly, and an additional \$2,000,000 is requested for 1947. These funds are working capital and will be returned to the Treasury. Naturally it is our hope that this project can be brought into fruition at the earliest conceivable date because of its outstanding, desirable qualities for settlement by returning veterans.

The program outlined will require the unencumbered balance on March 31, 1946, and the \$30,000,000 requested in the 1947 budget estimate, if the work is to proceed without interruption, and at a rate of progress to achieve the principal objectives of the project; that is, to convert through irrigation more than 1,000,000 acres of arid but potentially excellent agricultural lands in eastern Washington into productive farms.

The estimated unexpended balance on July 1 will approximate \$10,000,000.

The amount of construction to be awarded between now and July 1 and shortly thereafter will total \$57,000,000.

It seems obvious, therefore, that a deficiency during the fiscal year 1947 of some \$25,000,000 for the speedy development of the Columbia Basin is indicated in order that contractual commitments can be made on time.

I share with the subcommittee, first, a desire to clarify the status of funds appropriated for the Department of the Interior; and second, a desire to eliminate by strict anticipation of future needs the troublesome and oft-recurring demands for deficiency appropriations.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to address the committee for a few minutes on the subject of the Columbia Basin and its importance to this appropriation bill.

The Columbia Basin project is the key to major economic expansion in the Northwest. It will irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land and through the influence of this irrigation and its power, which is already being widely used, it will add 350,000 people to the inland empire.

It is tragic that the lands of the Columbia Basin are not now available so that young veterans returning to their homes could seize the new opportunities for themselves and their families that will be offered in breaking the sagebrush land and irrigating it. Those of us from the Northwest have been advocating a rapid construction program on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation in order that the big canals can be completed and irrigation begun in the year 1950 so that 400,000 acres could be under water in the summer of 1951. The way the land lies the long and difficult canal must be constructed before any material part of the project can be developed. It is the work on this canal that is now being started with record-breaking acceleration by the Bureau of Reclamation as a result of

a deficiency appropriation made on December 28.

The program, to begin irrigation in 1950 and to water 400,000 acres of land by the summer of 1951 will require approximately \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1947, \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1948, \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1949, about \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1950, and about \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1951. The approximately \$30,000,000 required for 1947 was the amount of the budget estimate submitted by the President.

I believe it to be most unfortunate that the Committee which considered this matter included but \$13,008,145 for the Columbia Basin project because that will reduce the size and the speed of the program by more than half. That will mean that very likely it will take eight or more years to bring water to the lands and it will take 25 or 30 years to complete the great project. I do not believe that this kind of a slow motion program is what we should be engaged in in the Northwest. Conditions indicate a need for measures of more heroic proportions.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and take this time for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee some questions with reference to the decrease in appropriation for the operation of pilot plants.

Is it not a fact, Mr. Chairman, that last year we appropriated about \$2,000,000 for this purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. During the war this committee permitted the Bureau of Mines to mushroom almost overnight. Before the war the largest appropriation they had was \$2,500,000, but as a matter of national defense and national defense alone the committee permitted the Bureau of Mines to establish pilot plants wherever they wanted to establish them, and do a lot of other things. We permitted the Bureau of Mines to go from \$2,500,000 to about \$10,000,000 almost overnight. We permitted them, as I say, to build pilot plants and to go eventually to \$16,000,000 last year. But imagine our surprise when instead of coming back to something like a prewar basis the Bureau of Mines actually asked this committee for \$20,000,000 for this peacetime year.

Mr. COOLEY. How much did the gentleman's committee give them?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee gave them nearly five times as much as it did in prewar times, nearly \$12,000,000.

Mr. COOLEY. But the committee only provided \$500,000 here on page 62 in lieu of an appropriation last year of \$2,000,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. We allowed \$500,000 for metallurgical research. They had no such appropriation before the war. The committee felt it was quite liberal in allowing the \$500,000 for the item.

Mr. COOLEY. Quite liberal to allow \$500,000 when you allowed at Boulder City \$900,000 on that one plant alone last year?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes. The point I am trying to make is that during the war this committee allowed a lot of money in the interest of na-

tional defense that it could not see its way clear to allow in the postwar years.

Mr. COOLEY. One other question. The gentleman knows the committee has authorized heretofore the building of a research laboratory at State College in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The Government has now invested there, I am told, from \$150,000 to \$200,000. If I understand this bill correctly, the committee has failed to provide any amount of money whatever to carry on the work at that laboratory at State College.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say that it is up to the Bureau of Mines. We have allowed \$500,000. It can expend that money wherever it is needed most.

Mr. COOLEY. I am not going to offer an amendment to this bill because it probably would be hopeless, but it seems to me that we are embarking upon a program of false economy when the committee arbitrarily cuts appropriations, not 25 percent, not 50 percent, but down to 25 percent. I would like to know how you expect these pilot plants to operate and be of any benefit to the people of this country if you are going to cripple them in the fashion contemplated by the present bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does the gentleman want me to answer the question?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee allowed \$100,000 each for these pilot plants which the committee, after questioning officials of the Bureau of Mines, found is ample and liberal for these pilot plants.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not a fact that the Bureau of the Budget approved \$60,000 for this one laboratory alone at State College, yet you did not allow a dime?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I cannot answer that question. If it allowed \$60,000 alone for that plant at Raleigh, then that was less than the average that the committee allowed of \$100,000 for each plant.

Mr. COOLEY. You have not allowed \$100,000 for the Raleigh plant.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. There are five plants. The gentleman will find on page 101 of the justifications the five plants, and the committee allowed \$500,000 for those five plants.

Mr. COOLEY. If I understand the matter correctly then, they will be permitted to take whatever is necessary from the \$500,000 to operate the plant at Raleigh?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. COOLEY. I hope the gentleman is correct.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Is it not a fact that the committee cut the Bureau of the Budget request in half so far as the Bureau of Mines is concerned?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee cut the request of the Bureau of the Budget in half, yes. This is only cut about 40 percent. The Bureau of Mines is cut less than the average in the bill.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Does not the gentleman think that the people need today as much coal as they needed during the war?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This has no connection with coal.

Mr. COOLEY. It does concern tungsten, iron ore and other amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; it does affect tungsten and iron ore.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

METALLURGICAL RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman, the point which has been raised by the gentleman from North Carolina, I believe, deserves further consideration. It is true that while the committee report would indicate there was no appropriation for work during the past year for these mine-experiment stations and the operation of pilot plants, a survey of the entire field of appropriations would show that there was money expended in large amounts for the operation of pilot plants and metallurgical research under various programs, perhaps war expenditures or through funds allotted the Bureau of Mines from other appropriations. To say that no money was appropriated last year, and that you allow \$500,000 this year, does not give the complete picture.

I am hoping that as the opportunity presents itself for this matter to be given further consideration by the Senate, additional evidence will be put in the record and that the other body will take cognizance of it, and do something about it and that the members of this subcommittee in conference will give careful consideration to the further evidence that will be presented on the matter.

GEOLOGIC RESEARCH

And in this connection, I wish to say that will be presented on the funds for geologic surveys.

War depletion of our reserves of minerals and raw materials, plus the fact that easily discoverable mineral deposits have already been found and are now being exploited, give rise to an acute need for a greatly accelerated program in the search for new supplies of mineral raw materials. Indeed, if we are to maintain our industrial supremacy, the problem of mineral discovery is among the most important problems facing us today.

Entirely apart from the current discussion in technical journals and the press as to whether we are a have or a have-not nation in terms of mineral supplies, this much seems agreed: Our industry is now using more minerals and metals than ever before in the history of the Nation, and it seems a safe bet if industry continues to expand that the demand for minerals and metals can be expected to increase accordingly.

The record also shows clearly that the curve of mineral discovery in the United States has dropped off sharply and progressively.

Few major discoveries have been made in the past 30 or 40 years, and most new deposits that have been discovered have

been found only through careful, painstaking, scientific search. This is not surprising, for in dealing with mineral resources we are dealing with a wasting commodity. Most of the deposits originally exposed at the surface have been found.

It is safe to say that the days of easy lush discovery have past. The problem of new discoveries has not only become increasingly difficult but it has become a highly technical one.

On top of this came the war and its enormous demands on known deposits. During the emergency minerals were exploited unstintingly and without regard to future needs.

The result has been that withdrawals which normally would have been made in 10 years or so were made in the space of 5 years. Thus the need for devising ways and means to discover new supplies of mineral raw materials, which was actually upon us before the war though not generally recognized, has been sprung into sharp relief. Through the accelerated use incident to the war the problem has been made much more urgent.

We must reappraise our mineral resources and give more support to the mineral industries than was our prewar practice.

Systematic geologic surveys constitute the first indispensable step in the intelligent search for mineral deposits. All mineral deposits are the result of geologic processes. Without geologic investigation the exploration for new reserves is merely blind probing.

The Bureau of the Budget has approved and recommended a budget of \$2,463,000 for accelerated and long-range geologic investigations by the Geological Survey during fiscal 1947. The House committee in reducing this item to \$1,200,000 relates its cut to the fact that prior to the war the amounts appropriated for geologic surveys was even smaller. This argument does not take into account the fact that our mineral raw material situation has radically changed and that our future industrial and engineering development depends on continuing discoveries of new reserves of minerals. The state of the Nation's mineral raw material economy, following the war, calls for increased geologic investigation, rather than otherwise, and I urge that this point be kept in mind when further consideration is given.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I note on page 21 of the report this language:

The committee once more calls attention to the greatly expanded requests for funds for this Bureau during the past several years. During the war period this agency, like the Geological Survey, performed outstanding services in the location and development of new ore reserves and carried on research and experimental work which resulted in the development of important new discoveries. In its report last year the committee indicated very clearly that with the conclusion of the war the Bureau should readjust itself to post-war operations and that several of its current activities should be eliminated or drastically curtailed.

The committee regrets to report that its recommendations in this connection have been completely ignored by the Bureau of Mines, and, apparently, with the acquiescence of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much disturbed to hear the chairman of the subcommittee say that they had cut the recommendation of the Budget by some 40 or 50 percent. I take it for granted that the reason for that is as stated in the report.

During the war we called heavily on our metal reserves. We have practically exhausted the reserves of the high-grade iron ore, and practically all that is left is low-grade ore. I think the postwar program of the Bureau of Mines is just as important, and I believe more important than the work that they did during the war because of the fact that we had the ore in sight during the war, and they did not have to go out and make as complete and thorough a survey and search to find the high grades of iron ore that are really necessary in order to mix with low-grade ore to get fine steel. I think instead of cutting the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget that we should have increased the estimate in order that we may be able to go out and protect and find new reserves of ores.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I quite agree with the gentleman. Does not the gentleman believe that since we have equipped these laboratories we should certainly finance them adequately now so that they can carry on the important work that they have started?

Mr. HOOK. Most emphatically.

Mr. COOLEY. And it will be false economy to handicap them in future operations.

Mr. HOOK. Well, it certainly is in my opinion false economy. Interfering with the efficient operation of the mining experiment stations, metallurgical research in pilot plants, manganese, beneficiation pilot plants and economics of mineral industries is false economy. In my opinion that has been done in this bill.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. We have the same situation with respect to copper reserves. We have practically exhausted all of the rich copper reserves, and unless we find new reserves or develop methods of using the low-grade ore, and we are faced with another war, we will be in a most unfortunate situation.

Mr. HOOK. I am pleased that the gentleman raised that point. Let me say that we have had in northern Michigan some of the largest, deepest, and finest copper mines in the world. They have been forced to go down below the ground some 1,500 to 3,000 feet, to mine copper ore, and the further they go down the higher the cost of that ore. The result is that they have threatened to close down every single one of those mines, and if they close them down they will fill with water, and that large natural

resource that copper ore will be lost for all times. It is false economy not to conserve that copper. It is false economy not to go out and look for new deposits in case we need copper in an emergency. A cut of this kind certainly is not only false economy but in my opinion will jeopardize this Nation in case of an emergency. We must have new discoveries and new methods of mining and the proper use of the copper we now have.

I hope that we do not have any more of this false economy.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike to take any more time of the committee, but I think it is fair to correct one impression I think was left here. That is that the great bulk of the money spent for the Central Valley has gone for electrical facilities. The cost of the Shasta Dam was \$116,000,000. They served a number of purposes but the main purpose is to store and conserve water to be used for irrigation. It also serves for flood control and salinity control and other purposes. The cost of the Friant Dam was \$20,229,000. That dam is solely an irrigation dam. It stores water. That is the water that is going to be taken down in the lower part of the valley into the district of the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT]. We have spent \$162,000,000 to date, I understand. When we take the cost of these two dams out of that, which is \$136,000,000, you have \$28,000,000 left. What was that to be used for? Here are some of the items. I do not have the exact amount of each item: Water rights, canals, engineering studies, transmission lines, powerhouses, rights-of-way for canals, and so forth. In other words, a very small fraction of the total cost of this project to date—less than 10 percent—has gone to electrical facilities. Without any dams we could not store water to have irrigation. I just want to make the record clear because I wanted to ask the chairman of the subcommittee about the matter but his time expired before I was able to put the question to him.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Without the dam at the very northerly end of the project you would not have had any power.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I understand that. That is obvious. Everybody understands that. The point is this: I want to show that only a small fraction of the total cost of this project to date has gone for power. And the power, I admit, is a byproduct of the main conservation plan which is to give water to other areas of the State. The \$116,000,000 up in our area is what enables you to get the water to your area, which is 500 miles from Shasta Dam.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am glad that my colleague brought these exact figures out for the consideration of the members of the Committee because the statement that \$162,000,000 has been spent already

without any ditches is to my mind a statement which does not give the whole truth to the House Members. Most of the California Members of the House are interested in seeing that the power development goes along with the irrigation canals and that should be brought to the attention of every Member of the House. We are all for ditches to bring water down in the district of the distinguished gentleman, in Tulare. We want to see these ditches built. But it was useless to build the ditches before the dams were finished to store the water which would go into the ditches. Now that the dams are finished, we want to see the water go to lands in the gentleman's district.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For my own information, may I inquire how long has it been since these dams were finished?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I am not positive that Shasta Dam is completely finished. We had spent \$105,000,000 by the end of last year and construction has been carried on this year. But it is practically finished. The Friant Dam, however, has been finished. I think it is over a year that the Friant Dam has been completed.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. There has been some complaint about no work being done during the last four years. It is evident, however, if you look into the matter, if there was no work done there was a reason for it—we were in a war, and many of the materials, as well as the labor which was needed to dig the ditches and do other work there, was being used in war work. Now that the war is over, I think we can go in and complete the work.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Frankly, I think that there has been a lot more work done than could have been expected during the war. A great deal of work was done during the war.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. With reference to the Friant Dam, certain locks and machinery which were not available during the war should now be available.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Just as an individual sitting on the sidelines, I thought the argument was that there was not to be any work done next year in sufficient amount.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I hope there is going to be more done.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The majority of the appropriations are earmarked and provide that certain work shall be done.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), \$10,312,685, to remain available until expended for carrying out the initial stages (including the construction of transmission lines) and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either in-

dependently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are 48 States, 1 Nation. Whatever benefits 1 State benefits the Nation. I hope that the time will come when every Member of Congress will understand that we are here to represent the Nation as well as the interests of our individual States. The Nation comes first.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the purpose of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, that brought in for our approval H. R. 6335, was laudable. Their purpose was to start balancing the Budget by cutting the Interior Budget recommendations 50 percent. They went after the Budget estimate like a fox terrier—tearing it all to pieces.

If every subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee had cut the Budget estimates 50 percent, then there might have been some justification for the slashes for the Department of the Interior, but no other subcommittee has used its knife to that extent. Why should the Department of the Interior be made the guinea pig? This especially since many of the projects of that Department are self-liquidating, and the Government will be largely reimbursed from the projects.

I am sure, however, that there is not a member on that committee that will admit they are capable of having made a mistake. The members of that committee, like all the rest of us, are fallible. They made a mistake when they cut the appropriations squarely in two for the Missouri River Basin project. This is the largest project ever undertaken by the Federal Government. It has been a much neglected project. This project before completed will cost \$2,500,000,000. It will, however, add billions of wealth not only to the 10 Missouri River Basin States but to the Nation. To cut the Budget estimate 50 percent is simply being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

Congress approved this project when it passed Public Law 534 and incorporated into that law Senate Documents 247 and 191. The Missouri River Basin development is a multiple purpose project. The Nation has finally become water conscious. It has become conscious of the great damage that a surplus of water or a lack of water can produce. It has become conscious that if we harness the water resources of the Missouri River Basin, billions of dollars can be saved each year from the destruction by floods and billions gained by irrigation as a remedy against drought.

Floods and droughts alternately have challenged the ingenuity of Congress. For years we have permitted flood waters to destroy human lives and billions of dollars worth of property in their mad rush to the ocean. Yet for every dollar lost by floods, there was a hundred lost by drought. These destructive flood waters should long ago have been harnessed and conserved for irrigation, power and other domestic uses.

Now, at last, Congress has approved the Missouri River Basin development project, but unfortunately the subcom-

mittee has hobbled the Bureau of Reclamation in doing the thing that Congress demands be done. They have said to that Bureau "do it in piecemeal." That kind of piecemeal would take 60 years to accomplish what Congress expected the Bureau to do within a reasonable time.

I am particularly interested in the Missouri-Souris unit of the Missouri River Basin project of the Bureau. The plan for this unit when completed will bring water from the Missouri River to irrigate 1,000,000 acres of land in the Crosby-Mohall area in North Dakota. Returned floods from the Crosby-Mohall area will be diverted to the Sheyenne River. There they will be impounded behind the Sheyenne River Dam to form a reservoir from which water will be diverted to restore Devils Lake—a lake that at one time covered 135 square miles but now less than ten. From this dam water will also be released down the Sheyenne River to supply water for municipalities now in urgent need. It will also be used to reduce pollution in the Red River Valley.

I hope that before we get through with this bill, the majority of Congress will have the good judgment of restoring the cuts made in this project. The Bureau of Reclamation has requested \$500,000 for the fiscal year of 1947 to continue its present program of land classification and other surveys on the Missouri-Souris unit. These funds will permit appraisal of rights-of-way, begin repayment contract negotiations, and begin preparation of construction designs and classification. To deny these funds at this time is not for the best interest of North Dakota, nor of the Nation.

There is another phase of the Missouri River Basin project in which not only the people of the 10 Missouri River Basin States are deeply interested, but in which the Nation is. That item is transmission lines for rural electrification. The Congress appropriated funds in the First Deficiency Act of 1946 to start construction on the Williston-Garrison Dam transmission line. Construction will start on that line early this spring. The Budget request included funds to complete that construction to the dam site.

I am sure that Congress is aware of the need for continuing the construction work that will be started on this key dam shortly. The Corps of Engineers is planning to start construction of the Garrison Dam and this line will furnish the power needed during the construction period. But the most important thing about this line is that it will ultimately provide a means of converting the power that will be generated at the Garrison Dam to the REA and other markets.

The financial success of the Missouri Basin project depends upon integration of the many projected power plants through adequate transmission line grid into a comprehensive power-producing facility. Studies and surveys should be undertaken immediately to determine the types and location of the backbone grid, to assure that the power to be generated will be made available to the REA and municipalities in accordance with

the Flood Control Act of 1944. Also studies should be under way to determine how this power may be utilized to develop the mineral resources of the Basin.

The Fort Peck project is closely linked with progress on the Missouri Basin transmission lines. One of the lines under the Fort Peck project—the Fort Peck to Williston line—will be the source of the initial power for the Williston to Garrison line. It will also serve irrigation pumping and commercial loads near Williston. The \$1,000,000 requested for the Fort Peck project will permit completion of the Fort Peck-Williston transmission line and the Williston substation, as well as to continue construction of other transmission lines and substations needed to serve the many irrigation pumping loads and the REA in that area.

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have the plans and are at work on the Missouri River Basin project. Last year we appropriated for the Bureau \$14,000,000 to get this work under way. The President has recommended an appropriation of \$23,783,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for 1947 for this program. The committee has cut this to \$10,312,685, which is less than the amount we appropriated to get the work started.

This \$10,000,000 for the Missouri River Basin program has to be spread over seven States. This averages a little less than one and a half million for each State. At this rate it would take over 60 years to complete the authorized initial stage. You cannot carry on an efficient construction program on this multiple-purpose project with less than one and a half million in the bank. This will not finance one major constructive contract. Why should the committee crucify the Missouri River Basin?

In conclusion I hope and feel confident that Congress will have the good sense to restore the Budget estimate of \$23,783,000 so that the work on this program may continue. I am also confident that it will restore the \$1,000,000 for transmission lines in the Fort Peck item.

Again the reduction of five and one-half million dollars "salary and expense" item to \$4,000,000 will hamstring the efforts of the Bureau of Reclamation to properly administer the reclamation program. The amount recommended by the President would permit adequate staffing of the regional offices to assure that there would be a businesslike management of the reclamation program. Four million dollars is entirely inadequate for this purpose.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 46, line 8, strike out "\$10,312,685" and insert "\$23,783,500."

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I realize the attitude of the committee on marking down the appropriation bill which they present to this committee. In many ways I am in sympathy with that attitude. I think there have

been some poor administration policies in the Department of the Interior that have needed correcting. The amendment I have offered to the Missouri River Basin project simply restores the amount recommended by the President and by the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$23,000,000 plus. The committee has brought in a recommendation taking off \$13,000,000 plus. They allocated \$10,000,000 plus instead of \$23,000,000 plus, as recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget.

If this cut prevails you are making a reduction that will affect the development of the Missouri Valley Basin. This cut takes into consideration a transmission line that was earmarked from Colorado up into Nebraska and Wyoming, calling for an appropriation of \$481,000. A part of this particular transmission line is already constructed. Contracts are about to be let for the balance of the construction of this line. I just talked with the Department this afternoon. It may be they are going beyond their authorization, but the construction of this transmission line, calling for \$481,000, hooking up with Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, so that the farmers in western Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming may get current to use for domestic purposes, run their irrigation pumps, money that is paid back, dollar for dollar, with interest, to this Government. It does seem to me that this committee, as the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] has said, has been penny wise and pound foolish. In my humble judgment it does seem that the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget and the President should be followed on this appropriation.

I know there have been some suggestions that we should pass the bill as our committee reported it to us, and let it go to the other body and let them do the dirty work on the bill and raise the appropriations. That is not a very brave thing for this House to do. I am sure most of us would rather meet this thing face to face and honestly and accept appropriation raises where they should be put into the bill.

This Missouri Valley Basin is one of the largest rivers in the Nation. It covers a tremendous area, from Montana, where it has its source, until the water is finally dumped into the Gulf of Mexico. Much damage has been done in years past to lives and property by this river. The moneys appropriated in this bill are to control some of the ravages of the river. It provides for dams up and down the river. It provides for dams on the Niobrara River, the Loup River, and the Platte River, which is a part of the system of the Missouri River Basin. These dams when built will bring land into cultivation under irrigation, will provide power, will provide water for domestic purposes. It saves the soil from erosion, it saves further damage down the river clear to the Gulf of Mexico. So it does seem to me that this Committee ought to follow the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and restore the \$13,000,000-plus the committee took out of this bill when it reported it to the House. Just yes-

terday out in one of my towns in Nebraska, at Ainsworth, Nebr., a group met to study and formulate plans on the Niobrara River. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers are now working together to try to harness that river. The waters could be used to irrigate thousands of acres of land and could also be used to produce power for the farmers and folks up in that area. The funds provide for further studies with a view of building dams on the Loup River. It brings land under cultivation and provides power for REA.

The Reclamation Bureau has said they were going to cooperate to every extent with the Army. I think we ought to restore this money to the bill and proceed with the development of the Missouri Valley Basin. We must remember that new wealth comes from the land—irrigation means growing production, new wealth, new sources of taxes, and a healthy, growing community. Let us not cripple the growth of this country by failing to provide adequate funds for the Missouri Valley Basin.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I seek recognition on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. I have listened, Mr. Chairman, with great interest to my colleague from Nebraska, who is, of course, greatly interested in the Missouri River development, just as I am and as is everyone out in that great section of the country. I said yesterday that certainly I would be the last one to do anything that would detrimentally affect the development of that program, but I must call the gentleman's attention to the fact that on January 1 the Bureau of Reclamation had in the Missouri Valley fund an unexpended balance of \$12,304,000. That was about the amount the Bureau of Reclamation asked us to cut out of the original request for funds.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Does not that figure represent a deficiency appropriation that was passed by the House just a few days before January 1?

Mr. JENSEN. Possibly so; but this money, whether it is part of a deficiency appropriation or the regular appropriation, the facts are that the money is there unexpended.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is it not true that the President and the Bureau of the Budget recommended \$23,000,000 for the development of the Missouri River Valley?

Mr. JENSEN. That is true; and then after the Bureau of the Budget recommended it, the Bureau of Reclamation came back and said they could get along with the amount now in the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Did they not say that was in response to your request for a table showing an approximate 50 percent cut in all the items, and this would represent the 50-percent cut?

Mr. JENSEN. Let us be fair about this thing.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am just asking a question. I read the letter.

Mr. JENSEN. There was no absolute definite demand for a 50-percent cut. The chairman of the committee, who spoke at the request of the majority of the committee, said in effect:

This is what you want. Now, what can you get along with and do the job efficiently? And will you please take into consideration the fact that the committee wants to furnish every dollar that is necessary and that will carry these projects forward without any hindrance whatever? But the committee does not want to appropriate money that is not needed, and we do not want to cut on any project which we should not cut, and possibly fail to cut where we should cut in other projects.

So the chairman asked the Bureau of Reclamation to consider this matter again and bring back figures as to what they needed in each one of these reclamation projects, and that is what they did. The record will speak for itself.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I recognize the difficulty that the subcommittee would have in reporting items that were above the items that were in the letter submitted back by the Commissioner of Reclamation; but in reading the letter I was not able to find where they agreed this is all they need. In fact, they used some words to the effect that the second column of figures would be disastrous to their program. However, I am glad to have the gentleman's statement of the understanding that the subcommittee has on the question asked as it has been elaborated by the gentleman from Iowa, because I know that the Missouri River Basin program has no better friend in the Congress or in the committee than the gentleman from Iowa.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the cut in this appropriation on the Missouri Basin item came as a great shock to those who are supporting the Missouri Basin program. This reclamation program dovetails with the Missouri River project, with that of the Army engineers, with that of agriculture and other Federal agencies. It is an all-inclusive program and I am informed that this reduction in this reclamation bill will seriously affect the over-all program on the river. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the amendment offered by my colleague from Nebraska.

Mr. Chairman, I discussed this matter with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], who I admire very much and who I know supports this program. He is a great booster of river improvements. I am sure he is sincere in the belief that the Bureau of Reclamation asked for a certain amount of money and his committee gave it the money asked for, but the information I received later is to the effect that the Bureau of Reclamation was told that their appropriation was to be cut over 50 percent and to trim down their program accordingly. For this reason they left out of the program some very vital surveys, some very important work, which is part and parcel of the entire Missouri Basin program.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to say again, and I hope this is the last time I will have to say it because I have said the same thing at least a half a dozen times yesterday and today, that the chairman of this committee nor no member of this committee said to the Bureau of Reclamation that we were absolutely going to cut them 50 percent or more.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, the gentleman realizes that I believe what he says. But I have been informed something was said about a probable cut. But I am telling the gentleman that the cut in this appropriation came as a shock to those who are endeavoring to carry out the Pick plan on the Missouri River Basin, because they tell me out there in the field that they absolutely need this \$23,000,000 for reclamation to carry out the project in connection with agriculture, in connection with the War Department, in connection with the Power Commission and the other Federal agencies who are endeavoring to carry out a program which has already started with appropriations made by this House.

Mr. JENSEN. Let me say to the gentleman that speaking as one member of the committee I was surprised when the Bureau of Reclamation sent back that revised list. But we found, after investigation, that there was a large unexpended balance.

Mr. STEFAN. \$12,000,000 in this instance.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. The Bureau of Reclamation has \$134,000,000 unexpended in the over-all fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. STEFAN, you are a very able legislator. Put yourself in the place of a member of the committee after a revised list of figures had been sent up for some 30 projects. Does the gentleman think it would have been good legislation and good representation to have sat on that committee after they said "Now, this is what we need," and then have the members of that committee raise the request they finally made for these items.

Mr. STEFAN. As the gentleman knows, I have been on the Committee on Appropriations over a period of years, and I agree with the gentleman from Iowa. If Reclamation came to you and told you that they needed only \$10,312,000, there was nothing else to do but give them what they asked for. But the information out in the field is that they asked for \$23,000,000 and it was approved by the Budget. They say in the field that they knew this Budget Bureau approved this \$23,000,000 to match the War Department's funds that the

Army engineers are now about to expend in a program that is all-inclusive.

I want to make the public statement that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is a real friend of river improvement and I am glad to hear him say that he was amazed that Reclamation came to him and asked for a reduction instead of the amount allowed by the Budget.

Mr. JENSEN. It is quite possible that the field representatives did not know about this revised request for funds.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, the gentleman knows that his committee has made a tremendous cut in the entire appropriation for the Department of the Interior, and that requests made for over \$326,000,000 were cut down to \$172,000,000 plus. We do not want to hinder the Missouri River improvement work as a result of the cut; we do not want to be discriminated against. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JENSEN. The committee tries to be fair with everybody.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in order that we can have the record before us, I want to read a sentence or two from the letter of the Commissioner of Reclamation, to which reference has been made. The letter is dated March 13, 1946, and addressed to Hon. JED JOHNSON, chairman, Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, House of Representatives. The first sentence of this letter reads:

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: In an endeavor to be responsive to your inquiry of March 11 as to the result of action by your committee to cut in half the President's Budget submissions for the year 1947 for reclamation work—a proposal for action which, of course, I cannot and do not recommend—this communication goes forward.

Then further in the letter the Commission says:

In order to comply with your request that the total amount that was recommended for the Bureau of Reclamation be reduced by 50 percent it would be necessary, therefore—

I am not questioning the word of the gentleman from Iowa at all when he says that in the discussion of this matter with the Commissioner the subcommittee did not say the Bureau would be required to reduce the estimate 50 percent, but asked, rather, "What money do you need to get along with?" I think, however, we ought to have some comment on the language of the letter in view of what has been said. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa if he cares to comment on the language used in the letter.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman has heard me explain that situation on several occasions. I just said here a little while ago that I hoped I would not have to explain it again. I am sure I am right when I say that no member of the committee gave them orders to cut this down, or we would cut it 50 percent.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am glad to have the gentleman's statement, but obviously it was natural that the Members of the House who read this letter should have gained the impression that they were asked to cut 50 percent.

Mr. JENSEN. I possibly could say a lot of things that would not sound good.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am not questioning the gentlemen's statement, I am merely suggesting that the Members of the House who read the letter found the situation difficult to understand. There is another reason the letter has been hard to understand. That is the \$10,000,000 mistake in applying the 50 percent idea, to take the letter on its own statement. Either the Commissioner of Reclamation does not have a good adding machine or a good dividing machine, or whatever it was that he used to cut the Budget figures in half, or he applied some formula other than a 50 percent cut.

The Budget request was \$147,330,000; the Commissioner's letter came back for \$63,883,000, which is considerably less than 50 percent of the original figure; at least, my mathematics would say that 50 percent of \$147,000,000 would be \$73,500,000—something rather than \$63,000,000—something. So, it would appear that the Bureau might have asked for \$10,000,000 more in their reply letter had they followed the 50-percent formula. It is evident that they used some other formula in suggesting their revised figures and I do not know what it would have been unless it was that which has been stated by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman believe the Bureau of Reclamation or any department of Government scares easy when a Member of Congress says to it, "Now, do not you think you are asking for too much money here? We do not think we are going to allow this much. You had better go back and bring a revised figure up here." Does not the gentleman believe they would bring back a figure they were sure they could get along with? Did the gentleman ever see any of them that got very scared of a Congressman?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not know, but I think the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations has done a very good job in throwing the fear of God into the Interior Department. I am not here to say that there are not good grounds and good reasons for throwing a little fear into the departments generally.

Mr. JENSEN. No one scares any of these Government officials that I ever met.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman from Iowa is a little modest, because if anybody in the Congress could, the gentleman from Iowa could, and I rather think he does when he bears down.

Mr. JENSEN. I am a very mild and meek man, but no one has ever scared them to the point where they asked for less money than they needed. Certainly the gentleman knows that.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Is there anyone present or any member of the committee who can explain that letter from the Director of the Bureau of Reclamation, which says definitely that he was asked to submit a program that was cut 50 percent?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Apparently not. We have had an interesting discussion. The record at least is clear now as to why members got the impression that a 50 percent cut was requested. Returning then to the pending amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER], I hope it will be adopted.

As I said during the debate on Reclamation items, Friday, the Missouri Basin program is a dual-agency program. The Corps of Army Engineers have their part in building dams on the main stem of the river, and on the smaller streams where flood control is the dominant interest. The Bureau of Reclamation has responsibility for the utilization of the stored water on the main stream where irrigation and power production are concerned, as well as irrigation generally from the tributaries. It is important that these two agencies should keep their programs progressing at about the same pace, and many people feel that the funds here proposed for the Bureau of Reclamation will not let them keep pace with the Army engineers.

As the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] has pointed out, the Missouri Basin program involves a dozen States and Reclamation works will be found in half of them. This item of approximately \$10,000,000 now carried in the bill will be spent in six or seven States. It should not be thought of as an item for a single project or a single State. Yet there are projects in this bill where that much money will be spent in a single State. I am not complaining about the subcommittee's action; I think, as has been pointed out, the committee which was trying to accomplish substantial reductions all through the bill would have looked slightly foolish to have come in and reported more money than was suggested in the revised figures supplied by the Bureau of Reclamation. The House, however, has a responsibility for maintaining a proper rate of progress on this program and it is appropriate for us to restore the original figure. I urge support for the pending amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER]. I wish to point out to the committee that I question the wisdom of the breakdown of the Bureau of Reclamation. If we are going to appropriate \$63,000,000, for reclamation the Missouri River Basin should have more than \$10,000,000. The Bureau of Reclamation was created to bring water to those areas where we have arid and semi-arid lands. Out there in the Dust Bowl we need that very thing. In the other items in this bill outside the Missouri Basin we appropriate for the specific projects. It adds up to millions and millions of dollars.

The whole Missouri River Basin is carried as one item for \$10,000,000. In the State of Nebraska alone, we have the North Platte River, the great Republican River, the Blue River, the Niobrara, the Loup Rivers, and other rivers. The Missouri Basin includes the States of Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado. They all need

irrigation. If we are going to spend \$63,000,000 for reclamation, the Missouri River Basin should have more than \$10,000,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The Missouri River Basin is getting a lot more than \$10,000,000 this year. This is only the reclamation fund.

Mr. CURTIS. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. You have the Army engineers, who are spending many millions of dollars. Then you have the Geological Survey, and you have the other related Government agencies that are spending a lot of money. Altogether it makes a complete project. That project has enough money, we think, to go forward and develop that big program.

Mr. CURTIS. The Bureau of Reclamation should have more money so that their program can move along with that of the Army engineers.

Here is another point. We hear a lot about \$135,000,000 being unexpended in the construction fund of the Bureau of Reclamation. A great deal of that is a postwar accumulation. The work in the Missouri River Basin was not authorized until 1944. The only money we have on hand is that which was appropriated in the deficiency bill. I sincerely feel that on the basis of the total amount of money appropriated in this bill, the Missouri River Basin does not get its full share.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I gladly yield to the gentleman.

Mr. NORRELL. The gentleman well knows my admiration for him. But if we are going to divide this money on the basis of rivers and States, do you not then have to extend the same consideration to other major rivers of the country?

Mr. CURTIS. I think the Congress should name the projects individually and not group them in one item for the Missouri River Basin.

Mr. NORRELL. And does not the same consideration have to be given to other States of the country where absolutely no money at all has been provided?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not suggest that it be divided on the basis of States. My suggestion is that it be earmarked as to projects. For instance, the Central Valley project in California has an unexpended balance, according to your report, of \$26,000,000.

Mr. NORRELL. I think probably that is too much.

I am not questioning that. But that is one project in one State. The Missouri River Basin comprises many projects in six States and it gets only \$10,000,000. It ought to have more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 46, line 14, after the pe-

riod, insert "Provided, That the Interior Department may spend the sum of \$481,000 on the Sidney, Nebraska—Gering, Nebraska, line out of the money already appropriated to the Department of the Interior."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 6 minutes, the last 1 minute to be reserved for the committee.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I will give the committee 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, this amendment merely provides that the Department may spend \$481,000 for a transmission line that is already partly built. It does not take any more money. It does not provide for any more appropriations. The line is partly built from Sterling to Brush, Colo. We would like to extend the line to Sidney, to Gering, Nebr., and to Kendricks, Wyo., and then to North Platte, Nebr. It hooks up with the system that provides power for the REA. The REA buys power from that line. I say to the members of this committee that it also provides power for running several hundred irrigation pumps which would put water upon the ground and provide new crops, new resources, and help carry on the producing of food in this country, and incidentally paying the taxes with which this country is faced. It also provides that the farmers pay back every dollar, dollar for dollar, plus interest.

I presume there are a number of Members of this House who in a few weeks will vote upon a foreign loan of \$4,000,000,000, or perhaps several loans, running into billions of dollars, upon which the principal or the interest may never be returned. On those loans we will be wasting the resources of this country without promise of a fair return. Let us give the farmers of this country a chance to get REA power. They will repay every cent of the money.

This sum should be replaced in the bill. It requires no new appropriation. It simply makes it permissible for the Department of the Interior to continue with the construction.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. If your amendment is agreed to, it will make possible the saving of an investment already made on a line that is now being built?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman is correct. It will not require any more appropriation. It permits the Department of the Interior to spend some of the \$135,000,000 they now have for this construction work. It will save the funds already expended by the Department of the Interior. A part of the line is now constructed. The balance will provide REA power for the farmers in three States. This House should not leave this important money out of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I was amazed at the gentleman's statement that a part of this line had already been constructed with funds available to the Interior Department. Let me say to members of the committee that not a dollar has been appropriated by this committee for this particular purpose. We just wonder where the Interior Department received the money to start construction of this line.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If it is under construction, it is not the first line that the Interior Department has constructed without authority from the Congress or the committee.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield. Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I talked with the Department of the Interior a few minutes ago, and they said the money was appropriated for the Sterling-Brush, Colo., line in the last deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is an entirely different line.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No, no; it is a part of this line.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I assume it is an extension of the line allowed in the first deficiency bill. I may say to the gentleman from Nebraska that he had an opportunity to come before our committee but he did not appear and present the information he has just given to the House. Therefore the committee had little information to justify the appropriation for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$433,605, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like briefly to mention the fact, although we have passed that part of the bill, that the money allotted by the committee for the building of Davis Dam on the Colorado River will retard the actual completion of that dam some 6 or 8 years, and that the dam is provided for in the Mexican Water Treaty and should be completed by 1950.

In the development of the West, there are a few items in the program of the Bureau of Reclamation which are of interest to the State of Nevada. It is hoped

that the House will see fit to provide the funds for these various undertakings which the President has recommended for the Bureau of Reclamation for fiscal year 1947. The amounts which the President has recommended are necessary if we are to have a logical and efficient development of the natural resources of the West.

The President recommended an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Boulder Canyon project for fiscal year 1947. The Committee on Appropriations proposes that \$433,605 be made available for this work. These funds are necessary to continue contract work now in progress. The work involves the excavation and deepening of the water channel immediately downstream from Boulder Dam in order to protect the tunnel outlets and increase the power output of the generators. The work is presently proceeding under contract and is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1947. The \$1,000,000 provides for the continuation of this work and its completion in the most efficient and economical manner. Extending the work period to run over a longer time would result only in increased cost to the Government. Therefore it is essential that the full \$1,000,000, which has been recommended by the President, be provided for this work.

In resuming work on many projects which were deferred during the war and to continue a normal program, it is necessary that administration offices be adequately staffed to permit the accomplishment and fulfillment of the responsibilities and duties which Congress has entrusted to the Bureau of Reclamation. Work authorized by the Congress has been and continues to be added to augment the program of the Bureau of Reclamation for the development of the West through the full utilization of its water and land resources. The Congress has approved the establishment of Regional Offices by the Bureau in order to obtain the most efficient administration of the reclamation program. The President has recommended an appropriation of \$5,500,000 for fiscal year 1947 to finance the Commissioner's office in the District of Columbia and the seven regional nonproject offices. The committee proposes that this item be cut to \$4,000,000. The full amount of these funds are required if the normal program of the Bureau is to be continued.

In connection with the program for general investigations, a total of \$11,500,000 has been recommended for fiscal year 1947. In this instance the committee proposes that a total of \$3,550,000 be made available. The program of the Bureau of Reclamation is geared to provide for completion and submission to the Congress of comprehensive reports on each of the major river basins and most of the smaller basins of the western United States during fiscal year 1947. The Colorado River Basin report is of particular interest to the State of Nevada. Reports on most of the units recommended for initial construction in the basin will be completed prior to or during fiscal year 1947 and other investigations on individual projects will

be initiated or continued. The policy established by Congress makes it important that we have on hand a considerable shelf of projects upon which all necessary preliminary work has been done in order that we may be equipped to meet the possibility of the necessity for a large Federal work program. In order that this shelf of projects may become an actuality, it is necessary that the program for investigations be geared to this end. If we are to be ready for any development of this nature, it is necessary to provide the full amount of funds which the President has recommended for this purpose.

(Mr. BUNKER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs, to be immediately available, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$2,384,825.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS: On page 48, line 12, strike out "\$2,384,825" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,500,000."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the members of the subcommittee can now sit back and relax for a few minutes. I have no criticism to offer of the committee itself. Such comments as I am about to make are directed rather to the Reclamation Bureau, and include the committee only in passing and to thank them for their previous interest in a project and a valley which very sorely needs that interest.

I wish to turn to page 19 of the committee's report. The last paragraph on that page, in describing the All-American Canal, particularly the Coachella branch states:

The attention of the committee was called to the possibility that the Coachella branch of the All-American canal, which has now been constructed to a point where it enters the boundaries of the Coachella Valley County water district, may not have progressed this summer to a point where water can be served to lands which face an acute water crisis.

Mr. Chairman, that is the situation. For 8 years we have struggled to get not the All-American Canal but to complete the extension to that canal which runs from the Imperial Valley into the Coachella Valley. In the meantime the water levels are sinking to a point where

we can no longer preserve some of the very valuable ranches of the district, unless this extension is completed. In that district lie almost all of the commercial date ranches in the United States; in it lie the early grapefruit ranches of California, a great many acres of Thompson seedless grapes and other agricultural commodities.

The necessity and the importance of this particular valley even in time of war, was recognized by the fact that although work upon projects of this kind was stopped as a war measure during the emergency, nevertheless, in 1944 this committee, together with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, joined in asking that this extension to the All-American canal be considered a war emergency and continued.

The reason I bring it up here, by the technicality of an amendment, is that the Department asked for approximately \$5,000,000. The bill appropriates \$2,384,825. I have not the unexpended balance as of January 1, but there remains uncommitted as of July 1 approximately \$2,000,000. It is my belief that the committee desires that this project be finished at the earliest possible moment that will actually save the ranches of the valley, and the lowering water tables. Consequently, the committee did not realize at that time that the amount of the unexpended balance was as low as it is, therefore it is my belief that the figure which I put in, in the amount of \$4,500,000, is actually the amount the committee would have put in had it realized the low balance at the moment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment, believing, as does the gentleman from South Dakota, [Mr. MUNDT] that arguments on points like this can better be presented, and in more detail, in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time for the purpose of serving notice and explaining also the situation that we shall have before the House tomorrow. Undoubtedly most of you know that objection was made to the dispensing of Calendar Wednesday. The purpose of the objection is quite obvious. It was made so as to advance the Calendar and to bring about the call of the Committee on Labor so that the person who has been designated to call up the FEPC bill may do so.

The last time that we had Calendar Wednesday in this House the opponents of FEPC employed the strategy of moving to adjourn immediately after the House convened. The test, therefore, of friendship or opposition to FEPC, is dependent on how one will vote on the motion to adjourn. A vote to adjourn tomorrow is a vote against FEPC. A

vote against adjournment is a vote for FEPC.

I make this statement because we have seen and read many protestations of friendship for FEPC in the press. Despite these protestations we notice that the petition here has not received the signatures of many who have professed friendship. Tomorrow we will have an opportunity to see whether these friendships statements have been made in good faith. The vote to adjourn we hope will be a record vote, if we can obtain a record vote on it, and on record we finally will know who is for FEPC and who is against it. We will know by the manner in which a Member votes on the issue of adjourning or not adjourning.

I make this statement not in the form of a threat. There is no threat involved. I make this statement to clarify the legislative situation and in the hope that Members will vote in accordance with the statements they have made to their constituents and in accordance with statements that have been made in the press.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, you have just heard one of the most coercive statements I have ever heard made on the floor of this House. You have been deliberately put on the spot by someone who is trying to do the very things that this House is sent here not to do.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand that those words be taken down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the words.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I object. I have taken these attacks too long. I am not going to stand for it any more. I object, and I want a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, certain words used in debate were objected to and on request were taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, and he herewith reported the same to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must hold that the words are not parliamentary as, in the opinion of the Chair, they reflect upon a Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the words be expunged from the RECORD and ask for recognition of the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized in support of his motion.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I did not use the time allowed me under the rule. I rise simply because there comes a time in any man's life when he becomes indignant as a result of an unjustified and unwarranted repetition of an attack on him. However, I am not going to defend myself against the charge made here. I shall not dignify it with any defense. I yield to no one in my love for my country and my fellow countrymen. I submit that advocacy of FEPC is not subversive.

I submit that, to the contrary, advocacy of FEPC legislation and its principles is in consonance with and in keeping with the greatest American democratic traditions. The idea was conceived in the very cradle of our Nation. It was conceived in the Declaration of Independence, when the founding fathers said, "All men are created equal." They meant it. It was not just propaganda. It was affirmation of a principle that gave light to the entire world. Today in America that principle is in danger. It has been trampled upon and destroyed in many places on many occasions. Those of us who are seeking to make that principle live in every home, every field, every office, every mine, every mill, and every factory, who are seeking to make it live in the Congress of the United States, Mr. Speaker, are doing what, in my humble judgment, is a patriotic duty.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and the Speaker being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 61, noes 4.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.)

The Clerk read as follows:

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River development fund (expenditure account): Four investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$300,000 from the Colorado River development fund (holding account), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates of which are not based upon current prices and costs.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURDOCK: On page 48, line 19, strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, on reading the text of the bill more com-

pletely, I notice on page 48 that reference is made to "the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774)." Now, I have in my hand the volume of statutes referred to. I take it that the subcommittee has referred to the law since they mention certain amounts in the report.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee whether the committee took into consideration the statute referred to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman is asking me, I would be glad to tell the gentleman that the committee did. If the gentleman will examine the figures he will find that the committee allowed \$300,000 for this project which was more than the average allowed other projects; in fact, it was more than almost any other item received on a percentage basis.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am saying to the chairman that that is not a satisfactory answer of the question asked.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It may not satisfy the gentleman, but I think it satisfies Members of Congress who are sincerely trying to cut the expenses of the Government and not allow the Interior Department to spend practically three times as much this year as it spent the year previously.

Mr. MURDOCK. No; I am not saying the amount does not satisfy me—although it does not, nor that it does not satisfy the Department of the Interior. I am saying that it does not satisfy the law. Let me refer the gentleman to the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. All right. And see if the law says that the Congress must appropriate any certain sum of money. Read the law.

Mr. MURDOCK. I cannot take time to read the whole thing, but this statute—

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Read that part of it.

Mr. MURDOCK. This statute provides in section 1 (d) \$500,000 shall be set aside annually for the purposes specified in section 2 (d) hereof, and for no other.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Oh, the gentleman well knows there is a lot of difference between setting funds aside and authorizing appropriations, and saying that the Congress shall appropriate a certain amount.

Mr. MURDOCK. Oh, no; this statute is no mere authorization. This law directs the disposition of \$500,000 of actual cash annually. Does the gentleman take the position that there is not \$500,000 in the Treasury for this purpose specified by the law?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Technically, of course, it is not in the Treasury.

Mr. MURDOCK. Why is it not in the Treasury? Have not the purchasers of Boulder Dam power been collecting it from their consumers and paying it in as directed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is not. Technically, on paper, it might be in the Treasury, but does the gentleman pretend to say that with the Government \$279,000,000,000 in the red there are funds in the Treasury for this amount?

Mr. MURDOCK. The national debt has nothing to do with this question. Let us confine our thinking and speaking to this legal matter. This is not Uncle Sam's money, as he is only the trustee. If \$500,000 is not in the Treasury available for this purpose, somebody ought to go to jail, for the law is explicit.

We passed a law in 1940, and that law provides that the funds shall be raised by the sale of power from Boulder Dam and that annually there shall be placed in a separate fund in the Treasury of the United States \$500,000 in the nature of a trust fund to be used for what purpose? To be used for the investigation of the Colorado River Basin, including several basin States. During the current 10-year period this investigational work does not apply to my State, it applies to the four upper basin States of the Colorado Basin. That money has already been collected from the sale of power, and unless the law has been violated, it is in the Treasury of the United States. The people who bought power from Boulder Dam have paid it. They have furnished the money. This appropriation does not take a dime, a penny, of tax money because the law provides that the proceeds from the sale of power from Boulder Dam, sold mostly in California, it is true, shall be set aside in this special fund and that annually \$500,000 shall be used for this investigation.

By what authority does the committee cut this to \$300,000? It is earmarked. It cannot legally be used for any other purpose, and if you do not appropriate it, it simply is in Uncle Sam's hands not used. What does the committee have to say to that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman that there are many special funds. This is not the only special fund. For example, there is a Federal aid in wildlife restoration fund in which there are some \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 that have accumulated. Does the gentleman hold that this committee must spend the entire amount merely because that money is in a fund that has accumulated? Is that the gentleman's position?

Mr. MURDOCK. I am talking about this fund and will not be sidetracked. The bill cites this statute. It is crystal clear. It directs an amount of \$500,000 annually for one purpose only.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman has told Congress now that there is a higher authority than the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes; in regard to the Davis Dam, for I mean the Constitution of the United States by virtue of our latest water treaty with Mexico.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. So far as funds are concerned, I hold there is no higher authority than the Congress of the United States when it comes to spending money.

Mr. MURDOCK. Then I refer him to that other authority; I mean the Constitution of the United States. That was the basis of the appropriations for funds for the Davis Dam. However, in regard to this Colorado River development fund, we have the authority of Congress; we have it in the law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The law does not say how much shall be appropriated out of this fund. The gentleman may be a great constitutional lawyer, but I challenge the gentleman's accuracy with reference to this.

Mr. MURDOCK. I should like to have some lawyer explain this matter to me. Here is a law which directs that \$500,000 annually shall be taken of the revenues collected from the sale of power from Boulder Dam and also what they shall do with it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman was quoting the Constitution a while ago.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman said he would like to have some lawyer explain the matter to him. The chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma, is one of the best lawyers in this House and he has been trying to explain it to the gentleman for quite some time.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am afraid he will have to teach me to read his way, because I cannot read this the way he reads it. No, I am not a lawyer, but I am perfectly willing to submit my interpretation both of the law and of the Constitution relating to these two items of appropriation to the calm and considered judgment of the whole membership of Congress.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I want to take a few minutes here to discuss this point myself, because I do not agree with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations or any of the members of the subcommittee. They base their whole theory in reference to this bill on the fact that they are saving the people of this country some \$70,000,000. In my opinion, that is a lot of baloney because we know very well the other body is going to raise this amount, and if it does not you will come back here next fall with a deficiency appropriation bill to make up the amount that is cut out at this time.

With reference to the \$500,000, let me say that money has been collected from the power users of the Boulder Dam. It is in the Treasury, it is earmarked for investigations in the upper basin States of the Colorado River, Wyoming being one of them. We need this investigational work done. It is not going to cost the Treasury of the United States a single penny. The money is there. The sole purpose of this amendment is brought about by the fact that the committee has deprived the people of Wyoming of the use of this money. I do not think it is either fair, right, or proper and, in my opinion, the gentleman from Arizona is entirely right in his position. I know that you can override us, I know that the gentleman from Oklahoma has the support of the Members on the floor today, I know that you do not have to give us a fair shake out there and you are not going to probably, but I do not think it is right. I do not think that the law ever intended that you do as you have by this bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does not this fund apply over a 50-year period to the seven

Colorado Basin States and in this particular period does it not apply to the four upper basin States, including the gentleman's State of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Nevada, which have been the least developed; they are in need of development, and that is the reason for the existence of this fund?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. May I say one more thing? The State of Wyoming is entirely different from the State of Oklahoma. The latter State produced \$135,000,000 last year in oil. The State of Wyoming produced \$36,000,000 in oil, but \$24,000,000 of that came from the public lands. There are not very many public lands in the State of Oklahoma. During the past 25 years the public lands of Wyoming have produced \$85,000,000 in royalties to the Treasury of the United States, \$45,000,000 of which went into the reclamation fund. We paid every nickel that has been spent on reclamation in the State of Wyoming right out of our own public lands.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, the fact that this committee has year after year made liberal appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation ought to be and I hope is appreciated by Members from the Middle West and especially the reclamation areas. The point has been made that this committee makes its cuts over here, that they pile on millions of dollars at the other end of the Capitol and some even have had the temerity to say that the committee accepted all of those increases. I simply want to let the record speak for itself.

In 1945 the body at the other end of the Capitol attempted to add \$36,976,765 to this bill, after it went from the House to the Senate. Only \$15,000,000 of that remained in the bill as finally agreed upon in conference. In 1946, a year ago, \$39,149,804 was attempted to be added by the body at the other end of the Capitol. Of that amount \$10,444,630 or about 24 percent was finally agreed to and of that \$10,000,000 plus let me say that a substantial part of it went to the other end of the Capitol in the form of supplemental estimates which were forwarded by the Bureau of the Budget after the bill had been reported by the House. I do not mean to say that if this committee finds that it has reduced appropriations too much that we are going to insist on every item as it passed the House. Of course, we realize that this is a matter for compromise; but on the other hand, we feel we have made a record of which we can be justly proud. The committee has been very liberal in reference to reclamation projects and it has been more liberal in reference to this project than the average project in the bill.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I will not take 5 minutes. I may not be

as good a lawyer as the gentleman from Oklahoma, but as a lawyer I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Arizona in his interpretation of the law. What I rise to speak about, though, is not on the proposition of law, but I want to remind the chairman of the committee that I appeared before that committee to point out to them the dire straits in which the Navaho Indians in northwestern New Mexico find themselves. The situation is so bad that it is getting to be a scandal, and yet those Indians can be helped if in the near future we provide some water for them. That water cannot be provided now. Plans cannot be made to be studied at any time in the near future unless these investigations are completed.

I plead with the Committee to agree to this amendment. These investigations are absolutely necessary if we are going to get some water for these Indians in the near future.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. I want to emphasize what the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico is saying, because in all of the Colorado River Basin they are just now planning the future development of that tremendous resource. It is essential that the funds which are set aside for the annual expenditure of plans be allotted, and I hope that the Committee will pass this amendment because it will not cost the taxpayers any money. The law states that this money comes from the sale of power from Boulder Dam.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MURDOCK) there were—ayes 35, noes 47.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, \$75,000.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not use the full 5 minutes, but for 3 days I have been planning to get time here so that I might discuss the fundamentals in connection with our reclamation program. I have listened to the speeches throughout the debate, and we have heard criticism of the committee for having cut the funds recommended for the various projects.

I represent a western State in which are located several projects, and I yield to no Member of the House in my endeavor to promote a sane, sound, and economical reclamation program.

Reference has been made to the reclamation law. When the supplemental appropriation bill came before the House last December, several members of this subcommittee had stated very definitely that they would be opposed to making

additional appropriations available for the construction of reclamation projects until such time as the House Committee on Irrigation and the Bureau of Reclamation were willing to cooperate in formulating a policy involving the repayment of these construction charges in accordance with the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

On January 14, 1946, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON] introduced H. R. 5124, which has for 4 months been before that House committee. I do not desire to criticize the chairman or the members of that committee but merely to emphasize that, if there has been any sabotaging of the program and the appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation in the 1947 bill, that sabotage has been done unwittingly by the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

In the bulletin dated May 10, 1946, issued by the National Reclamation Association, we find the following comment under the heading, "Progress (or lack of progress) on the Robinson bill, H. R. 5124":

Despite the fact that hearings were concluded more than a month ago on H. R. 5124, by ROBINSON of Utah, to clarify the intent of Congress with reference to the 1939 Reclamation Act, and the further fact that the committee voted to go into executive session to agree upon the provisions of the bill and report it to the House, no executive sessions have as yet been called by Chairman MURDOCK and no action has been taken.

It is the belief of many observers that had the committee met and reported the Robinson bill favorably, it is very probable that the House Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations would have reported greatly increased reclamation items in the Interior appropriations bill. It is no secret that the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations hesitates to recommend huge appropriations until the maximum amortization period is fixed by law and until it is fully determined by law to what use the interest component collected on unpaid balances on commercial power investments are to be put. The Robinson bill is designed to settle these issues.

I shall insert at this point in my remarks a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and another letter which was sent by Director Smith to Secretary Krug on March 29, 1946, asking for a statement by the Secretary of the Interior, so that a clarification of this unfortunate controversy might be effected:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1946.

Hon. HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DWORSHAK: This letter is in response to your telephone inquiry of May 6 as to views of this office on repayments to the Treasury in connection with multiple-purpose projects of the Bureau of Reclamation. This general subject is currently under study by the Bureau but has not progressed sufficiently to permit a full answer to your inquiry at this time.

On March 29 I wrote the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the establishment of rates for the sale of electric power from multiple-purpose projects of the Bureau of Reclamation. This problem involved a consideration of the repayment question. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

I will be glad to have you advised of further conclusions reached on this general subject.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1946.

Hon. J. A. KRUG,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KRUG: On February 6, 1946, Assistant Secretary Chapman transmitted to this office a copy of Secretary Ickes' report of January 30, 1946, to Chairman MURDOCK, of the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, regarding H. R. 5124, a bill "Relating to the sale of electric power and lease of power privileges under the Reclamation Project Act of 1939."

The report indicates that lack of time prevented advance clearance of the report by the Bureau of the Budget and that it had been submitted therefor without any commitment as to its relation to the program of the President. Amendment A and B and the proposed addition to the bill designated section 2, as set forth in the letter of January 30, would not be in conflict with the program of the President.

However, it would seem that the report as to proposed amendment C, while ostensibly favorable, is actually somewhat contrary to the purpose of the bill. It would seem to me that the repayment period proposed in the bill, 50 years, should be the maximum time allowed rather than the physical life of the structure. Further, consistency with Reclamation law and good business practice for the Government would seem to require the sale of electric power or lease of power privileges to be at such a rate as will produce power revenues, at least sufficient to cover (1) an appropriate share of the annual operation and maintenance cost, (2) an appropriate share of an annual charge adequate to establish and maintain a reasonable reserve for replacement of project facilities, (3) the repayment in annual installments, not necessarily equal, over a 50-year period of an appropriate share of project investment costs chargeable to commercial power facilities, together with annual payment of interest on the unpaid balance at a rate of not less than 2 percent, and (4) the repayment in annual installments, not necessarily equal, over a 50-year period of the share of the project investment costs appropriately chargeable to water uses other than electric power generation allocated for repayment from power revenues. It would, of course, be proper to include in addition other costs and fixed charges as the Secretary of the Interior deemed proper.

I would appreciate receiving your views on this subject, and particularly with regard to whether you consider it desirable to make a new report to Representative MURDOCK on the bill in the light of ideas you may have on the subject and the views expressed in this letter.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director.

I am advised by the Bureau of the Budget that Secretary Krug has not replied to Director Smith's letter of March 29. I urge that my colleagues from the West carefully read these letters, so they will realize that there is more involved than merely demanding more appropriations for the construction of these various reclamation projects.

I believe that, before we can proceed with the full knowledge that the various statutes, and particularly the Reclama-

tion Project Act of 1939, are being adhered to scrupulously, it will require the cooperation of the House Committee on Irrigation and the subcommittee handling this particular appropriation bill, in order to force the Bureau of Reclamation and the Interior Department to comply with the mandates of this Congress.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Does the gentleman from Idaho think that the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation is opposed to irrigation and reclamation projects?

Mr. DWORSHAK. No. I regret it if the gentleman from Missouri drew that inference. I merely pointed out that last November, when the members of this subcommittee, not including myself, pointed out that because of two opinions handed down by the Solicitor of the Interior Department emasculating the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939 the time had arrived for a clarification of reclamation policy before additional huge appropriations would be made available. At the insistence of the National Reclamation Association, a true friend of reclamation in this country, a bill was introduced by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON], H. R. 5124, on January 14 of this year.

Hearings were held. Members of that committee were urged to bring out legislation on the floor of the House prior to reporting this appropriation bill so that we would know that the Reclamation Act of 1939 was not being sabotaged by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Interior Department. But no action as yet has been taken.

Mr. SHORT. I merely want to say if any man in this House has ever fought for irrigation and reclamation it is the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SHORT. I congratulate the gentleman upon his fine work.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, wartime contingencies have greatly increased the cost of constructing reclamation projects. In fact, in some instances, the costs have doubled over original estimates. In such cases, repayment contracts have already been negotiated with water districts, and, so, it will be unlikely that any additional funds will be recaptured from such sources.

There is also contention over whether the surplus power available at Federal reclamation projects should be sold at such low prices that it will be impossible for the Government to collect reimbursable costs allocated to power phases of multiple-purpose dams within the prescribed time limits. The hearings in our subcommittee disclosed the apprehension of officials of the Bureau of Reclamation, and undoubtedly they will be compelled to request legislation which will assist in solving some of these critical problems.

Mr. Chairman, I feel confident that there is no inclination on the part of this appropriations subcommittee to hamper the fullest development of our land and water resources under the Reclamation

Act of 1902 and supplemental acts. However, there should be early determination of some of these fundamental policies, so that the Government will be justified in making these investments. When proper cooperation is displayed by interested congressional committees and the Interior Department, development of the West will continue according to the pattern which has been outlined by the Congress. To this end, I urgently request the support of my colleagues, so that there will be no delay in this program.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I believe my record will justify the statement that I believe in reducing our expenditures to the lowest possible extent, but I fear the appropriations subcommittee has failed to recognize the essential work, and the great volume of work, that the Geological Survey is called upon to perform. I doubt if they can meet the ever-increasing demands of nearly every department in the Government with the money that is appropriated to them in this bill.

The action of the Appropriations Subcommittee, recommending drastic reductions in funds to be allotted to the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1947, I fear does not take into account the full effects of sudden curtailment of this agency's research and mapping activities.

It should be pointed out that the major objective of the Geological Survey plans for the coming year is to provide data and recommendations that will meet the urgent needs of the mineral industries, municipal, State, and regional land utilization and development organizations; the construction industries, water supply agencies, and the transportation industries.

The curtailment of its normal peacetime functions and services during the war period, in favor of supplying the armed forces and war agencies with information and maps for special temporary strategic and exploratory uses, has left the Geological Survey in the position of being unable to furnish an adequate amount of information to fill in the gaps that have been created by such curtailment. The petroleum industry depends upon these services of the Geological Survey to aid in exploration for new oil reserves. The same is true of the iron, copper, lead, zinc, and other metal mining industries, and the non-metallic industries as well. All of them have been concentrating attention for several years on production from proved reserves, and have of necessity been able to do very little exploration and development of new reserves. As a result, proved reserves in many mineral categories are now seriously depleted, and the Federal Government should recognize its clear responsibility in correcting these deficiencies. This calls for intensified geologic investigations on a Nation-wide scale.

This immediate postwar period is one of detailed planning of long-range land and river development and utilization programs. Geologic guidance and accurate basic maps are absolutely essential for such planning. The use of make-

shift information leads in the end only to far more expense to the taxpayer.

The Nation needs as never before the topographic maps, geologic and water resources data provided by the Geological Survey. Short-range economy in compiling such information will entail economic and social repercussions that can be easily visualized. At the present time the Geological Survey is seriously handicapped in providing this information in the required volume. The backlog of unfinished work is too great and postwar programs are too diversified. Expansion of its facilities is absolutely essential if it is to fulfill its statutory functions in the period immediately ahead.

We should all remind ourselves that during the war our scientists and engineers scraped the bottom of the barrel of fundamental scientific research. They applied every principle and discovery that could possibly be brought to bear on the problem of winning the war. Thus the products of scientific research are in a condition of depletion as great as that which faces us in regard to material resources. This deficiency must be made up; and the Geological Survey, as one of the outstanding scientific research agencies of the Government, must be given full encouragement and support in order that it may bear its share of the research burden of the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the other body will carefully consider the splendid and efficient work that the department is doing and will reinstate a portion, and a large portion, of the original request. Knowing this department as I do, and being familiar with their various duties, I sincerely hope that they will be granted additional funds so they can continue to comply with the actual and needed requests that are so essential to our Government procedure.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], who has just preceded me, apparently did not have time to yield for a question which I tried to ask him. I wanted to ask whether he attributed the severe cut in the reclamation appropriation by the subcommittee to the fact that the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation had not yet reported out H. R. 5124. I am sorry I did not get to ask and receive an answer to that question, but as I understand the gentleman's remarks he is attributing the blame for the reduction in large part to my committee's delay on the Robinson bill, R. H. 5124. Now I think that is very unfair to tell this House and to tell the world that that was the basis for the unheard-of reduction below the Budget estimate in this bill. Or even that it was a considerable part of the cause for those reductions. Would the gentleman say that if the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation had reported out H. R. 5124 that the items of appropriation for reclamation in this bill would have been materially increased?

My contention is that the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has not been dilatory in regard to this proposed legislation but has merely been carefully deliberative, considering the intricate

nature of the subject matter and the far-reaching effects of the proposed legislation on the future development of the West. Let facts be submitted to a candid world.

On November 29, 1945, several gentlemen from the subcommittee on the Interior bill declared that the Reclamation Act of 1939, especially section 9, subdivision (c), pertaining to power repayments, needed clarification. At that time I, as chairman of the committee, stated that I felt the proper legislative committee should look into the matter and determine what, if any, clarification was needed.

However, there was no opportunity during the month of December last year for the committee to take any steps in the matter, and, of course, there was some delay at the opening of this session in January. However, the gentleman from Utah, J. WILL ROBINSON, introduced H. R. 5124 early in January this year to serve as a basis for the committee's consideration. The first hearing on the Robinson bill was begun January 24 of this year. Rather extensive hearings have been held on this bill and all witnesses have been heard by the committee, or we have received statements from those out West who could not conveniently appear in person. It is true that at a meeting about a month ago in my absence the committee voted to close the hearings, not knowing that I had promised the Congressmen from Nebraska to hear representatives from that State on May 9 relative to this bill. These gentlemen came and were heard on a closely related matter, but which will have to be made to relate to separate legislation, in view of the fact that the hearings had been closed and I do not care to reopen them.

The point is that from January 24 of this year to May 9, at rather frequent and regular intervals, hearings have been held on the Robinson bill, H. R. 5124. The extensive hearings are being printed in three parts. Part 1 has been printed and distributed. Part 2 is now in page-proof form, and part 3 has not all been sent to the Government Printer yet and is still in typewritten form. Now I feel that the importance of this subject matter warrants such careful and extensive study, and I feel that the nature of this subject matter is so complex that the committee ought not go into executive session to consider it until the hearings have been printed, which will require some more time.

A great many amendments have been submitted for the record, for the committee's consideration in connection with H. R. 5124. Some of these amendments have been submitted by the Department. Others have been submitted by the opponents of the Department, and to these latter amendments the Department is naturally opposed. Surely the gentleman from Idaho does not expect this deliberative committee to take snap judgment and report out a bill merely because the Department has proposed a bill, or that the critics of the Department have proposed a radically different bill. I will say in reply to the gentleman from Idaho that I conceive it to be the duty of the regularly-constituted Committee of the House

on Irrigation and Reclamation to give careful thought to matters of law laying down reclamation policy, and I do not consider it the duty, as I said on the 29th of last November, of the Appropriations Committee to write that law or set that policy.

I call on the gentleman from Idaho, and all the other members of the Appropriation subcommittee, as Members of the House, to join with the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation in determining what is wise policy, that we may shape the law accordingly, or see that existing law is correctly interpreted and administered accordingly. I cannot believe that anyone on the Appropriations Committee is trying to force the hand of the regular House committee in its deliberations, and I emphatically deny that my committee has delayed unduly the consideration of this bill and this subject matter.

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks following line 18, page 40, of the pending bill.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 159

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to receive a message from the Senate on Senate Joint Resolution 159, and that the Speaker be authorized to sign the enrolled joint resolution.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the majority leader if the resolution that will be brought back to the House will be the same which we sent to the Senate yesterday, which I presume will be the case?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the only thing that could come back from the Senate.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I want a crystal clear understanding that the Speaker would not be authorized to sign any resolution that might come from the Senate which might not be the same as we sent to them.

Mr. McCORMACK. It could not be otherwise because if it were different it would not be in the proper form for the Speaker to sign.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, an-

nounced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5890) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years; to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 62 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5604) entitled "An act reducing or further reducing certain appropriations and contract authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 20 and 30 to the foregoing bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on three subjects and include certain statements and excerpts.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ELLIOTT, until June 10, on account of official business.

To Mr. RICH, for 1 week, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter he received from a constituent.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole in the debate on the pending bill and to include therein two paragraphs from a statement by the manager of the National Reclamation Association, and also to include a letter from Mr. Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole and in the House today.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Journal of Commerce.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to implement further the purposes of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an agreement with the United Kingdom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported

that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4761. An act to expedite the availability of housing for veterans of World War II by expediting the production and allocation of materials for housing purposes and by curbing excessive pricing of new housing, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1189. An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia.

S. 1955. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator; and

S. 1980. An act to continue in effect section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, relating to the exportation of certain commodities.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4761. An act to expedite the availability of housing for veterans of World War II by expediting the production and allocation of materials for housing purposes and by curbing excessive pricing of new housing, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5059. An act to provide additional compensation for postmasters and employees of the postal service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 15, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (Wednesday, May 15, 1946)

The Committee on Banking and Currency will begin hearings on House Joint Resolution 311 (the British loan) on Wednesday, May 15, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., in the Banking and Currency Committee room, 1301, New House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION (Wednesday, May 15, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, on Wednesday, May 15, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., in open session, in the committee room, 356 Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS (Wednesday, May 15, 1946)

There will be a public hearing before the Committee on Indian Affairs at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, May 15, 1946, in the committee hearing room, 246 Old House Office Building, to hear a delegation of Navajo Indians on current legislation.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES (Thursday, May 16, 1946)

The Subcommittee on Tax Liability of Ship Operators will meet in open hear-

ing on Thursday, May 16, 1946, at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Friday, May 17, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Commerce and Trade of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m., Friday, May 17, 1946.

Business to be considered: Continuation of public hearing on H. R. 4871 and S. 1367—to provide for the appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Thursday, May 16, 1946)

There will be a hearing before Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary on the bill (H. R. 5089) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941, beginning at 10 a. m. on Thursday, May 16, 1946. The hearing will be held in room 346, House Office Building (Judiciary Committee room).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Friday, May 24, 1946)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled a public hearing on the bill (H. R. 4307) to amend sections 81, 82, 83, and 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building, and will begin at 10 a. m. on Friday, May 24, 1946.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1298. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for fiscal years 1946 and 1947, amounting to \$54,387,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Federal Works Agency (H. Doc. No. 589); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1299. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,337,000 for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 590); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1300. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations, together with a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$37,261.42, for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 591); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1301. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, in the sum of \$2,833.88 (H. Doc. No. 592); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 617. Resolution providing for an additional stenographer for the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; without amendment (Rept. No. 2033). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 618. Resolution providing for two additional temporary stenographers for the Committee on Foreign Affairs; without amendment (Rept. No. 2034). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 619. Resolution providing for the further expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 195 of the Seventy-ninth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2035). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 620. Resolution providing additional funds for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 20 of the Seventy-ninth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2036). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LUDLOW: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6428. A bill making appropriations for the Coast Guard, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2038). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ONEAL: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6429. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2040). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3663. A bill to amend the immigration and naturalization laws to deny admission to the United States of certain aliens who have served in the armed forces of countries at war with the United States, also members of certain parties and organizations, and to deny naturalization to such persons, and to reduce immigration quotas; with amendment (Rept. No. 2041). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JACKSON: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 2878. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, or any tribe or band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2050). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6303. A bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders; without amendment (Rept. No. 2051). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2052. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 2053. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 6372. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2054). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 512. Resolution for the relief of Catherine L. Harrington; with amendment (Rept. No. 2037). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. S. 769. An act for the relief of H. H. Ashbrook, and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 2042). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1002. A bill for the relief of Marvin Sachwitz; without amendment (Rept. No. 2043). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3848. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Johnnie Pollock, a minor; with amendment (Rept. No. 2044). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4331. A bill for the relief of Esequiel (Frank) Padilla, and others; with amendment (Rept. No. 2045). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4419. A bill for the relief of Mrs. James Plumb; with amendment (Rept. No. 2046). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5000. A bill for the relief of Marion Powell, a minor; with amendment (Rept. No. 2047). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COLE of Kansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5030. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lim Shee Chang; with amendment (Rept. No. 2048). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5053. A bill for the relief of the estate of Jasper A. Mealer; with amendment (Rept. No. 2049). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. MANKIN:

H. R. 6430. A bill to amend the veterans regulations promulgated pursuant to chapter 12 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to provide subsistence for all veterans enrolled in and pursuing educational courses; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6431. A bill to authorize an appropriation for the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BULWINKLE:

H. R. 6432. A bill authorizing the transfer of air-navigation facilities outside of the continental limits of the United States to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 6433. A bill to amend the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912, as amended, by adding thereto a new section; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 6434. A bill to establish a Department of Civil Aviation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 6435. A bill to confer upon the Attorney General authority to advise veterans



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received reorganization plans establishing ARA on a flexible basis, transferring USDA minerals to Interior with protective provision, transferring WFA functions to Secretary, transferring credit unions to FDIC, making LHA permanent, combining Grazing Service and General Land Office, etc. House received conference report on Federal pay bill, which provides for increases of 14% or \$250, sets up over-all personnel ceilings, etc. House passed Interior appropriation bill; agreed to increase for transmission lines, discussed rural electrification. Rep. Flanagan introduced bill to continue Federal operation of Agricultural Conservation Program. Sen. Young introduced bill to guarantee minimum price for 1946-crop grains and spoke in favor of making wheat bonus retroactive. Sen. Butler inserted statement in which he criticized wheat-corn bonus plan.

HOUSE

1. **REORGANIZATION.** Both Houses received from the President three reorganization plans (H. Docs. 594, 595, and 596). To House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and Senate Judiciary Committee. (pp. 5245-55, 5198.)

Plan No. 1 consolidates the 8 research bureaus and agencies into the Agricultural Research Administration and transfers them to the Secretary of Agriculture to be exercised under his direction and control by the ARA or such other officers or agencies of the Department as he may provide; consolidates permanently into one National Housing Agency the main functions of the Government relating to housing; makes permanent the transfer of credit-union activities from FCA to FDIC.

Plan No. 2 transfers the Children's Bureau (except child-labor functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act), the vital statistics of the Census Bureau, and the Employees Compensation Commission to the Federal Security Agency; provides for administration of the Social Security program without a Board; and abolishes the Federal Board of Vocational Education. The President's message recommended Cabinet status for this Agency.

Plan No. 3 transfers to Interior jurisdiction over minerals in Agriculture Department lands but provides that mineral development on such lands shall be authorized only when the Secretary of Agriculture advises that such development will not interfere with the primary purposes for which the land was acquired and only in accordance with such conditions as may be specified by Agriculture to protect such purposes, consolidates the General Land Office and the Grazing Service into a Bureau of Land Management, validates the transfer of WFA functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, transfers the Canal Zone Biological Area to the Smithsonian Institution and abolishes the Board

of Directors of which the Secretary of Agriculture is a member, and transfers to the U. S. Employment Service the functions of the Selective Service System regarding assistance to veterans in obtaining new positions.

2. VETERANS' DECENTRALIZATION. Received from the President an appropriation estimate for FWA including \$57,000 for transportation of household effects of employee-veterans whose positions were decentralized from D. C. in their absence (H. Doc. 589, May 14). To Appropriations Committee.

3. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 5201-42). Agreed, 114-88, to an amendment by Rep. Rayburn, Tex., to increase the amount for construction of transmission lines from \$3,198,000 to \$7,500,000; during debate on this amendment there was discussion of rural electrification (pp. 5228-40).

4. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, S. 1415 (pp. 5242-4). The revised bill increases the pay rates under the Classification Act by 14% or \$250, whichever is greater, except that no rate shall be increased more than 25%; increases certain "crafts, protective, custodial" employees by an additional amount; specifically provides for the regular increase for jobs not covered by the Classification Act; provides a \$10,000 ceiling; permits compensatory time off for the first 8 hours of overtime as well as additional hours; clarifies provisions which GAO has interpreted to deny payment of night differential if night work is performed on a holiday or after completion of 40 hours; provides an extra day's pay for a day of work on a holiday, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ day's extra pay; adjusts the rates of grades 9 and 10 of the "crafts, protective, and custodial service so as to restore differentials between the top grades; requires the Budget Bureau to so determine the numbers of full-time civilian employees and part-time employment on the basis of relative needs of the departments, etc. (except War and Navy) that the aggregate number of such employees (including full-time equivalent of man-months of part-time employment) shall not exceed 528,975 for the quarter beginning Oct. 1, 1946, 501,771 for the next quarter, 474,567 for the next quarter, and 447,363 after June 30, 1947 (this provision also does not apply to certain Post Office and Veterans' Administration employees). It is expected that the conference report will be considered on the floor of the House today.

5. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received various petitions favoring legislation to prohibit use of grain for alcohol during the shortage (p. 5268).

SENATE

6. GRAIN PRICES. Sen. Young, N. Dak., urged legislation to authorize the 30¢ bonus for all 1945 wheat production, urged stability of farm grain prices, stating, "I can see no reason why it (the Government) cannot make floor prices and support them throughout the year," and inserted a Fargo (N. Dak.) Forum article reporting that N. Dak. farmers are in favor of the retroactive 30¢-wheat bonus (pp. 5197-8).

Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a statement in which he criticized the Department's 30¢-corn-wheat bonus and inserted a newspaper article criticizing the Government's handling of the farm-price controls (p. 5169).

Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an Anti-Saloon League resolution protesting against the use of grain for alcoholic beverages during the food shortage (p. 5165).

7. LABOR. Continued debate on H. R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5169-96, 5198).

8. PRICE CONTROL. Received Universalist Church and American Veterans' Committee petitions urging the continuation of price control (p. 5165).

9. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received from the Treasury Department the annual report of the exchange stabilization fund created by the Gold Reserve Act, including a

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the disposition of the business on the Speaker's desk any any other special orders heretofore entered, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

SALE OF TRUCKS TO GIMBEL'S

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I notice that a Cleveland auto dealer testified in a Senate committee that the War Assets Administration officials knew he and some others acted as a pool in buying the 600 surplus trucks which were later resold to Gimbel's department store of New York City. This store was enabled to make a gross profit of \$263.04 per truck, or the tidy sum of \$157,824. I wonder if that explains the large advertisements inserted by Gimbel to urge the continuance of the OPA, and I further wonder if the GI boys would not have liked to get those trucks at the price received by the Government.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the New York Journal-American.

Mr. BENDER (at the request of Mr. HUBER) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therewith an editorial from the New York Times and an article from the Washington Post in connection with some observations I propose to make in the Committee of the Whole in regard to an amendment I propose to offer to the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DRAFT VERSUS ENLISTMENTS

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of criticism in the press of the Congress of the United States for not voting the continuation of the teen-age draft. I think this is unjustified. I think the Ameri-

can people approve the action of the House of Representatives. I think there should be criticism of the War Department for not developing a long-range policy. They tell us we are to occupy Germany for 10 or 15 years. This, I believe, should call for special occupational troops. I think that if the War Department presented a plan for special occupational troops, paying them \$125 or more a month, allowing them to take their families to the occupied areas, giving them ample leave each year to return home for visits, the Congress of the United States would approve such a plan and would appropriate the money necessary to take care of such a policy. Under these conditions it would be possible to secure men of mature age, who are better qualified for the kind of duty occupation troops are required to perform.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6335, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$2,626,120, of which not to exceed \$400,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 percent of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$300,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the handicap under which the United States labors by reason of the lack of accurate maps over much of its area is recognized by all units of Government—Federal, State, and municipal. There is growing interest on the part of many States in accelerating mapping programs in order that reliable topographic information can be made available to aid them in preparing the most economical and best plans for the development of lands within their borders. The same need exists for the United States as a whole, for without the detailed data supplied by maps of this type it is impossible to plan wisely for many of the conservation activities of the departments of the Federal Government as well as other undertakings

having to do with the best utilization of our many natural resources.

World War I found this country with a large part of its coast line unmapped and, consequently, difficult to defend had that been necessary. World War II found that little improvement in this respect has been accomplished during the intervening years. Well-made maps of these coast-line areas would serve not only civilian needs but military needs as well, thereby providing the information vital to the defense of the country were it ever to be invaded.

There is great need for the Geological Survey to accelerate its topographic mapping efforts throughout the country, but this cannot be accomplished even in small part by the appropriation of an amount of \$2,626,120 which was reported out in this bill. Proceeding at a rate made possible by an appropriation of this amount would necessitate the country being without adequate map coverage for the next 100 years. While the \$5,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget will not adequately meet the need for maps at the present time, it certainly reflects the urgent demand that exists at the moment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$200,000, to be available immediately, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the cuts imposed by the Appropriations Committee on the Interior bill would so seriously cripple the basic program of the Geological Survey in Alaska that I am moved to call the committee's attention to the situation.

The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1946 for investigation of mineral resources in Alaska was \$150,000. This amount was supplemented by an allocation for Alaska work of \$25,000 from the item appropriated for the investigation of deposits of strategic and critical minerals and by funds made available to the Survey for special investigations by both the War and Navy Departments.

In recognition of the expanding development of Alaska for which the investigation of its mineral resources is urgently needed, the Survey defended before the Appropriations Subcommittee an item of \$312,500 for mineral resources work in Alaska for fiscal 1947. This was a moderate figure and was scaled to the Survey's careful appraisal of its minimum needs to do an effective job. The figure also included a small amount for the continuation for general use of some of the more important activities now being carried on at the expense of the War Department.

Furthermore, as defended before the Appropriations Subcommittee, the Interior bill included small amounts for Geological Survey functions other than those provided for by the item for the investigation of mineral resources. These amounts were \$125,000 for topographical surveys, a most urgent need; \$39,000 for classification of lands; and \$25,000 for the start of systematic investigations of Alaska water resources.

The item for topographical surveys was reduced to only \$50,000, an entirely inadequate amount, and the other two items were eliminated.

I feel strongly that the amounts defended by the Geological Survey for all its Alaska responsibilities were considerably too small rather than too large and that any reductions will have a decidedly dilatorious effect on the activities of the Survey, activities that are of fundamental importance to the future progress of Alaska.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$575,500, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak for a few moments on this section of the bill. It seems to me that it would have been the better part of wisdom for the committee to have granted this request of \$114,500 for the Geological Survey. I rise, Mr. Chairman, to give the Committee the reasons which impel that conclusion. During the war, we supplied the oil, not only for our own forces but in a large measure for our allies. As everyone knows, we fought a highly mechanized war. Without a question of a doubt the one essential commodity that Hitler was cut off from was crude oil. The shortage of crude oil or of synthetic oil, and in particular of lubricating oils, had a great deal to do with the capitulation of Germany. Now then, Mr. Chairman, our supplies of crude oil are not inexhaustible. Because our allies were cut off, in a great measure, from their production, we were forced to supply about 75 percent of all of the oil used by the United Nations in carrying on the war. The contribution which we made to the war effort in this great irreplaceable natural resource will sooner or later bring this country to a day of reckoning.

It has been estimated that our resources of crude oil will last but 15 years. Others have made estimates as high as 2 or 3 times that period. But, at any rate, everyone recognizes that we must take such steps as will conserve our oil resources, and at the same time develop new pools and reserves for future use. In wildcat exploration operations, 19 out of 20 holes drilled prove to be dry and unproductive. The oil industry spends millions and millions of dollars each year in its effort to find new fields of production.

Now, you inquire, what does all that have to do with this item in the bill. Let me explain it in this way. Up until 10 years ago, less than 25 percent of the oil was recovered out of many of the pools in the country. Today recognized au-

thorities advise that about 25 percent of the original content of the average oil field is removed by primary methods of recovery. For a great many years, both the industry and the Government have made extensive study to institute methods for proper secondary recovery which has resulted in capturing from the pools an additional 15 to 20 percent of the oil in the various pools. It is done in several ways. In one method they conserve the gas in the field and pump it back down into the sands, and this aids in the recovery of oil that would otherwise be lost. Another method is to drive the oil out in a systematic manner by controlling and utilizing the water creeping into the sand. By another method compressed air is used. But the important fact to bear in mind is that here we have a case where we know that the oil is deposited in a given field, the problem then is to recover it.

It is not like drilling a wildcat well that probably will turn out to be a dry hole, but here you have a bird in the hand. It seems to me that common sense dictates that we bend every effort to increase the production from known oil fields so that the ultimate recovery will approach at least three-quarters of the oil deposits, rather than only 50 percent. Now, last year, the United States received nearly \$9,000,000 in royalties from the public domain in the United States and, as I have said before in this debate, about half of that royalty came from oil produced on the public domain of my State.

The Geological Survey has a technical unit of many years' standing that has made extensive studies in the matter of secondary recovery of oil in known fields. This section has rendered great service to the oil industry and particularly to the small, independent oil operators. This unit employs highly technical men, including 10 petroleum engineers who are assisted by expert draftsmen, as well as a few clerks and stenographers. In order to carry on this activity, the Department requested this small appropriation of \$114,500 which is a particular activity which has been cut in this item. If this cut is made, it will be necessary to discontinue and abandon seven incompleting studies on the feasibility of secondary recovery methods in various fields. These studies aid the oil industry and particularly the small operator by pointing the way to maximum production recovery and the prevention of underground waste of oil.

I am informed that studies presently being made in the following fields will be abandoned unless this item is reinstated in the bill:

First. Delaware-Childers field, Oklahoma.

Second. Curl Creek field, Oklahoma.

Third. Lafitte field, Louisiana.

Fourth. Grayburg-Jackson field, New Mexico.

Fifth. Premier field, New Mexico.

Sixth. Rhodes unit area, New Mexico.

Seventh. Engineering study of the Eocene Reservoir of the Kettleman North Dome field, California.

Now I might state, Mr. Chairman, that the results of the studies in these fields are of inestimable value to operators in

every part of the country. I have in my hand letters from every section of the country approving the splendid work done by this division of the Geological Survey, including a letter to the chairman of this subcommittee from the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., under date of February 11, 1946, which highly commends this splendid work done by the Geological Survey and I will ask leave to insert a copy of same in my remarks. I might add that all of these other letters which I hold in my hand are similar to the letter I am inserting and that, in my opinion, the entire oil industry of the United States believes that it would be wholly unwise to abandon this worthwhile unit in the Geological Survey.

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM CORP.,

Tulsa, Okla., February 11, 1946.

HON. JED JOHNSON,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The United States Geological Survey, Conservation Branch, Land and Leasing Division, under the able direction of W. E. Wrather, has for the past 2 years been carrying on some secondary recovery surveys in some of northeastern Oklahoma's older, shallower, and partially abandoned oil fields. This work, as I understand it, has been motivated largely as a war measure with the idea of making available to the country certain recoverable oil reserves.

The writer has been connected with and has worked toward the secondary recovery of oil in the shallow fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas for the past 19 years; has read with interest and understanding the two volumes thus far produced by this group, namely, Secondary Recovery Possibilities of the Hogshooter Field, Washington County, Okla., and Secondary Recovery Possibilities of the Nowata-Claggett Field, Nowata County, Okla.

Insofar as the company I represent is concerned, the studies up to date have not been of immediate interest because of the fact that we have no production in the two areas mentioned. These studies, however, indicate the method by which Messrs. Fox, Thigpen, Ginter, and Aiden go about the work. It is our belief that these methods are practical and that the result obtained may serve as a practical basis for those producers in the area to proceed with the further exploitations of these old pools.

It is my hope that the means may be found whereby this work may be continued and expanded to other areas in Oklahoma, and we would recommend for study the fields of Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Okmulgee, Muskogee, and Wagoner Counties.

Secondary recovery work in Oklahoma has largely been confined to the shallower pools of from 500 to 1,200 feet in depth. The speculative element in pools of these depths is relatively small when compared to the risk in going into pools of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in depth. There are in the counties mentioned above numerous small fields in the deeper-depth ranges, where the element of risk is so much greater that it becomes all the more important that the prospective producers have a sound engineering basis for their work.

I feel sure that it is the consensus of the major companies, who have engineering departments of their own, and probably to a greater degree among independent producers, that this work is well worth while and should be continued for a long time in the future if the secondary oil remaining in the old, partially plugged fields of Oklahoma is to be reclaimed for the benefit and use of the people of Oklahoma.

Yours very truly,

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM CORP.,

THOS. P. HARRIS,

Superintendent of Secondary Recovery.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes for the purpose of saying that in the past this committee has repeatedly complimented the Geological Survey on having done a very fine job during the war. As evidence of the fact that the committee means what it has said, the committee has allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount which was appropriated prior to the war. I think that is the best answer to the gentleman's speech. We also have allowed a slight increase over the current year appropriation for this agency. Now, with reference to any appeal to Members to stay with the Committee on Appropriations right or wrong, let me say the committee has never asked Members of the House to stay with this committee right or wrong. We try to be right and think that we usually are right. We freely admit that the committee has made mistakes. The committee heard the evidence. I say that we have been rather liberal in recommending $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the prewar appropriation for the Geological Survey.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I shall not object in this instance, but because of the fact that we promised to finish this bill today, I will be forced to object if there are others such as this.

Mr. KLEIN. I will say to the gentleman that I will not take 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KLEIN. * * *

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand that those words be taken down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, certain words used in debate were objected to and on request were taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, and he herewith reported the same to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read the words objected to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair holds that the words are unparliamentary.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that his entire statement be stricken from the RECORD.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6335, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read, as follows:

BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including \$81,443 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$176,243.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when it became evident that this country must in all likelihood enter the World War, there was a sudden but very much belated revival of interest in the utilization of the mineral resources of this country to produce materials needed for both war and peace. Such a revival of interest comes with every war, and we never seem to learn the lesson that haste makes waste just as much in the attempt to quickly bring dormant mineral resources into production as in any other field. In fact, what happened during the World War just ended was a demonstration on a grand and extremely expensive scale of the fact that the time to get our mineral resources ready for production is 20 years before an emergency arises.

The mining and metallurgical plants which were built to use our domestic materials during the war period but which were never actually brought into effective production represent truly hundreds of millions of dollars. We have alumina plants, manganese plants, chromium plants, iron furnaces, and countless other mines and plants, all built at Government expense, which never reached a state of real production and which are now surplus property worth only the smallest fraction of their cost. I am not charging inefficiency on the part of the Government agencies that built these plants. They were faced with an impossible task and they did all that could be asked of them.

The Appropriations Committee charges the Department of the Interior with inefficiency and extravagance and proposes that the work of the Bureau of Mines be cut back to something like prewar level. Has it not occurred to the committee that the necessary inefficiency and extravagance involved in expending hundreds of millions of the public's money for no result might well have been saved if the Bureau of Mines for 20 years preceding the war had not been held by the appropriations of Congress to impotency and ineffectiveness in developing the use of our mineral resources? The people and the Congress only awoke to what could be done in this direction in 1939. Only then was the Bureau given the necessary funds to make a start on its program of effective utilization of our mineral resources. Then they were faced with shortage of equipment, manpower, and every other difficulty which goes with starting an enterprise at the wrong time.

Nevertheless, the record of the Bureau of Mines during the war is a splendid one. Their developments of our mineral resources and of methods for utilizing them made major contributions to our war effort; but, like so much of the war effort, their new processes and new developments did not reach a point where major use could be made of them until the war was over. Many of them are still incomplete. Make no mistake; these developments will be needed for peace and for the next war. Now is the time when the Bureau of Mines can effectively utilize the equipment which it has put together. Technical men are available. The materials necessary for their work are available. Now is the time when the Bureau should be permitted to establish the continuing program of development, the lack of which was so very costly during the war period.

The amount of money which the committee proposed to save by the reduction of the mining and metallurgical work of the Bureau of Mines amounts to a mere three or four million dollars per year, but this three or four million is the difference between an effective, efficient, aggressive Bureau and a totally inadequate one. If this \$3,000,000 a year were spent for the next 100 years it would still be more than repaid in a year or two of emergency attempt at production from dormant mineral resources. The cuts proposed by the committee would turn out to be the most inefficient and the most extravagant handling of public moneys that could be imagined.

We are not proposing to drop all development of atomic energy with the prospect of having to spend \$2,000,000,000 in another emergency to make a development which should have been made over many years; we are properly proposing to continue with the development of atomic energy and to keep up to date on it. It is just as important not to drop the work which has been started on the development of our other natural resources.

I urge that we do not mistake the war work of the Bureau of Mines for something like the production of gunpowder which must be done during war because it cannot be effectively stored. The great expansion of the activities of the Bureau of Mines during the war took place not because of the war but because of the short-sightedness of Congress in not providing the funds so that the Bureau of Mines could have done its work much more efficiently and effectively in the peace years preceding the war. Just because it took a war to wake us up is no reason that we should promptly go to sleep the minute it is over and hope that in any future emergencies some divine providence will provide time for us to bring our natural resources into production, even with the inefficiency and extravagance which seems so distasteful to the committee. No one wants inefficiency and extravagance, but frugality and economy can be carried to the extreme of the farmer who finally taught his cow to live on sawdust; but, unfortunately, the cow died soon thereafter. Maybe we can force the Bureau of Mines to attempt to carry on its investigations and its researches without the necessary per-

sonnel, equipment and supplies, but soon we will find that it is no longer aggressive and no longer productive. The Bureau of Mines will have gone back to sleep.

Nevada, perhaps more than any other State, depends upon its mineral resources for its economic security. We are, therefore, vitally interested in the work of the Bureau of Mines in the fields of mining and metallurgy. We view with consternation the cuts made by the Appropriations Committee. The vast war industries build up in Nevada must be replaced, at least in part, with peacetime activities if our increased population is to be provided with profitable work and if our new industrial cities are not to become ghost towns. The work of the Bureau of Mines in discovering new mineral deposits and in finding ways of utilizing our known mineral deposits is our greatest hope of bringing about the establishment of new industries in Nevada. Our gold and silver industry, put out of business by the Government during the war, must be reestablished. For this we need the help of the Bureau of Mines. Our wartime metallurgical plants for the production of manganese and magnesium must be converted to peacetime uses. The Bureau's program for this is well under way. While the great expansion of the Bureau of Mines' work in Nevada took place during the war its original purpose was to bring together the low-cost power of Boulder Dam and the abundant mineral resources of Nevada to provide metals for peace as well as war. It would be poor economy indeed to cut back the Bureau of Mines at this time to an extent approaching their prewar level of activity. We have been slow in waking up to the value of mineral exploration and pilot plant research. We should not lose the ground which we have gained since war clouds brought us to a realization of the importance of our mineral industry to our national economy.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, during the war the normal rate of depletion of our irreplaceable mineral resources was greatly accelerated. The grade of ores being mined and smelted are constantly becoming lower and lower. The problems of mining and treating them are, therefore, becoming more and more difficult. Intensive study and ingenuity are required for the solution of these ever more difficult problems.

We shall have to develop for the use of industry new technologies in mining and metallurgy so that these vast deposits of low-grade ores may be used in the most effective way for the welfare of the Nation. An active solvent domestic mineral industry is absolutely essential both to the national security and to the national economy.

In 1939, when war clouds were looming on the horizon, Congress realized that in case of a serious national emergency we would be short of certain strategic metals and minerals. At that time they called

upon the Bureau of Mines to explore domestic deposits of these minerals and to devise ways and means of using them. All during the war, as new mineral shortages developed, we called upon the Bureau of Mines again and again to redouble its efforts, and it always responded magnificently to these calls. During the last 6 years it has examined thousands of mineral properties and has developed hundreds of them into producing properties. Having depleted our resources to an unusual degree during the war, the Appropriations Committee, by so sharply reducing the funds for this type of work, has said, in effect, "This work is no longer important. There will no longer be shortages of minerals." The actual fact is, however, that many of the minerals are now in much scarcer supply than they were during the war.

The cuts made by the Appropriations Committee in the Bureau of Mines appropriations relation to metallurgical research and pilot plants are so great that they will force the Bureau to abandon most of the pilot-plant work under way, and to substantially reduce the experimental and test work carried on at the several stations of the Bureau.

Since 1938, the Bureau of Mines has demonstrated conclusively the great value of pilot-plant work. It is only in this way that new metallurgical processes developed in the Bureau laboratories can be put into shape for adoption by industry in any reasonable period of time. The reduced appropriation in this bill would require the Bureau to return in a very large degree to the practice of carrying its work only to the point where it could be utilized by large corporations equipped and staffed to do pilot-plant work. If the Bureau does this work, then the processes can be taken up by small decentralized groups and provide employment under a system of free enterprise.

Several processes demonstrated in Bureau pilot plants have already been put into such commercial use. Examples are the electrolytic manganese process, processes for the beneficiation of industrial minerals and electrolytic antimony. Many processes developed during the war are now about ready to be put to industrial use. These include electrolytic chromium and cobalt, titanium, zirconium, natural gas reduction of zinc ores, and many beneficiation processes. If the Bureau's pilot-plant work on these activities is discontinued, the possibility of commercial uses of these processes will be set back many years.

The cuts made by the Appropriations Committee will not only require the elimination of most of the pilot-plant work of the Bureau of Mines, but will require a greatly decreased amount of basic research and testing work which is carried on for the direct assistance of the mining industry.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Is it not a fact that the old method of exploration, exploration and search for metals, is just about a thing of the past, and if the Bureau of Mines or some other agency is not on the

job to make these explorations, we will not have any new discoveries?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is absolutely correct. Personally, I am very much opposed to what we call Government spending. I feel, however, that money appropriated for the Bureau of Mines returns to the Treasury of the United States many times the amount spent by the Department, in the discovery of new minerals and metals, as the gentleman has suggested. So I view this appropriation for the Bureau of Mines as being a money-earning appropriation and not mere spending.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the pending measure, H. R. 6335, which is now in debate, relates to the appropriation for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. At the outset I wish to compliment the Committee for the presentation of this measure with the reductions made, and I wish to congratulate the committee, and the participating members, for the careful and painstaking consideration given to this question. This measure comes to us in an unusual character, because the committee has made some worth-while reductions in the amounts requested by the Department of the Interior. In most all cases there is a request for a greater amount than the department has had in the past, and that policy should be entirely abolished by the departments, or the reductions should be made by the committee in such amounts as are proper under our present circumstances. We must begin to reduce and cut down our expenses of government, or we will never be able to approach the time when we can balance our budget. Our taxpayers are unable to withstand the very heavy demands made upon them, in the event the administration now in power continues to spend, and spend, the taxpayers money for needless things, and in many instances for things which can well await the time when we can afford them. The bureaucrats, who appear to be trying to run this Government, do not have any concern over the struggle the people are having to earn the money with which to pay the taxes, and the tax money is the very money which they hope to spend—and that is the sole and only source from which this money can come. The fact is, our people are tired and worn by reason of the huge and unusual demands made upon them for more money. We have the terrific war debt before us, and this debt must be paid, yet those many and various departments of Government do not appear to give any concern over that huge obligation—because they continue to make their demands for more money, and in increased amounts over the appropriations made for them either before or during the war. We are

just emerging from the late war, and the greatest concern to me—as we face each appropriation bill—is that each one is greater than the former measures in amount.

Mr. Chairman, we are advised that the Department of the Interior requested a much larger amount than that carried in this bill. The Bureau of the Budget approved, to my great surprise, the sum of \$346,765,830 for this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. This committee has approached this problem with great concern, and they have reduced this bill from the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget, in the sum of \$346,765,830, down to the sum of \$174,652,579. That, Mr. Chairman, is a saving to the taxpayers of the Nation of the sum of \$172,113,251. It is my hope that the Members of the House will stand fast and decline to approve any amendment or amendments which will increase the amount now contained in this bill. We are at the crossroads, Mr. Chairman, and it is now time for those in the majority in this body to begin to recognize the fact that our people—our taxpayers—have to be reckoned with in the future, because they cannot endure the very heavy burden which is so frequently heaped upon them. They will rise up, I am certain, in their justified anger and put a stop to the policy of spending terrific amounts for useless and worthless enterprises, if this spending is continued. We must get back to normal as rapidly as possible, and we must begin to think of balancing our budget, and we must balance our budget at the very earliest moment. Any other policy or plan is destructive in our Nation, especially when we have a debt before us of more than the staggering sum of \$280,000,000,000, and this debt, with interest, must be paid, otherwise the confidence of the people will be destroyed with respect to their Nation and their Government.

Mr. Chairman, there is but one time to begin to reduce our Government spending—and that time is now. It is well known that this spending spree, which has been continued throughout the period of time the New Deal has been in power, must come to an end. If that spending spree is not stopped, by those in power, ultimate disaster will unquestionably be the result. During the period of time I have had the privilege to serve as a Member of the House, I have approached each and every appropriation bill with care and caution, because I know of the problems of the people who provide that money by way of taxes. They have their struggle, and they have serious problems. Each and every dollar that is added to the debt of this Nation, tends to make the problem of the people a more serious one. There are many suggestions at the moment for spending more money—of making the problem of the people—the common people—a more serious one. The British loan is one of the problems which we will soon have before us. I am reminded of the words of wisdom that have come from the lips of Mr. Jesse Jones, who formerly occupied an enviable position in our Government, in which he condemns the program to make that loan, or any loan, to Great

Britain. That same position has been taken by many of those both in and out of the Government, and that same position is now taken by multitudes of our good people throughout the Nation. They realize, of course, that if a loan is made to Great Britain, then we will be confronted with an application for loans by Russia, France, Turkey, and other European countries. If we make one loan and refuse other loans, we will gain the enmity of every nation which we refuse. We cannot finance the world, and we cannot feed the world. We have done, and we are now doing, all we can to aid the people in Europe and Japan—our former enemies—but I fear those in high places have promised, and are now promising, more than we are able to do. There is a limitation upon the ability of the people to continue to give and give for others. I shudder when I contemplate what we may face in the future, in our own country, because we will face a food shortage, and, perhaps, a financial disaster, if we go forward blindly. I call upon those in power to stop, look, and listen—I call upon the President to give great concern to these problems which are now so ponderous in our own Nation. I ask that extreme caution be observed, and that we proceed in the future, as any nation should that is involved in the greatest debt ever faced by any nation in the history of the world.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment this committee presenting this measure, because they have reduced and cut down the appropriation—and they have approached this problem in the light that any nation engulfed in a huge and tremendous debt should approach a problem of this character. Let us balance the Budget, and let those in the majority, who control the purse strings, aid the people, and the minority, in getting our Nation back to normal as quickly as possible.

The Clerk read as follows:

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; purchase not exceeding two, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and not to exceed \$76,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$838,776, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests: *Provided*, That the transfer without compensation of four passenger automobiles to this

activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NEELY: On page 54, line 24, after the words "District of Columbia", strike out "\$838,776" and insert "\$1,019,000."

(Mr. NEELY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations obtained the sum of \$838,776 specified on the fifty-fourth page of the bill, which was just read, by slashing \$180,224 from the budget estimate. Unhappily, this reduction means parsimony. It does not mean economy. The action which produced the result impressively verifies King Solomon's observation that there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.

Not a dollar of the more than a hundred eighty thousand sheared from the budget estimate will ever beneficially augment the contents of the Treasury, increase the wealth of the country, or promote the welfare of its people, because the entire sum that has been withheld will be stained with the blood of killed or crippled men. Moth and rust will corrupt it; thieves will break through and steal it; it will take the wings of the morning and fly away, never to return.

Please do not be unmindful of the nature of the services that will be unperformed as a result of this parsimony or unconcerned about the deplorable consequences that will flow from it as certainly as the night will follow the day. Among the most important of the many services that will not be performed unless the Budget estimate is restored are the adequate operation of mine-rescue cars, the investigation of mine accidents, and research for ways and means of preventing mine disasters.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEELY. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Permit me to say that one of these rescue cars came into my district just before a slight mine explosion occurred. It was known and understood that by reason of some instructions and teachings provided by its personnel a disaster was avoided and only one man lost his life when otherwise a hundred might have been killed.

Mr. NEELY. I thank the able gentleman from Kentucky for having supplied a specific instance of a priceless service such as the operators of mine rescue cars are rendering daily in practically every coal-producing State in the Union.

And what is a mine rescue car? It is the equivalent of a life preserver, a life boat, or a life line to one who has been swept overboard on a storm-tossed sea. And what is the mission of the crew of a mine rescue car? It is to save human life by speeding the deliverance of agonized miners who have been trapped and imprisoned in cold, dark subterranean dungeons by falling slate, or coal, or rock, or earth, or by explosions of dust

or gas, from the chilling dread of which no miner is ever entirely free.

Let all who vote on the pending amendment remember that, from the standpoint of danger, going to work in a coal mine is comparable to going to war against a merciless army equipped with every modern means of destruction, and that a miner while on duty is in constant peril similar to that of a soldier in the forefront of a raging battle. If you doubt the accuracy of this assertion, lend your ears to the recital of the following appalling facts, and you will be convinced that the miner's peril has not been exaggerated.

Mr. BUNKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, during the 35-year period from 1911 to 1945, inclusive, 66,021 coal miners were killed in this country—an average of more than 1,886 a year; an average of more than 5 every day in every year. An accurate record of the nonfatal injuries suffered by coal miners from 1911 to 1930 is not available. But the record is available for the period from 1930 to 1945, inclusive. This is what it reveals:

A million thirty-three thousand and forty-five nonfatal injuries were sustained by the Nation's coal miners during these 11 years—on the average, 93,913 were injured every year; 257 every day; more than 10 were crippled or injured every hour of every day and every night of this entire period, rain or shine, storm or calm. Every coal-producing State has borne a part of the burden of this horrifying loss of life and shocking injury to those who have braved the danger, darkness, dust, grime, and fatigue of digging and loading billions of tons of coal.

A number of the members of the Appropriation Committee have first-hand information of the desolation of coal-mine explosions, which frequently snuff out the lives of multitudes and imprison hundreds of others in the twinkling of an eye. For example, one at Coal Creek, Tenn., in 1902, killed 184; one at Cherry, Ill., in 1909, killed 259; one at Littleton, Ala., in 1911, killed 128; one at Hastings, Colo., in 1917, killed 121; one at McAlester, Okla.—the native State of the distinguished gentleman [Mr. JOHNSON] who reported the pending bill—in 1929, killed 61; less than a year later another disaster at McAlester killed 30; one at Millfield, Ohio, in 1930, killed 79; one at Dugger, Ind., in 1931, killed 28; one at Providence, Ky., in 1939, killed the same number, 28.

But the most disastrous of all this country's mine explosions occurred on the 6th of December 1907, at Monongah, W. Va., within 6 miles of my home. Have you ever been at the scene of a mine explosion soon after it occurred? Those who have will doubtless eagerly improve today's opportunity to restore the budget estimate and thereby help to protect the miners of the present and the future

against such hideous destruction as that of which they have learned. The morning after the Monongah explosion I, as an officer in the West Virginia National Guard, in obedience to an order from the Adjutant General of the State, took to the devastated mine a carload of Army tents and set them up for use as temporary morgues for many of the 361 miners who had been slaughtered.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEELY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman will notice the next item, coal-mine inspection and investigation. The committee allowed the full Budget request for that item.

Mr. NEELY. That is quite true. But my amendment is wholly unrelated to the item to which the gentleman refers. I am discussing matters that are relevant to the results which my amendment is designed to accomplish.

Mr. JENSEN. The thing the gentleman is talking about is investigation of mine accidents. He is talking about the thing that happens after the accident. We did not take off a single dime from coal-mine inspection and investigation.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, the brevity of my time renders it impossible for me to continue to yield for the discussion of irrelevant matters.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman wants to keep the record straight?

Mr. NEELY. That I purpose to do.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEELY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. The gentleman might state also that in every case where these explosions have occurred the Bureau of Mines rescue cars were immediately available and served a very distinctive purpose.

Mr. NEELY. Of course. And they and their crews have, within the memory of some of those present, saved the lives of miners without number. The adoption of the pending amendment will make it possible to save many additional lives in days to come.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has again expired.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, let me for a moment return to the Monongah disaster. The tents which we had pitched were soon filled with the lifeless bodies of ghastly men; there were bodies without arms; bodies without legs; bodies without heads; heads without bodies. On every hand there were weeping fathers and mothers, wailing wives and sobbing little children, and scenes of horror and outbursts of agony so heartrending that earth has no language adequate to describe them.

Distressing beyond expression is the realization that there will be other explosions in the future. Except the atomic bomb, nothing in the universe now known surpasses in power of destruction a coal-mine explosion. The sole sustaining earthly hope of those who survive, but are imprisoned in the remote sections of a mine by explosion or fall of roof, is the mine rescue car with its crew of experts. If such cars in adequate numbers are near, these terrified imprisoned miners may live. But without rescue cars these victims of disaster will probably die in agony greater than any that Doré ever depicted or Dante ever described.

I entreat you to adopt the pending amendment and thus assure the efficient operation of rescue cars; through research in the matter of preventing accidents; the highest possible degree of safety for miners, and immediate effectual rescue service to every coal digger in distress.

In behalf of all the miners in this country whose every day of duty is overshadowed by the probability of tragedy and whose lives are in peril during their every hour of toil, I implore you all to—

Throw out the life-line to danger-fraught men,
Sinking in anguish where you've never been:
Winds of desolation and billows of woe
Will soon hurl them out where the dark waters flow.

Soon will the season of rescue be o'er,
Soon will they drift to eternity's shore,
Haste then, my brothers no time for delay,
But throw out the life-line and save them today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think all of us appreciate the very interesting and informative address that the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia has just made. The gentleman is a very convincing speaker. May I say that this committee was in session for more than 6 weeks. Had the gentleman come before the committee and made the speech that he has made at this time, they might have increased the bill. But the gentleman at no time honored the committee by appearing in support of an increase. The gentleman talks about restoring the reduction in the bill. The gentleman proposes actually to restore nothing. There is included in the bill now every dollar that we gave during the peak of the war.

Now this item has not been cut one dollar below what they had last year. We have recommended the same amount as the current year. I repeat that the gentleman did not appear before the committee to make any presentation with reference to this question. So how could the committee have the facts he has just given? The gentleman from West Virginia spent practically all of his time talking about the safety of the men. I am sure every member of this committee wants to provide every possible accident prevention, and as evidence would remind Members that we have allowed every dollar requested for inspectors

aside from the same amount for general safety work as given last year. One would think, judging from his speech, that his entire amendment has to do with the safety of these men. But he does not stop there in his amendment. There are some other items involved that have little if any connection with safety. He talks mostly about safety and mine rescue and accident prevention as if this committee has been niggardly and stingy. May I call your attention to the fact that we allowed \$373,217 for safety work which, I believe, is the peak that we have ever allowed at any time for the Bureau of Mines for this particular item. He does not stop there, though, in his amendment. His amendment is all-inclusive. The speech of the gentleman from West Virginia about the safety of human beings is very appealing. He touched our heartstrings. Had he confined his amendment to the item he discussed, this committee undoubtedly would have been inclined to accept his amendment. But he does not do so. If you will examine his amendment it will be seen that it goes much further than that.

This committee is just as deeply interested in the safety of men as is the gentleman from West Virginia. Had he presented his case during the 6 or 7 weeks' hearings I am sure we would have resolved in any doubt in favor of anything that in the remotest way might have contributed to the safety of these men.

As evidence of the committee's attitude I call your attention to the next item following for inspectors where we have given every dollar asked for safety inspection work.

I call attention to the fact that this is one of the few items in the entire bill where we allowed the full amount the Department had a year ago. If we vote for this amendment, let us do so with our eyes open. Let us understand that there are other increases proposed in the gentleman's amendment. There is \$18,660 for the Explosives Division, \$75,000 for explosives research, and \$22,442 for gas-explosion research. That is not included in this item as presented by the committee, but is included in the amendment. Remember that we have not cut out any existing funds. We gave them every dime they asked for last year and every dime they had last year, including \$24,590 for explosives research. You can do a lot of research for that. We gave them \$44,710 for gas-explosion research, the same amount they had for that purpose during the current year. That has little or nothing to do with the item the gentleman talks about. These are undisputed facts, and Members are entitled to the full facts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, perhaps it is not generally known, but one of the demands that was made before

bargaining could begin in the present coal strike was to include in the contract between the miners and the operators the provisions for safety included in the Federal regulations. There was objection. The objection by the operators was, first, it was impractical, and second, it would make coal cost too much. As the result of that, plus the demand for a tonnage tax and the demand for unionizing supervisory personnel, there has been no bargaining, and the country is distraught with apprehension as to what will happen when the truce terminates.

It is only fair to say that the miners in the coal areas of the United States have an argument on their side in the matter of health and safety. The number of miners who have been injured in the last 14 years in the United States is almost equal to twice the total number of miners in the bituminous fields, and you cannot laugh it off. You cannot laugh off the Bureau of Mines' figures that 17,600 miners were killed and 855,000 injured in the coal industry in the last 14 years. That is a verified figure. There is an inherent hazard about it. The thing the eminent Governor of West Virginia seeks to cure here is one of the principal causes. He seeks investigations that relate to the fall of the roof in a coal mine and other causes which accounts for over 50 percent of all the fatalities in the bituminous coal industry.

The committee is not to blame for this, and the gentleman from Oklahoma is so essentially right. The committee is not to blame. May I say parenthetically that when we get to the next item I propose to offer an amendment to increase it by \$305,000, because mine rescue and safety and the whole fabric of safety is an indivisible thing that requires reports, it requires research, it requires work in Washington, it requires work in the field, and it requires investigations. Therefore, I feel that mine-rescue work, research, and coal mine investigations are all part of an indivisible function. It all relates to the safety of life and limb. You cannot divide that fabric. So we are dealing with the whole element of safety. I am interested in the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and also in the one I shall offer to the next paragraph. First, I quote some figures to show that the subcommittee is not to blame with respect to lack of inspectors for coal mine investigations. In 1945, the subcommittee gave the Bureau of Mines 25 additional inspectors. In 1946, it gave the Bureau of Mines 26 additional inspectors. The fault does not lie with the committee. The fault lies in the Budget Bureau. Once the Budget Bureau tied the hands of Dr. Sayers in the Bureau of Mines, he could not ask for the things they had to have. The Bureau wanted 47 inspectors this year. They asked the Budget Bureau for 47 inspectors. That request was denied. The committee gave them virtually the Budget amount.

I do not quarrel with the committee at all, but I do quarrel with an executive agency of the Government that seeks to

set up standards of safety for the men in the mining industry of the United States by being too parsimonious where life and safety are involved. In 1941 we passed the Federal Safety Act. It was predicated upon a need for 250 inspectors. The year it became effective the Bureau of Mines went before the budget officer of the Department of the Interior, in 1941, and said, "We would like to have 250 inspectors." How many did they get? They got 144. Then they had to go to the Bureau of the Budget. What was the final result? They got not 250, as they expected, not 144, as they expected from their own budget officer, but it was cut down to 107. This subcommittee has added 50 in the last 2 years. But that is not enough. There is a need for 250 inspectors. You need the money that our colleague, the distinguished Governor of West Virginia, is appealing for today if you are going to do the job for all the coal mines in 35 States of the Union. I absolve the subcommittee. But I am not going to remain silent when some person in the Bureau of the Budget tries to tell the subcommittee, the full Committee on Appropriations, and House and Senate, how many inspectors and how much money we need where human life is involved in an industry that is so inherently hazardous and one which has taken its toll in thousands of dead and injured. I live in an area where perhaps the second greatest coal mine disaster in the history of the country occurred. The Governor will remember the Cherry Coal Mine disaster. For a number of years, every year, I would walk along slowly in the dead of winter with some of the widows and sons and daughters who still remained and go down to a little cemetery that is maintained perhaps a mile from the village and there engage with them in the fellowship of memory. They know something about these things and I know something about them, too. Members of the House, let me say this to you, in the name of conscience, where life and safety of limb is involved, we cannot haggle about a few dollars.

We seem to have money for so many other purposes. In the agricultural appropriation bill we provided \$5,000,000 to eliminate TB from cattle as a safety measure for children and those who drink milk. We included \$9,000,000 to inspect the meat industry of the country. For what reason—for the safety of the people of this country. There is a request pending in the Senate at this very moment for an authorization of \$100,000,000 for cancer. In fact, it has also been pending in the House, and was introduced by Governor NEELY. For what purpose—for research to get at this dread disease in order that human life may be saved. In the Department of Justice appropriation bill, which was before us a short time ago, we provided enough money to hire 180 additional chaplains. For what purpose—for the spiritual welfare of people who have been committed to the prisons of the country because they have violated the laws of society.

We have included \$3,400,000 for food and drug enforcement. Why? For the safety of the people of our country.

In the Commerce bill which was before us last week there was \$6,400,000 for air safety, and another \$9,800,000 for the Weather Bureau for aviation weather observations. For what purpose? When we appropriated for weather for the aviation industry, it was for safety purposes. I served for 2 years on that special Air Safety Committee and covered North America and South America a few years ago in the interest of safety. Now we are spending \$15,000,000 annually to secure the lives of people who go aloft to speedily take a journey from one place to another.

Then, finally, in the Department of Justice appropriation bill that was considered a short time ago, about \$431,000 was included for a very interesting and I suppose a very necessary purpose or purposes. What was it? For better refrigeration; for an athletic field; for hot water; for air compressors; for recreation facilities; for landscaping; for better plumbing. Where? In Alcatraz; in Leavenworth; in McNeil Island; Chillicothe, Ohio, and in the other Federal prisons of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, if we can provide about \$450,000 to look after the physical welfare of the lawbreakers who have been put away, then, for this item and an item which I propose to offer, which will aggregate something over \$450,000, surely we have that much money for the safety of life and limb of the men who go into the bowels of the earth and dig this indispensable commodity, coal.

Finally, let me say to the House, in the very midst of a coal strike can you think of a worse psychological time to cut back safety appropriations for those who are contending now for safety and welfare and health. Shall we let those engaged in a hazardous occupation feel that we in the Congress are insensible to health and safety. While the committee is not at fault, let us not allow the Budget Bureau to determine what the safety needs of the bituminous coal industry of this country are. Let us vote for this and the next amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has expired.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as I represent one of the largest bituminous coal mining districts in the United States and this is a matter of so much importance to the lives, limbs, and health of the miners. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Budget urged that there be appropriated \$1,018,776 to pay salaries, appliances, and expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of con-

ditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry, and for other purposes.

The Committee on Appropriations approved only \$838,776, a reduction of \$180,000. That committee also approved an appropriation of \$1,178,000 to carry on coal mine inspections and investigations and for other purposes.

An amendment has been offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] to restore this sum of \$180,000 and bring it up to the Budget estimate and request of \$1,018,776. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], member of the Appropriations Committee, has offered an amendment to increase the amount carried in the bill, \$1,178,000, by the sum of \$305,000, making \$1,483,000. These two items together, if these amendments are adopted, will increase the appropriation approximately \$500,000 and will increase it \$305,000 above the estimate and request of the Bureau of the Budget. The total for these purposes is \$2,501,776.

I shall not indulge in any criticism of the Appropriations Committee or any other official or what has gone before us. These appropriations are necessary in our opinion to improve conditions in the coal mines and will greatly lessen the loss of life and further protection to the limbs and health of the miners. This is the matter that is now before you and me. The only question is what is the right thing and the best thing to do under the present circumstances. The Nation is confronted with the stoppage of coal production. One of the major demands of the miners is that there must be greater protection afforded to their lives, their limbs and their health in the coal mines of this country. They think it is of such transcendent importance that they refuse to bargain about other matters until they receive assurances of greater protection. Their spokesman, Mr. Lewis, insisted that there be set aside 10 cents on each ton of coal to provide a fund to take care of life and health conditions in the mines. It is claimed that this would create a fund of approximately \$60,000,000 annually. According to press reports, this demand has been changed to a certain percent of the pay rolls, amounting to a like sum annually.

We may not agree with Mr. Lewis and the operators on this point but that is no reason why the Congress should not appropriate such sums of money as may be reasonably necessary to make our coal mines more safe. Statistics show that during the last 14 years, 17,000 miners have lost their lives and more than 1,000,000 other miners has been maimed and wounded in the mines. This does not, of course, include a great many who have either lost or had their health greatly impaired.

I have said many times that I know of no industry that is more uncertain and hazardous to the producers of coal or more dangerous and hazardous to the workers than the coal-mining industry. The industry has always been more or

less a sick industry in peacetime. While some coal producers make money, others lose money. Some years ago when the Geneva Convention was considering the international question of the proper treatment of war prisoners, it was agreed that war prisoners could be forced to perform services for their captors, which was not normally overhazardous or dangerous to the lives and health of the prisoners. It was further agreed that war prisoners could not, under the Geneva Convention, be forced to work inside coal mines because such labor was unusually hazardous and dangerous to life, limb, and health. This dangerous condition was recognized by the leading men of the world and this is fortified by the fact, as we have stated before, that 17,000 miners lost their lives and nearly 1,100,000 were disabled in our mines in the last 14 years.

I know that many coal operators are just as deeply concerned for the lives and health of their miners as you and I are, while some other coal operators are not as concerned as they should be. Considering this industry, the Federal Government, the States, and the industry itself should adopt all necessary measures of safety and the States and the Federal Government should not be niggardly in providing funds to insure the safety of our miners.

Our Nation has been involved in a global war for more than 4 years. The mines were hit hardest in the loss of suitable manpower to operate the mines and to produce the necessary, essential coal for war purposes. They did not have the men, equipment, or facilities to fully and properly take care of the mines and that means that this great industry and the workers need more consideration from the Federal Government now than they did before the war. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and others have pointed out that this bill carries as much for this service to the mines and miners as did the appropriation for some previous year or years, but the fact is that we need more of this service in the coming fiscal year perhaps than we did in any previous year.

What excuse will you or I have to offer if we agree to cut down the appropriation for this service at this particular time? This bill provides for 157 mine inspectors. To do what? To inspect some 6,000 to 8,000 miles in 35 States. It requires 6 or 7 weeks to inspect a single mine of some of the large mines. Of course, this number of inspectors cannot do the job. It was originally thought it would require 250 inspectors to do a reasonably good job.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Let me point out that this mine inspection service includes not only coal mines but every type of mine where metal of any kind is taken from the earth, iron and gold—

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Lead, gold, silver, copper, and other types of mines.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield to my distinguished friend and colleague who represents a great coal-mining district.

Mr. MAY. Yes; there are more than 20,000 miners working in the mines in my district. I want to observe only this, that I am for economy, but not for economy at the expense of the life and limb of the men who work.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman for his observation and active interest and effective aid on these amendments. There are about 30,000 miners in my district. We have taken billions of dollars out of the Treasury and hundreds of charitable organizations of our country have contributed more billions in the last 5 years to send to people in foreign countries. Much of these great sums were used in providing medicine, medication, and hospitals, and to protect the lives of the people in foreign lands. Why should we deny the additional sum provided in these two proposed amendments amounting to approximately \$500,000 to aid in protecting the lives, limbs, and health of approximately 500,000 miners and at the same time help to protect and preserve the mines. Explosions and other mine disasters represent tremendous losses to the miners and to the mine owners and a great loss of necessary fuel to the American people.

We have pointed out in the last 2 years that 17,000 miners have lost their lives and approximately 1,000,000 have been crippled and disabled in mines in the last 14 years; therefore twice as many miners have been killed or injured as there are miners working in the coal mines today. While there is sharp disagreement in the press and among the American people as to the justice or the wisdom of the demand of John L. Lewis on the tonnage or pay-roll assessment, many of these editors, commentators, and citizens agree that more effective measures should be taken for the protection of the miners and in working out a plan. I feel sure that many coal operators will join wholeheartedly in a program that will make the coal mines less hazardous.

While we are pouring our great sums to relieve conditions of the people in other lands let us not withhold the necessary appropriations to aid our own people. With this stoppage of production of coal the American people are beginning to realize the important position that the coal-mining industry occupies in our whole economic system. It is the great key industry. This we shall realize more fully if the stoppage of coal production continues for two or three more weeks. Our great industries will be paralyzed; transportation services will be reduced to a minimum; shops, mills, factories, and plants will close down by the thousands; million will be thrown out of employment and the lives and the health of the Nation will be greatly endangered. The American people are deeply concerned about this. It seems to me almost unthinkable that the leaders of the coal-mining industry and the leaders of the miners are unable to work out by collective-bargaining agreements in the American way, a settlement that will be just

and fair to both groups and to the American people. If this strike continues who can say how many thousands of lives will be sacrificed and the health of hundreds of thousands of others impaired. I am deeply concerned about that matter.

I am interested in the health and lives of the American people generally as well as those engaged in the mining of coal, silver, lead, gold, or iron. The condition of the miners appeals to me as a matter of humanity and I am speaking in the name of humanity and the American people when I urge that the coal operators and the miners get together and settle their differences.

We had a serious coal mine explosion some months ago a few miles from my home town which snuffed out the lives of 24 miners in the twinkling of an eye. Through the Mine Rescue Service of the Federal Government and the State of Kentucky, a number of lives were saved, and but for this training and service, in all probability not a life would have been saved. With proper investigations and inspections and cooperation on the part of the mine owners with the Federal and State officials this disaster could have been avoided.

No more heart-rending sight could be seen than the wives, children, and the parents of these entombed miners gathered about the mines. The mines were destroyed. These precious lives were lost and thousands were caused to mourn.

This is a serious and important matter, and we must take hold of it and help to solve it in the interest of the coal operators, the miners, and the American people.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. PRIEST). The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, there is much yet to be learned for the protection of the mines and the miners. Thirty-five years ago many coal operators and experienced coal-mining men had not learned that coal dust was a very dangerous explosive. About that time a test was made by the Bureau of Mines near Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, to prove to the country that it was a powerful explosive. They placed a great quantity of coal dust in a steel tube. The coal dust did explode and jarred out windows of the houses for many blocks in the city of Pittsburgh and destroyed some buildings. It has been well said here that there is no explosive that resembles coal dust explosive except the atomic bomb itself. We now know such accidents are preventable. I trust the committee will accept these amendments. If not, I urge each one of you to give both of these amendments your support.

(Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague the Honorable

able MATTHEW M. NEELY, of West Virginia.

My interest in this matter stems primarily from the fact that of the 400,000 miners in the soft coal industry more than 100,000, or 25 percent of the total, live and work in my State—the Nation's largest coal-producing State.

Since the matter of improved safeguards and better working conditions is the major item of controversy in the soft coal dispute, I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this is no time for the Congress to take a "pinch penny" attitude in making an appropriation to carry on improved inspection and safety methods in the coal fields.

It is a very sorry situation indeed in which we find ourselves. I wonder if through our own indifference and prejudice we as a Congress have not permitted a situation to exist that demands immediate action.

At least three major disasters have occurred in my State in the past 2 years—all of these were preventable. Yet the slaughter and maiming goes on unchecked. I am sure the committee will be interested in some authentic data taken from the files of the workmen's compensation commission in West Virginia and from the files of our State's selective-service board.

Here are some startling facts:

First. From the year 1935 to 1945, inclusive, while our State was producing a total of 1,433,000,000 tons of coal, there was a total of 3,515 fatalities and 183,797 were injured.

Second. For the months of February and March 1946, the last 2 months before the stalemate began, there was a total of 50 fatalities and 4,237 injured.

Third. Between the attack on Pearl Harbor and VJ-day, a period of slightly less than 4 years, there were 170 ??? West Virginians serving in all branches of the armed services. There was in this same period of time a peak load of employment in the mines in our State of 104,000. The fatalities in the armed services were 3,718 and the wounded and missing were 14,423. Among the miners the fatalities were 1,307 and the injured 73,778.

Fourth. The resultant condition is appalling. There was as a result of these mine fatalities during the war period a total of 3,176 children under the age of 16 years left fatherless. Yet the members of the Appropriation Committee, who the general public like to refer to occasionally as statesmen, would have the Congress assume responsibility for the continuation of this slaughter and maiming and neglect in order that they may boast of how they have saved the taxpayers so many million dollars. A saving measured in the tears, sweat, and blood of these unfortunate workmen and helpless mothers and children.

I know the gentlemen in charge of this bill on the floor will tell you that they did not reduce the item for coal-mine inspection. I ask what good is inspection without needed equipment and trained safety crews. This is the item they slashed.

I cannot escape the growing conviction that the many millions of dollars "sheared" from this Interior Department

appropriation by the "meat cleaver" tactics of the several subcommittees will be swallowed up soon in a \$3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain. I fail to find anything in the Senate version of the loan agreement that would prevent Britain from using part of this money to rehabilitate and modernize its coal mines while we deny these same safeguards to a half million of our own citizens.

If this flat and frank statement, coming as it does from a consistent supporter of the administration's foreign policy, serves only as a danger signal, then my brief talk will not have been altogether in vain.

This slash of \$180,000 from this essential activity cannot be justified. I implore the Members of the Committee to rise above petty prejudices and punitive action and restore the original sum approved by the Budget Bureau.

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the argument upon this amendment will not get utterly emotional and thus get away from a discussion of fundamental responsibilities in this matter. I am going to vote for the amendment offered by my distinguished friend from West Virginia. I am not going to vote for it on the basis of the argument which was made by the other distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

I think there is a false conception as to the responsibility of the Federal Government in this whole field, and the responsibility of the State governments, and the clarification of this responsibility has not been pressed. We passed in 1941 the Federal mine-inspection law that gives rise to this appropriation. Is there anything in that Federal mine-inspection law or in any law that empowers the Bureau of Mines to go into West Virginia and force the State of West Virginia to adopt a single recommendation they may make in the line of safety? There is not. The only thing the Federal Government can do is to appropriate money to conduct investigations and research and make recommendations to the States. If the States neglect, as they have done, I am told, in many of these coal-producing States, to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Bureau of Mines, nothing can be done about it except to appeal to the collective conscience of the people of the States. The responsibility in that case is not to be placed upon the Congress of the United States or its Committee on Appropriations, as would seem to be indicated by some of the remarks of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. The responsibility is right squarely upon the State administrations and the operators that have failed to carry out the suggestions of the Federal agency.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. In line with that, and in support of what the gentleman has just

said, I call the gentleman's attention to page 422 of the hearings, where the following occurred:

Mr. NORRELL. What was the date of your inspection of this mine that exploded in Kentucky, the last date of your inspection?

Dr. SAYERS. That was in August.

Mr. HARRINGTON. August 1945.

Mr. NORRELL. And you say they did not comply with your recommendations?

Dr. SAYERS. They did not with the most essential ones.

That explains that mine operators do not follow the recommendations after the Bureau of Mines make them.

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly the situation. I regret that some Members of Congress are trying to make it appear, in view of the emotional situation that affects the country today, that the responsibility for lack of safety in the mines is a Federal responsibility. The fact of the matter, from every bit of reading and knowledge I have on the subject, is that the responsibility traces right straight back to the State administrations and the private operators in those States that have failed in many cases to accept the recommendations of the Federal Bureau of Mines. I do feel that there is a very definite field in which the Government can and should operate, and it is because I have that feeling that I am going to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia and the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Let us do this on a fair and sensible basis. Let us not do it on an emotional basis, that the Congress has failed to carry out its responsibility and that, therefore, we have this terrible picture of death and destruction. Let us send the word out to those charged with safety in these mines in the various States and insist that these States meet their responsibility by carrying out the recommendations that have been made by the Bureau of Mines. Let us implement, if you please, the activities of the Bureau of Mines so that they may not only make recommendations but may carry the message to the miners and the people of these States that we will demand that their State administrations and mine operators take action to make these mines safe. That is the function of the Congress. That is why I am going to support these amendments, because I believe it is a step in the right direction.

I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MAY. I was about to suggest to the gentleman that when the Federal mine inspection bill was up in the House, I made the argument or suggestion that when you divide responsibility between the Federal Government and the State government you bring about a situation which promotes neglect on the part of one or the other.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to my friend, as he well knows under the Federal-State relationship under the Constitution of the United States, the only way that a Federal inspector can get into one of these mines is on the basis that the coal is being shipped in interstate commerce. If the coal is being shipped in intrastate commerce, the mine owner can thumb his nose at the Federal inspectors and deny them access to the mines. But where the coal moves in interstate commerce, they have the right to go in and inspect. They have the right to make recommendations. They have the right to make suggestions. But unless the State will compel those operators to put those suggestions into effect, they will not do a single thing.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Wisconsin is correct in the point he brings out regarding the Federal Inspection Bureau. However, this is an appropriation to the Bureau of Mines for investigatory work and scientific work.

Mr. KEEFE. That is for the purpose of making recommendations. I agree with that. For instance, the operation of these mine-rescue crews and stations is a very proper function for the Federal Government. I think it should be carried out in accordance with the Budget estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES to the amendment offered by Mr. NEELY: Strike out "\$1,019,000" and insert "\$925,320."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I plead with the gentleman from West Virginia and the other members who have spoken in support of his amendment to accept the amendment to the amendment because everything that has been said so far in support of the gentleman's amendment will be done if we adopt the amendment to the amendment. At the same time we will save some \$93,000. I can prove this statement by the hearings, at pages 413 and 414, part 1, under the subtitle "Explosive research." If the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia is adopted, there will be \$93,000 spent by the Bureau of Mines that has nothing whatsoever to do with the saving of lives of miners, mine rescue work, or mine inspection. Seventy-five thousand dollars of these ninety-three thousand dollars which will be saved by the amendment to the amendment is for investigations of the Munroe effect of explosions and its application commercially. Munroe is a man, I understand, in the War Department. Here is what the Bureau of Mines hopes to do with the \$75,000:

This has possibility of use in industry and needs further study. For example, if you wanted to put a hole through the roadway out here, the concrete highway, you can blow a hole through that and then put an explosive down through that hole and blow up

the whole thing for demolition. It is quite useful.

Then there are plastic explosives that have been developed. Here one takes a plastic material, sticks it on, and blows the object to pieces.

How much use that will be in peacetime we do not know.

We do know it will be useful.

Now, that does not have anything to do with saving lives in the mines. If you are interested in saving the lives of the miners, if you want to give to the miners the safety funds that the Budget allowed, then vote for the amendment to the amendment and vote down the original amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman from Ohio has given the facts as they are. I wonder if we could not agree on this amendment to the amendment and go on to something else. Would that be satisfactory to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY]?

Mr. NEELY. No. I desire to vote on my amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman has made his full argument on the safety of the miners. This \$93,000, \$18,660 for the administrative office in Washington, and \$75,000 for this explosive research, has nothing whatsoever to do with the safety of the miners, and if we adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia the Bureau of Mines will spend their money for this explosive research that has nothing to do with it. Is that not the true situation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is the situation exactly, and the committee is prepared to accept the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. NEELY. The fact of the matter is that the investigation of the power of explosives and the manner in which they can be used, and their effect, is one of the vital matters connected with safety in the mines. Almost every miner is using explosives every day in the mines. He is allowed a pound of powder. There is nothing more important than to determine within what limits those explosives can be used, and including those under what the gentleman has referred to as "the Monroe doctrine."

Mr. JONES. Let me straighten the gentleman out on that. This amendment to the amendment will provide safety, first-aid, mine rescue, accident prevention, inspection, and emergency work, \$64,122 above what the committee reported in the bill. It will also provide just exactly what the gentleman has last said, \$22,422 for gas explosives research. That is what the gentleman is talking about—the effect of explosives from gas in the mines. That is all that will be done for the purpose for which the gentleman has made his presentation. I wish you would accept the amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot agree

to close debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, in about 10 minutes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, there are six Members standing. That would give only a minute and a half to each Member.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] is recognized for 3¼ minutes.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I am certainly in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia. I shall also vote in favor of the amendment which will be offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

I think there is no more important thing before us than the life and limb of those employed in the mines.

We have not only the coal mines to consider, as has been considered here, but we have other mines throughout the country. We have the great iron ore mines and the copper mines. There is very little inspection there. Yes; we have our county mine inspectors, in many instances by the mining companies controlled county mine inspectors. I am happy to report, however, in my district the miners by virtue of PAC-CIO we have been able to name good men in most instances who are not controlled. Even at that the big boys through State organizations and powerful lobbies hamper them in their work. I can remember just a short time ago when a little inspection of a shaft in an iron mine in my district would have saved 96 men from being entombed. A little inspection of an iron mine in my district also would have saved the lives of hundreds of men who were drowned in the bowels of the earth by water coming in and flooding the mine. All that happened after that disaster was that they sealed the mine shaft, left the bodies in there, and saved the funeral expenses. The only tombstone to these drowned miners is the rusted top of the shaft. A little inspection would have saved the lives of those men. It would have saved years of heartache to their families.

Yes; we also have explosives in those mines. Miners operate with explosives. Many men are killed and maimed in those mines. This \$93,000 the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is attempting to cut off of this appropriation might save many lives because it would do a lot to forward experimentation with explosives.

I trust that this body in its discretion today will vote in favor of the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and in favor of the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and will vote down the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]. This is one of the most humanitarian pieces of legislation I know of and can go a

long way not only toward saving life and limb but toward bringing more of that commodity to the people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 4 minutes.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment introduced by the gentleman from West Virginia, and also in support of an amendment introduced by the gentleman from Illinois, Congressman DIRKSEN.

These two amendments, if approved by the House, will add to the appropriation in the present bill approximately \$485,000 in order to give the miners better safety conditions under which they will have to work.

Many Members of this House are advocating the gift or a loan to Great Britain of some \$3,750,000,000. For my part, I am not supporting that loan, which would place an additional tax burden on the coal miners of America and also on all the other people. When we consider the expenditure of these billions to help Great Britain, I am rather amazed that we shall quibble about expending an additional \$485,000 which would add 47 mine inspectors and, at the same time, continue the work looking to greater safety in an effort to bring about better working conditions for the miners who go down into the bowels of the earth and mine the coal which is essential to the industry and economic welfare of all of our people. I will take my position in the corner with the miners in an effort to help them, and I am perfectly willing to add this \$485,000, because it will be an investment in the safety and the preservation of the lives and manpower of the miners of America.

Mr. Chairman, when I was home during the holidays a committee of miners headed by Mr. Pete Lenzini, of Centralia, Ill., called upon me urging that something be done along this very line in legislation to help bring better safety and working conditions to the miners. Upon my return to Washington I went into this matter and made a study of it to see if a law could be enacted by the Federal Government which would compel the States and those operating mines in the States to effect better safety conditions in such mines. I have been informed that the Federal Government has gone about as far as it can when it set up the Safety Act with reference to miners in 1941; that the Federal Government can recommend but that it cannot compel the States to follow out its recommendation.

If I had my way and it could be done, I would support a Federal act that would compel the mine operators in every State to live up to the highest safety standards possible in the interest of the miners.

I am told that we are short some 45,000 miners in the United States today and that the majority of those working in the mines are between 40 and 65 years of age. I know many miners in my district between those ages who have worked 54 hours a week for the past 3 years in an effort to help the Government win the war and may I point out

to you that the American miner, particularly due to better machinery, produces 4 tons of coal a day to 1 ton produced by the British miner. I do not believe any group of civilian men in America has worked as long hours under as dangerous conditions and has contributed more to the winning of the war than the miners of America.

Mr. Chairman, I want to do something if this Congress can do it to better their working conditions and to guard their physical welfare. I need only to cite the figures that over 18,000 miners lose their lives every year due to their dangerous employment and due to the lack of proper mine inspection and proper safeguards being thrown around them.

In addition to this, some 60,000 a year are maimed and crippled.

If we pass this appropriation, which will add 47 mine inspectors and which will better the conditions generally under which they work, it will help to preserve the lives of the men now working and will encourage more men to enter this employment, which will be less hazardous under better safety conditions.

One of the great contentions which led to the present coal strike, which we hope will be settled soon, was this very question we are dealing with here today.

Let this Congress approve these appropriations and by so doing send out a message to the miners of America that the Members of Congress of the United States realize their just claim for better safety conditions under which they work, and that the Congress of the United States is moving in that direction with greater appropriations than ever voted to carry out research and better safety conditions under which the miners shall work in the future. Let us approve these amendments as an investment to preserve the life and to prevent accidents befalling the miners and let us continue along this line until the working conditions under which the miners of America work will be brought to the highest point of safety.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Members will increase this appropriation by an overwhelming vote. It would be a fine humanitarian move.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] is recognized.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, along with many other members of the committee I am unable to understand why the Subcommittee on Appropriations made such an extreme slash in the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget. Let me call your attention to the fact that the committee recommended to the Congress a reduction for this one item, Bureau of Mines, the sum \$8,832,961, mind you, a reduction under what the Bureau of the Budget thought was necessary of \$8,932,000.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia only calls for \$180,000 additional for safety purposes. Surely we can vote that amount into this measure. The amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], will only propose the restoration of \$250,000. Surely we can put that little bit

in the bill when the committee recommended a cut of over \$8,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, most of the public in the United States are horrified by the spectacular mine disasters, but that is not the greatest danger to the welfare and to the safety of the men engaged in the coal-mining industry. The public does not know, and very few Members of Congress know, that there are six times as many fatal accidents from the falling of slate and the falling of rock than there are from these great mine disasters that we read about in the headlines. There are six times as many every day, every minute of the day. Last year and for several years the average number of fatalities in the United States from the falling of coal, not from explosions and from other disasters, was about 700 to 1,000 annually. Keep that figure in mind. That is why this money should be given to the Bureau of Mines, so that they can carry on their research, so that they can make recommendations which will bring about greater mine safety.

One of the great and main causes at this time of the prostration of the economy of the country is the coal miners and the coal operators fighting over safety and welfare provisions. As one Member well said, Would this not be a very illogical time to cut the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, cut down safety research and measures which this Congress owes to the miners? Practically all coal mined is shipped in interstate commerce, and it is the duty of the Government of the United States, and not that of any one State or any one company, to carry on this research and to develop every safety measure possible.

Mr. Chairman, I have always had confidence in the committee of which the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma is chairman, and I have generally followed him, but in this instance I confess that I feel his committee has not given proper consideration to this particular matter.

Mr. Chairman, I want to state for the record some of the details of the work the Bureau of Mines is entrusted with and what it can accomplish.

OPERATING RESCUE CARS AND STATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS OF MINE ACCIDENTS, BUREAU OF MINES

While mine disasters are spectacular, they cause normally only 8 to 10 percent of coal-mine fatalities in the United States, but accidents from falls of roof and coal cause 50 to 55 percent or nearly six times as many. Coal-mine fatalities from falls of roof and coal aggregate 700 to 1,000 annually.

Readily available methods are known for the prevention of mine disasters; and their rate of occurrence as well as rate of fatalities from them have been reduced more than 80 percent in recent years as compared with 25 to 30 years ago. The fatality rate from falls of roof and coal has been reduced little in the past quarter of a century. But the amount is so little as to be negligible and this is the main reason why the coal-mine fatality rate in the United States has remained much higher, on an exposure basis, than in European coal mines.

Before real progress can be made in holding our coal-mining fatalities to a reasonably low number, much must be done in trying to reduce falls of roof and coal accidents. Relatively little progress has been made and it is desirable that the Bureau of Mines carry on an intensive study of the problem of reducing accidents from falls of roof and coal, and to do this, additional personnel should be provided in the Safety Division.

Ventilation always has been the key-stone of safety, and probably health, in mining, especially coal mining, yet almost invariably mine inspectors encounter defects in ventilation practice, procedure, and often in installation in their examinations of coal mines. The problem of ventilating coal mines is an intricate one for many reasons, by no means the least being the fact that daily extraction of coal changes conditions. This flux in connection with underground conditions has been greatly intensified by the spread of mechanization of coal mines of the present and of the past few years, and the vastly increased progress in any one place in a mine due to mechanized processes in mining has so altered past concepts of safe ventilation practice that mining people, including inspectors, are now much "at sea" as to what can be done to change ventilation procedures to keep them up to date with changes in mining processes.

Ventilation deficiencies in mechanized mines have been responsible directly or indirectly—and usually directly—for at least 90 percent of the coal-mine disasters of the past several years.

The Bureau of Mines proposes to place 3 coal-mining engineers on studies of mine ventilation, to be scattered fairly well through the 25 or more States now producing coal, to try to ascertain suitable methods of ventilating coal mines—especially those on a mechanized basis—to try to keep ventilation practice up to date with changing mining procedures, and to try to prevent mine disasters, as well as to decrease ill health and accidents.

The substitution of electrically operated machinery for most of the underground mining processes, including loading of the material, has been going forward with increasing rapidity in both coal and metal mining in recent years, and with the necessity for maximum mineral production because of the war and its aftermath, coupled with greatly decreased manpower available, this mine mechanization is being very greatly expanded insofar as equipment is available.

The effect of this complete mechanization of many, if not most of our mines, on accident occurrence, is certain to be unfortunate in the increase of serious non-fatal accidents, single fatalities, and major disasters unless suitable precautionary measures are taken; this hazard will increase as the mechanized equipment becomes worn and out of repair, with difficulty in obtaining replacements of machines as well as parts of machines. At present there is no well-defined procedure known to avoid an increase of accidents, especially major explosions and fire disasters due to substitution of mechanization; a complete Nation-wide

study should be made in both coal and noncoal mines, and its results given to the mining public.

The reduction in the estimates for research in explosives, which is one of the larger phases in the safety in mining, will be seriously handicapped by the reduction recommended to the House.

The Bureau of Mines has employed an outstanding scientist with 16 years' continuous experience in explosives. It is necessary that his immediate office staff be supplemented, for proper administration and planning and directing the work of the Explosives Division.

Explosives and blasting devices are necessary industrial tools, particularly in the mining and quarrying industries, and it is recognized that certain hazards are associated with their manufacture and use. Such hazards must be evaluated and controlled to safeguard life and property. Continuous and adequate research is required to keep pace with the development of new explosives and changes in mining methods. The Bureau of Mines has made notable contributions to, and shared in the advance of, explosives technology in general, and has served in a consulting capacity to other Federal agencies and industrial concerns with related problems. Many of the research projects of the Explosives Division were of inestimable value to the Safety and Security Division of Army Ordnance in carrying out its safety program, and formed the basis for a considerable part of their safety requirements. Other agencies benefiting were Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Ammunition Development Division of Army Ordnance, Chemical Warfare Service, Office of Economic Warfare, and Joint Army-Navy Ammunition Storage Board. Because of this assistance on problems specifically requested by various branches of the armed forces, normal research on explosives was drastically curtailed during the war. This project represents a continuation of the explosives-research program with expansion to meet the urgent requirements of peacetime application of the many wartime developments which will lead to cheaper and better explosives.

To protect the very life of the Nation there must be no lagging in explosives research. The Bureau of Mines has, and must continue to play, a vital part in this protection, as it is the only peacetime organization qualified to carry out the objectives of an adequate research program in this field. The Bureau will be called on by other Government agencies and by industries to make recommendations as to safe methods of manufacture, storage, and use of new explosives, blasting devices, detonators, and so forth, and it is essential that the Bureau provide a reservoir of fundamental knowledge, skill, and trained personnel ready to serve as needed. This can only be done through continuation and expansion of the explosives-research program as outlined.

Because the Gas Explosions Research Laboratory is the only one in the Federal Government entirely devoted to problems relating to explosion hazards of combustible gases and vapors, other government

agencies and industry look to the Bureau for advice relative to the latest information on these explosion hazards. Members of the laboratory personnel serve on several committees dealing with hazardous combustibles and chemicals, through the activity of which safety in the manufacture, transportation, and use of various hazardous materials is brought to the attention of the public and put to practical use. To aid in safe mining practices, particularly in gassy mines, and to aid in protecting life and property in the manufacture, storage, and shipment of volatile combustible solids and liquids additional fundamental data on the mechanisms of the initiation of fires and explosions are needed in order that mining and industrial operations may be carried on more safely.

There is lack of technical information on ignition of and propagation of flame in combustible mixtures flowing at high velocities and varying pressures in pipes or burner tubes. Effect of varying velocity and pressure on ease of ignition and on speed of propagation of flame has not been determined. Such data are necessary to safeguard development work on combustion equipment employing burner tubes or pipes containing flowing combustible mixtures, and on development of gas turbine and jet propulsion equipment. Large-scale studies should be made to obtain fundamental information on the mechanism of ignition of combustible mixtures at different pressures and flowing at high velocities in pipes or burner tubes. These studies should include determination of the energy required for ignition by such igniting sources as capacity discharges, fused wires, and incentive mixtures. Studies should also be made of the propagation of flame in different mixtures at different pressures and throughout a range of velocities. The effect of the geometry and size of the confining duct or tube should be investigated. As information is gained in the study, the effectiveness of methods of arresting flame and relieving pressures in systems containing flowing combustible mixtures should be studied. The Bureau of Mines has already received requests for such information from groups or individuals working on the development of jet propulsion equipment. Safeguards will be required in such developments and the Bureau of Mines will be called upon to make recommendations because of its background of experience in the explosion hazards of combustible mixtures.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is adopted.

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD].

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by the

gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and the amendment about to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

I represent one of the major coal-producing areas in my State, and I, therefore, am extremely interested in the safety and welfare of those who work in the mines.

No one with the slightest knowledge of the coal-mining industry can help but realize its inherent dangers, especially the hazards of deep-mine operations, and the numerous lives which have been lost and the thousands upon thousands of injuries which have occurred.

While there undoubtedly is a joint responsibility between the Federal Government and the various States where the coal-mining industry exists to promote the safety of working conditions in the mines, I believe the Federal Government should go further than is purposed by the committee at this time.

I, therefore, favor the amendments of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], which would provide additional appropriations for first aid, mine rescue, and accident prevention, and would permit an increase in the number of inspectors.

These additional funds would also allow for further research in gas explosion all of which would tend to bring about greater safety and better working conditions in the mines of this country.

It seems to me in the name of humanity we cannot do less. When we are spending money for many purposes all over the world, let us at least spend this small additional amount to help save the lives and prevent the injury of our own miners.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming, [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I have been astounded at the figures recently coming to my attention that nearly 1,000 men are injured each week and about three men killed each day in the coal mines of the country.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that it is high time the Congress of the United States takes steps to remedy this situation. I am not at all impressed with the argument made by the gentleman from Ohio to the effect that the item of \$75,000 for explosives research has no bearing on safety measures in the mines. Now, the fact of the matter is that out of every war we learn a good many things that prove very useful in the postwar period. The Bureau of Mines made extensive studies for the Army and the Navy in explosives research during the war. From those studies, as the gentleman from Ohio points out, came the Munroe effect. It is accomplished by the use of shaped charges. Out of those studies they have learned how to handle explosives in such a manner as will make for more efficiency as well as for greater safety in mining coal.

I heard the gentleman from Ohio quote the hearings at length to the effect

that safety was not involved in this matter, but he neglected to read the last paragraph of Dr. Sayers' testimony wherein Dr. Sayers made the significant statement:

Dr. SAYERS. That is correct, sir. I think it is fully justified to spend \$100,000 on explosives research. I mentioned a while ago the changes in mining mechanization, the need for an increase in size of a charge in blasting, the type of charge that can be used, the way of using that charge. Those studies need to be carried out in order to be able to mine efficiently and safely.

I submit to you gentlemen that this is essentially a study for safety purposes. Consequently I hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be defeated.

Everyone knows that coal miners work under extremely unhealthy and exceedingly dangerous conditions. They make their living deep down in the bowels of the earth. It is damp and cold and mean work. During the war the average miner worked 54 hours a week for the sum of \$63 a week. Although the miners were working in an essential defense industry they knew that others were receiving much higher wages in the so-called defense plants and working under much better conditions. I do not think there is one man in a thousand that would go down into one of these mines and do the work that the miners are required to do.

Many of the miners in my State come from foreign lands. They have become good citizens of their adopted country. They have educated their children in the schools and university of our State. Their sons will not work in these mines if they can help it. Their parents do not want them to under the conditions that were forced upon them. I don't blame either the parents or their sons. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

(Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take the full time. The subject has been well covered.

I may be pardoned for making a personal reference. I have been in the coal-mining business for 40 years. I think I know something about the problems of coal mining and I think I know something about the contribution the Bureau of Mines has made. The amount of good it has done, and the benefit it has contributed to the safety of the industry, cannot be calculated.

The condition of the coal mines is not static, it changes every hour, it changes every day, it changes every year. Therefore, the scientific work conducted by the Bureau of Mines will never be complete. Instead of curtailing the funds for scientific research and safety for the mines, they should be increased.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLOOD. In keeping with what the gentleman from Pennsylvania states and with further reference to the statement of our colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] that in the anthracite areas there is special significance to the dangers and the death rates from the fall of rock because of the depth of the slopes and the deep mining in the entire anthracite area, for those reasons, if no other, I concur with and support the amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. About 3 years ago we had a terrible disaster in the Bear Creek field in southeastern Montana. The Bureau of Mines with their safety rescue crews and their service came in and performed valuable service. They do that not only in the coal mines but in the hard-rock mines as well. We have a high regard for the great work done by the Bureau of Mines over the years. I am wholeheartedly in favor of this amendment because I realize the need for it and the great good that can be done in behalf of the miners.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman. I like to think of the Bureau of Mines as being a scientific research institute for the improvement of safety in the mining industry. That is exactly what it is. Therefore, it should be federally supported.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think in all fairness to the committee it should be said that the committee did allow for the fiscal year 1947 \$410,740 more than was appropriated in 1946 for investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue crews, and for coal-mine inspections and investigations.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. That is true, but I am talking about the scientific work conducted by the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. JENSEN. I agree with the gentlemen. The committee has been very liberal.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. It has not been liberal enough.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that coal mining is tending more and more toward mechanization.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. That is true.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That requires more research than we ever had before, because of the new methods.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. It creates new problems in the mines.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is it exactly.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. All those problems and difficulties that have been created have not been solved from the viewpoint of safety.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I was very much interested in the observation of the gentleman from Wyoming that the longevity of the miners in Wyoming was 50 years of age. I believe in Pennsylvania it is rated as about 45 years.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

The Bureau of Mines has been the great instrumentality of the Federal Government in its efforts to reduce mine accidents by its scientific research.

The miners and the coal operators are now engaged in a struggle to make a new contract. Among the problems is that of greater safety in the mines. The miners have asked for this; consequently, a greater burden will be thrown upon the Bureau of Mines. Therefore, it is astonishing to find a congressional committee slashing the appropriation, at the same time Members of Congress are deeply concerned over the failure of the operators and miners to write a contract. Here Congress is throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery which should make a substantial contribution in improving safety conditions in the mines. These items that were slashed that have a bearing on the safety of the mines were for operating mine-rescue cars and stations, improvement of conditions in mine operations and a host of activities dealing with safety in mine operations. This amount was reduced by \$180,224. The mine experiment stations were cut \$869,180, or approximately one-half.

Now if the Congress does not care about making its full contribution to this matter of reducing mine accidents and carrying on experimental work to reduce accidents in the future, then it is reasonable to cut the appropriation or wipe it out altogether. But it is the height of folly to expect the safety record in that industry to improve from year to year and then make such a poor contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including travel expenses; not to exceed \$91,000—for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed and purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses

of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry; \$1,178,000: *Provided*, That the transfer without compensation of 50 passenger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 55, line 20, strike out the sign and figure "\$1,178,000" and insert "\$1,483,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman from Illinois has made a very convincing argument and evidently has convinced the Members of the House of the merit of the amendment. Without conferring with the other members of the committee, I am willing to accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JONES. On behalf of the minority, we accept the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply grateful to the chairman and the ranking minority member. I just want to make this observation. A good many things have been said here about the subcommittee being niggardly. The subcommittee, let me emphasize, was not to blame. The subcommittee had an estimate before it from the Budget Bureau and they did a reasonably generous job on that estimate. In connection with coal-mine investigations, they actually gave an increase of \$50,760. Last year they added 25 inspectors. The year before the subcommittee added 25 inspectors. They are entitled to full credit for that. The difficulty, as I pointed out, was that when the Bureau of Mines went before the Budget Bureau and asked for 47 inspectors, the answer was "No." When the estimates came before the subcommittee, that is all the subcommittee had to deal with. I am deeply grateful, may I say again, to the gentleman from Oklahoma and the gentleman from Ohio and all the members of the subcommittee for accepting this amendment. It is in the good cause of life and safety.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. That is true about that particular item in the Budget Bureau. But did not the subcommittee cut down the Budget Bureau's estimate on other items?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; there was a reduction of only \$7,000 on the previous item.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment,

and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia; and special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; and purchase (not exceeding two), maintenance and operation of passenger automobiles; \$397,100, of which not to exceed \$83,750 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, Minnesota has been the greatest source of iron ore in our Nation—the iron ore vitally necessary in the defense of our Nation and in the peacetime prosperity. Minnesota had vast resources of high-grade iron ore and complete transportation facilities were provided from these ores to eastern markets, where coke and other materials essential for the reduction of iron ore to metal were available. The high-grade iron ore demanded by these markets is being depleted. However, Minnesota has unlimited reserves of lower-grade iron ores that can be used successfully as improvements in iron-ore concentration and reduction are made. The same transportation system can be used to ship metal or concentrates to the eastern markets.

An item under Testing Fuels, Bureau of Mines, is of great importance if we are to achieve improvements in iron ore concentration and reduction. Under a war-time appropriation a pilot plant to produce high-hydrogen gas from lignite which is abundant in North Dakota, was constructed at Grand Forks, N. Dak. The retort in this pilot plant has been operated successfully for a short period and does not require extensive additions of those critical materials necessary for housing in the United States. It is now largely a matter of testing this retort to determine the length of time which it will operate without requiring extensive repairs.

The State of Minnesota is vitally interested in the reduction of low-grade iron ore with hydrogen and arrangements are being made for joint participation of the State of Minnesota and private industry for the establishment of a commercial plant for ore reduction using hydrogen. The iron range does not have low-cost natural gas or coke from which the reducing gas could be made. The nearest source of low-cost fuels from which to make hydrogen is the vast lignite deposits in North Dakota.

In the bill which we are now considering, the estimate for lignite and subbituminous coal under the item, Testing Fuels, Bureau of Mines, has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$75,000. A joint commission consisting of industrial and scientific leaders from Minnesota and North Dakota met with Bureau of Mines representatives at the Grand Forks pilot plant on April 26 and 27 of this year. The program outlined for pilot plant research and development on subbituminous coal and lignite to provide high-

hydrogen gas for iron ore reduction and gases for other purposes would cost \$150,000. If the Appropriation Committee's recommendations are followed by Congress, the pilot plant operations at Grand Forks, North Dakota, can be carried out only for about 6 months of the next fiscal year. At least a full year's operation of the retort is necessary before private capital would be induced to spend money in the installation of commercial plants utilizing this new process.

Mr. Chairman, it is apparent it is not going to be possible to get any amendments adopted here today. I had hoped we might increase the appropriation from \$75,000 to \$150,000 for lignite and subbituminous coal testing so that commercial operations already started in Minnesota can be assured of the support of governmental research in producing the gas necessary for the commercial installation. This private industry is not in position to build a separate new lignite pilot plant and the construction of a new plant by industrial interests in my State would result in a loss of time and the consumption of building materials critical almost everywhere in the United States. I want to set forth the facts regarding the project and express my hope the necessary additional appropriation will be granted in the Senate and the House then concur. It is a good investment. The Nation must take no chance on not having adequate supply of usable iron ore immediately available for any emergency.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, in the appropriation for testing fuels, I urge the restoration of the \$75,000 reduction in the Bureau of Mines Budget estimate for lignite and subbituminous coal investigations.

I recognize the need for economy in Government expenditures, especially those which are not likely to add to the welfare of wealth of the Nation. However, many of the items for which appropriations are requested by Government scientific and technical bureaus consist of research which makes available dormant mineral resources and thus develops new industries which add to the national wealth. The committee, in its report recommending appropriations for the Department of the Interior, recognized this fact when it allowed \$75,000 of a proposed increase of \$150,000 for lignite and subbituminous coal investigations. I agree with the committee that this work should go on, and greatly regret that it did not approve the full amount of \$150,000 that is necessary to continue the pilot-plant work at Grand Forks, N. Dak., throughout the next fiscal year.

This project grew out of the threatened wartime shortage of steel and coking coal. Funds were provided from the Bureau of Mines appropriation for investigation of raw-material resources for steel production, as well as from the fuel-testing appropriation, which were used in developing this new process for making a valuable fuel gas from lignite or subbituminous coal at Golden, Colo., and at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

The project has the active support of the State governments of North Dakota

and Minnesota, acting through the Minnesota-North Dakota Resources Development Commission. The important common objective is the utilization of North Dakota's lignite in the reduction of Minnesota's iron ores to metallic iron.

Lignite and subbituminous coal comprise two-thirds of the coal reserves of the United States. The major deposits of these coals are in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Texas. The high-grade iron ores of Minnesota are approaching exhaustion in the next decade or two. However, the State has large reserves of low-grade ores which should be brought into use as soon as possible so as to delay the complete exhaustion of the prime ores which are very important in the national defense. I wish to emphasize the great importance of this lignite gasification project in helping to make available two important mineral resources which will add to the wealth and security of the Nation.

The Grand Forks pilot plant is a full-sized commercial unit that was completed during the present fiscal year. It has been in experimental operation since the middle of April producing about 250,000 cubic feet of fuel gas from 8 tons of lignite per day. The preliminary tests thus far conducted have shown that the process and plant operate in a satisfactory manner. I am informed by representatives of the Universities of Minnesota and North Dakota that the gas obtained is unique in having an unusually high content of hydrogen. This is a great advantage, because hydrogen is an active reducing agent for obtaining metallic iron from iron ore. Such high-hydrogen gas from lignite also can be a commercial raw material for the manufacture of ammonia and ammonium nitrate for fertilizers or explosives; for the production of methanol and other valuable chemicals. Lignite gas can also be used for making synthetic gasoline, Diesel oil, and lubricants when our supplies of petroleum decline to the point where they must be supplemented by liquid fuels from other sources. It is evident that the complete commercial proving of this plant during the coming year will accelerate the utilization of lignite in many ways.

Of immediate interest is the use of the process for making the reducing gas for an industrial plant that is to be erected in Minnesota by the cooperation of the State with the iron-ore industry, for the reduction of low-grade ores to iron. This will be done in the near future. The joint development commission of the two States is very anxious to know the practical results that will be obtained with the Grand Forks plant. If the appropriation is limited to \$55,000 as given in the committee report it will not be possible to obtain this practical information during the coming fiscal year. I am informed that this amount will be sufficient for only a half year of operation. This is not sufficient to demonstrate the life of the alloy retort which is the heart of the plant. Nor will it be possible on this shortened schedule to obtain all the operating information required for the design of the commercial plant for the iron region. The cost

of the plant and the cost of the gas made is a first consideration in the commercial adoption of the process. A year of continuous operation with further improvement of the operating procedure is necessary to obtain reliable data for cost estimates.

For these reasons I hope that it may be possible to restore the \$75,000 cut on this item. It will not incur any obligations for construction or utilization of scarce materials required for the housing program. The plant is complete and ready for operation.

The Clerk read as follows:

Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into effect the act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), including construction, and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$90,000); not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase (not exceeding one), maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; printing and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a slight case of laryngitis will prevent me from paying full tribute to the subcommittee for their foresightedness in appropriating funds for the establishment of the anthracite-testing laboratory. However, if I had the voice of Stentor I would certainly dedicate it today to the subcommittee. They have been criticized at some length for various cuts made in the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines, but at this point I wish to say for the great anthracite-producing area of our country that this testing laboratory has been long delayed and we are happy, indeed, to know we are going to have it.

Over 15 percent of the total possibility of recovered anthracite has been lost because of the methods used, because of improper mining, because of coal left in the ground because of flooded mines, because of bad planning, because of coal left in the ground because of the neces-

sity for surface support to industrial and residential areas, and coal that could not be used because it is classified as silt. In anthracite mining it is the large sizes that are commercially usable and profitable to the mining industry. A great amount of the silt and smaller sizes is sold at less than cost. This anthracite-testing laboratory will bring to the industry and to the country technological advancements which will bring recovery of at least 20 percent of the coal that is not accessible, and will guarantee over a period of years an additional 20 percent that for the reasons I have just stated will become inaccessible. It therefore follows that for the purpose of conserving anthracite coal, for the purpose of guaranteeing more efficient methods of mining and marketing of anthracite coal and developing more valuable uses of silt that the anthracite-testing laboratory is a compliment to the subcommittee's farsightedness and to the benefits and advantages of the anthracite-mining industry.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last several words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my appreciation to the subcommittee for their very fine generosity in including in this bill the item for the anthracite research laboratory. I certainly endorse the conclusions of my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] concerning the anthracite region.

Being the author of the legislation providing for the establishment of the anthracite laboratory, I am indeed very, very appreciative of the committee's action and I am sure the people of the anthracite region are also very appreciative.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. As a member of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, I recall distinctly that the gentleman not only introduced the bill authorizing this appropriation, but he conducted it through the committee and fought manfully for it until it became a statute. I congratulate the gentleman and the subcommittee, as well as the industry, on the success of his efforts leading to this worthy appropriation.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman from Arizona. During general debate on the bill last week I made a speech in which I set forth data regarding the history of the anthracite area and the possibilities that will be developed by this laboratory.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to join with those who have preceded me in thanking the subcommittee for having inserted an appropriation item to cover the anthracite laboratory.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I am glad to yield to my distinguished colleague who is working ably and diligently for his State and the people of his district.

Mr. FLOOD. I wish to say that since the President has honored the gentle-

man from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] and his State, by nominating him to be a Federal judge, his expressions in the matter will take on additional weight.

Mr. MURPHY. I thank my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania.

Some years ago the House and Senate saw fit to have a committee go through the anthracite region and make a study of our problems. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] was a member of that commission, and my late distinguished predecessor, Pat Boland, was also a member. They made a study of my area as well as that of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], from Luzerne County in our State. They recommended this coal laboratory. We have waited throughout the war for an appropriation for its construction but that was not the opportune time. Now that the war is over I am sure that such an institution will be of great help to the mining industry and the people of my region. On their behalf I wish to thank the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, chairman of the subcommittee, and the members of the Appropriations Committee; and I hope the House will cooperate in seeing that the measure is approved and adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in response to what the gentleman from Pennsylvania has just said, and the several other previous speakers complimenting the committee, let me say that during the past several days there has been some little criticism of the committee. I want all Members who have felt justified in criticizing the committee to know that the committee has never taken any exception to such criticism. In fact, the committee welcomes constructive criticism. We think it is helpful. On the other hand, at this point the committee interposes no objection to the generous compliments that several gentlemen have paid the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], who is unable to be on the floor at this time and who is absent on account of official business in his own district in the State of West Virginia, may be granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD in connection with the item for synthetic liquid fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I urge, before this legislation is finally passed, that necessary funds be provided for the synthetic-fuels program.

The Clerk read as follows:

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and its possessions, including surface and subsurface explorations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures

and appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not to exceed three), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon which exploration or development work is performed for payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter produced from such property: *Provided further*, That said Director, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against certain language in the bill, namely, page 59, starting with line 18 through the word "property" in line 24, on the ground this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, in order to save time the committee concedes the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOPER). The gentleman from Missouri makes a point of order which is conceded by the gentleman from Oklahoma. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$985,820, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to offer an amendment to restore any of the items in this bill but want to call the attention of the Members of the House especially to two items in the proposed appropriation for the Bureau of Mines. The first is the item for investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits which has been reduced by the committee from the Budget estimate of \$2,400,000 to \$1,000,000. The second item is for metallurgical research in pilot plants which has been reduced by the committee from the Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 to \$500,000.

We all realize that the Appropriations Committee has a very essential job. We also realize that the task is a difficult and thankless one. While the job of the committee is to very carefully examine all appropriations items, it is also the job of the committee to recommend appropriations to the Congress for action by the entire membership. As individual Members, we must realize that there are other groups who should and do make recommendations.

In the case of the items to which I have directed your attention, there is the Bureau of Mines which has submitted an estimate of their own needs. Surely the Bureau is due commendation for interest in their own work and their eagerness to do effective work. Second, there is

the Bureau of the Budget which was created to coordinate and adjust appropriation items, and third, there is the Appropriations Committee.

Regarding the two items, investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits and metallurgical research in pilot plants, the Bureau of the Budget has recommended what seems to be fair and reasonable amounts. For investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, the Bureau of the Budget recommended \$2,400,000 but the Appropriations Committee says that the Department must get along with \$1,000,000. For metallurgical research in pilot plants, the Bureau of the Budget recommends \$2,000,000 but the committee says that the department must get along on \$500,000.

One reason, and apparently the main reason, which the committee gives for reducing these items so drastically is the argument that expenditures for these purposes during the last few years were mainly for prosecution of the war. In this connection, I would like to read briefly from the committee's report on page 21 under the heading, "Bureau of Mines":

The committee once more calls attention to the greatly expanded request for funds for this Bureau during the past several years. During the war period this agency, like the Geological Survey, performed outstanding services in the location and development of new ore reserves and carried on research and experimental work which resulted in the development of important new discoveries.

Take careful note of what the committee here says, that the Bureau of Mines has performed outstanding services in locating and developing new ore reserves and has carried on research work which developed new discoveries. Yet they say through this appropriation bill, now that the shooting war is over, we no longer need either new ore reserves or new processes of extracting and refining metals. In other words, metals are essential to war but should be considered optional in a peacetime economy.

It is difficult for me to understand the thinking which so unanimously encourages adequate expenditures to win a shooting war and then just about as vigorously advocates empty economy, which will retard development of an adequate economy necessary for peace. An ever-increasing amount of metal is basically essential to an economy for peace.

Now that the shooting war is won, the battle for peace is and should be our chief concern. In this struggle to develop peace, is not it a questionable decision to hamper or retard scientific research and development in such a basic commodity as metals. In my opinion, to appropriate only \$1 out of each \$4 thought by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary for scientific research in metals, is just about as sound economy as it would be for a farmer to decide to buy only one-fourth the amount of seed corn which he usually uses and call the small cash saving economy.

I trust that items so obviously essential to the development of an adequate peacetime economy will be replaced in this bill before the bill reaches final enactment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARNAHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wish to say that it is equally difficult for me to understand that thought which perplexes the gentleman. We need these minerals as much now or more for peace than we did need them for war. I recognize that without the critical and strategic minerals and metals we could not have won this war, and I think without scientific progress with new minerals we will not be able to win the peace.

Mr. CARNAHAN. I think the gentleman is exactly correct.

(Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, upon the invitation of the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, I rise at this time to bury Caesar and not to praise him. With reference to this very important section of the act and the manner in which the subcommittee has in its judgment seen fit to curtail the appropriation, may I say that in the coal-mining industry there is perhaps no one single thing, even including management and labor itself, more important than statistics. During this recent coal misunderstanding now going on it developed that the Government could never tell how much coal there was on hand, how it should be allocated, where the coal was, who should be assigned what remains, how many tons are where, and who needs it, were it not for these statistics. I will not develop that point to any greater length. It is clear and certain.

With reference to foreign governments and their statistical research, with reference to our minerals—and I hold no brief for coal alone; I am speaking of mineral mining generally throughout the country, including all categories of mining—statistics are an integral, vital, and important segment of mining preparation, production, and analysis. England is 50 years ahead of us in this phase of mining and Germany was 50 years ahead of England.

As this bill now comes before the Committee, the great bituminous coal industry finds removed all funds for the purpose of economic research and analysis,

which amounts almost to cutting the legs out from under bituminous coal. We now know how vital that is to the entire national economy. Let me assure you that in direct ratio to the importance of mining to the national economy, statistics and analysis of those statistics bear the same relation to mining itself.

Mr. Chairman, the reduction is \$690,000, leaving but \$500,000 to carry on this vital condition precedent to a successful national economy and welfare. This is in contrast to the millions granted to commerce and to agriculture for the same purpose in those fields of our economic life. Certainly I detract in no way, rather, I hasten to compliment the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture on the funds they possess for this purpose. Perhaps they should have more. Certainly, the great basic mining and metal industries of this country are entitled to much more than they have been awarded for the same inherently important part of their industry, statistics, and the analysis of them.

It is so easy to cut money when you talk about statistics. Somebody says there are statistics, statistics, and various categories of liars. It seems everyone is willing to throw out money dedicated to statistics. However, the mining industry predicates its future contribution to our national welfare and economy upon adequate funds to continue economic research and development with reference to our domestic market, and for industrial and national defense a clear understanding and awareness and analysis of mining in foreign nations is necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to protest the action of the Appropriations Committee in reducing the funds available to the Bureau of Mines under the heading of Economics of Mineral Industries. The reduction is \$690,000, leaving but \$500,000 to carry on one of the vital conditions precedent to our successful national economic welfare. This is in contrast to millions of dollars granted to Commerce and Agriculture for the same purposes in those fields of our economic life. This assault strikes at the Bureau's fact-finding agency upon which industry and Government depend for reliable statistical and other economic data on the mineral industries, including information on foreign mineral developments that have such a pronounced effect on domestic and international affairs and data on the cause and frequency of accidents in mining. It strikes at the oldest of the functions now being performed by the Bureau of Mines, one that originated in 1880, 30 years before the Bureau was created. It penalizes a branch of the Bureau that long has rendered meritorious service to industry, that supplied basic data indispensable in planning and administering the war program, and that industry and Government will depend upon in the future for information vital to the conduct of reconversion and peacetime operations. The action recommended has been so drastic that the basic mining industries of the Nation are seriously affected.

Members of the House are well aware of the fact that the prosperity and power of our great country is due in large part

to our magnificent industrial organization. They may not be as fully aware of the importance of the mineral industries of this Nation in providing the foundation on which this industrial strength rests. But I need only remind you of the crippling effect of the present coal shortage, the anxiety we all shared during the war when shortages of fuels, steel, copper, lead, zinc and a variety of other minerals threatened the successful prosecution of the war, and the tremendous significance of the mineral uranium in present affairs, to convince you that minerals are indispensable to the welfare of the Nation.

The maintenance of mineral supplies, the planning for national defense, the conduct of foreign affairs, and the intelligent use and development of mineral resources present many problems to industry and government, the proper solution of which requires that full and reliable basic information, properly interpreted, be available at all times. It is the job of the Bureau of Mines' Economics and Statistics Branch, which is supported by the Economics of Mineral Industries appropriation, to supply this information. Surely, we can agree that this is no time to curtail such an important service of the Government.

The threat of war and the inauguration of the national defense program in 1939 demonstrated our woeful lack of preparedness along many lines. One important deficiency was the inadequacy of the statistical and economic information available on strategic and critical minerals as a result of which there were many delays in getting the mobilization program underway.—This deficiency in mineral information was met by expanding the fact-finding services of the Bureau of Mines and the various war agencies concerned with mineral procurement and distribution. Expansion of the program of the Bureau of Mines was accomplished largely by transfer of funds from the war agencies. Meanwhile, the permanent fact-finding services of the Government on bituminous coal, which were transferred to the Bituminous Coal Commission in 1937 and later expanded to meet industry and Government needs, were returned to the Bureau of Mines in 1944. This activity was supported by funds supplied by the Solid Fuels Administration. The need for these improvements were recognized by many industrial leaders and officials of the Bureau of Mines for many years prior to the war, but Congress did not provide the funds necessary to put them into effect. There is substantial agreement among those in industry and Government who were responsible for the mineral program during the war that many of the improvements in Government fact-finding in recent years should be placed on a permanent basis. The recommendation of the House committee if adopted by the Congress, will wipe out 10 years of progress in this field.

During the past few years approximately \$1,500,000 has been available annually for the economic and statistical program now consolidated in the Bureau of Mines. In planning for 1947, the Bureau of Mines voluntarily recommended substantial curtailment by cutting out parts of its war activity. Other

activities, however, that had been performed by the temporary war agencies, were taken over by the Bureau after careful screening to eliminate the less essential portions. The 1947 program was worked out in consultation with industry and other Government agencies including representatives of the Bureau of the Budget. The cost of the program as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget was \$1,190,000, a substantial reduction in funds previously available for this work and most of which appears for the first time in the Bureau of Mines budget.

In reducing this recommendation to \$500,000 the committee has wiped out completely the all too inadequate sum allowed by the Bureau of the Budget for compiling economic data on bituminous coal, a service that the coal industry regards as indispensable and that provides the factual information that at this moment is basic in the collective bargaining taking place in the industry. Management and labor look to the Bureau of Mines for impartial facts concerning their industry, and this service dates back to 1880. All of this the committee has wiped out by its recommendation. It has also eliminated all of the progress made in compiling statistics on petroleum, anthracite, coke, iron and steel, copper, lead, zinc, and the other highly strategic minerals, progress that industry has asked for and obtained during the past 10 years, data that are essential to the planning of production and manufacturing programs and in planning and administering stock-piling and industrial-mobilization programs for national defense.

The committee has also wiped out the Bureau of Mines portion of a carefully prepared administration program for improving the specialized and technical work of our foreign service. There has been a long-standing need for reliable information on developments in foreign minerals, and this need was greatly emphasized during the war, when we were forced to comb the world for minerals to support the war program. In the years ahead we shall need complete and current information on foreign mineral resources and industries. This information will be obtained by the technical foreign service of the Department of State, working under the technical supervision of the Bureau of Mines. But these data will require analysis and interpretation in terms of national problems by experts in the Bureau of Mines. Such a service is essential to the welfare of our own domestic economy, but it will be no less essential to our Government in carrying out its responsibilities to the United Nations. Those of you who question the advisability of expanding our fact-finding activities in foreign economic matters let me remind you of the special interest we have in minerals. I have stated already that mineral supplies are basic to national prosperity. The United States enjoys a large measure of self-sufficiency in these essential commodities, but we are dependent on foreign sources of many highly strategic minerals of which domestic sources are either nonexistent or inadequate. As time passes and we exhaust our own de-

posits of the now-plentiful minerals our dependence on foreign sources will increase. The United States also has a keen interest in world prosperity in the restoration of which ample mineral supplies and free access thereto by all nations will play an important role. An effective information service on world minerals is a prerequisite to an understanding of our problems and is thus decidedly in the national interest. This House already has approved a substantial portion of the State Department's part of the program in this field, and failure to support the Bureau of Mines' part will leave the job incomplete.

The committee's recommendation has wiped out badly needed improvements in the collection of statistics on mine accidents, improvements that have been recognized as imperative for some years, but which were postponed during the war. Such statistics are the only measure of the hazards to miners on their jobs and are the only gage for observing the effects of accident-prevention programs. Statistics on accident causes and frequency provide the tools for the safety engineer in planning his safety programs and in making working conditions more safe for the miners. The safety of workers is an important issue in the present controversy between miners and management in bituminous coal, and the data now available cover only part of the facts that are required for an understanding of the problem. The restoration of the Budget recommendation for this item will permit the Bureau of Mines to fill in many of the gaps in the present record. In this enlightened era, the protection of workers from industrial hazards and the promotion of safety are of outstanding public interest.

The objectives sought by the Bureau of Mines in the activities supported by the Economics of Mineral Industries appropriation are sound and designed primarily to meet vital needs of industry. The funds recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for this purpose are trivial in terms of national expenditures and represent a very substantial curtailment of expenditures that have been made by the temporary agencies for similar activities in recent years. The consolidation of activities in the Bureau of Mines thus has resulted in considerable savings. For these reasons, it is urgently recommended that the appropriation for this item be restored to at least the sum approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

URGENT NEED FOR ANTHRACITE STATISTICS

The primary functions of the Coal Economics Division relating to Pennsylvania anthracite are to canvass the industry annually for detailed statistical data on production, equipment used in mining, employment, value of product at mine, and many other phases of the industry and to prepare from these data a detailed report for publication as a chapter in the Minerals Yearbook; to compile and publish semiannually distribution data obtained from producers and wholesalers of anthracite showing shipments to final destinations in the United States and Canada; to publish

weekly and monthly reports containing statistics on production, stocks, prices, employment, and earnings; and from time to time to make special economic studies of the industry.

The annual production reports have provided the most nearly complete statistical record available over the years and are widely used by the anthracite industry, business concerns, and others interested in matters relating to the economics of the industry. The reports are used regularly by the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers of America in their contract negotiations as they contain the only historical and current annual data on production, employment, source of coal, output per man, value of product, and so forth. Annual production and consumption data included therein are of paramount importance to governmental agencies in measuring the adequacy of our national supplies of fuels. The semiannual distribution data are in wide demand by anthracite producers, the carrying railroads, and wholesalers of anthracite in planning specific and long-term marketing, and economic programs. These data are used extensively by other mineral fuel interests and governmental agencies interested in competitive fuels. The distribution statistics are being used currently by anthracite industry in vitally important Government hearings. The weekly and monthly production reports are used by the anthracite industry and other business as a barometer of activity within the industry and are of particular importance in relating the production trend to the demand.

The afore-mentioned statistics on anthracite, collected and published by the Coal Economics Division, are of fundamental importance in matters relating to the economics of the industry and the Anthracite Institute and the Anthracite Operators Association, representing virtually 100 percent of the industry tonnage, have praised highly the work of the Bureau of Mines in collecting and publishing these valuable data and have formally requested the Bureau to continue this work without interruption. In addition, a number of the larger producers, representing 75 percent of the industry's tonnage, have expressed, independently, the importance of these data to the industry, requesting at the same time that the work be continued.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1946.

HON. DANIEL L. FLOOD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DAN: My attention has been called to the drastic cut in the proposed appropriation for economics and statistics handled by the Bureau of Mines. Moreover, I note that statistical activities on bituminous coal have been eliminated and sharp reductions made on those for anthracite and coke.

Coal statistics are essential to the operations of the industry. Without these statistics the coal industry will be at a serious disadvantage as will the public in general.

I wish to urge that adequate funds be provided for a well-rounded statistical program in the Bureau of Mines.

The importance of Federal Mine Inspection Service cannot be overestimated and funds should be provided, not only for the present personnel but for an increase in the Fed-

eral mine inspectors. I emphasize the importance of inspection services in the Bureau of Mines.

Sincerely yours,

THOS. KENNEDY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1945.

Mr. GEORGE A. LAMB,
Assistant Director, Bureau of Mines,
United States Department of the
Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LAMB: You called me recently with respect to the Bureau of Mines taking over some of the statistical work now being carried on by the Solid Fuels Administration and perhaps other departments when the Solid Fuels Administration ceases to exist, which in your opinion, as I understand it, will be about the end of the present coal year.

I took it upon myself to bring this subject to the attention of our executive committee, which held a meeting here on October 18, and I am directed to advise that it was the opinion of the committee, after considerable discussion, that there should be no break in substantial and essential statistics in the coal industry, provided the work is done strictly on a voluntary basis by the United States Bureau of Mines, and that in the opinion of the committee it would be beneficial to the coal industry if the Bureau undertook this work when abandoned by the Solid Fuels Administration and gather, compile, and publish regularly coal statistics which would be of use and value to the coal industry.

Yours very truly,

J. D. BATTLE,
Executive Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSTITUTE,
New York, N. Y., September 29, 1945.

Dr. R. R. SAYERS,
Director, United States Bureau of Mines,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. SAYERS: Anthracite Institute has on many occasions used the statistics on shipments of anthracite from the mines to final destinations which were prepared by the Bureau for the coal year ending March 31, 1943.

These statistics have been of extreme value to all branches of the industry and we are anxiously awaiting publication of statistics for the coal years ending March 31, 1944 and 1945.

It is also our earnest hope that when this data is no longer being collected for the Solid Fuels Administration, that the Bureau will continue to secure similar statistics, even though it may be on a modified basis, for its own use and as a valued aid to the industry in serving the public in the post-war markets.

We feel certain that the industry will cooperate with the Bureau in supplying the information necessary to compile such reports on an annual or semiannual basis.

Sincerely yours,

M. R. GROVER,
Assistant Executive Director.

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., October 1, 1945.

Mr. R. R. SAYERS,
Director, United States Bureau of
Mines, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SAYERS: Continuation of the compilation of statistics is of the most vital importance to the anthracite industry. Any interruption or discontinuance of the present data would be a severe handicap to the industry, the distributing media, and services to consumers and we most emphatically recommend that this work be continued uninterrupted.

Very truly yours,

ANTHRACITE OPERATORS ASSOCIATION,
R. L. BIRTLEY, President.

AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT

COKE INSTITUTE,

Washington, D. C., September 26, 1945.

Mr. J. A. CORGAN,
Chief, Anthracite and Coke Section, Coal
Economics Division, Bureau of Mines,
New Interior Building, Washington,
D. C.

DEAR MR. CORGAN: Confirming conversation with you recently, we wish to record with you a request that your organization continue to publish certain statistics of importance to our industry.

Specifically we ask continuation of your monthly reports 6-1365 (Form BY) and 6-1366 (Form BE). We also ask continuation of the annual report on coke and byproduct production, values, etc., on Forms 6-1370 for byproduct plants and 6-1371 for beehive plants.

We request also that the annual distribution schedules on coke, Forms 6-1372 for byproduct coke and 6-1373 for beehive coke be placed on a semiannual instead of annual basis. These reports are published so late in each following year as to deprive the industry of essential information in time to take whatever action each producer might be inclined to devote to the problem. It is believed that if this report were issued twice a year the data would be much more current and the information reported back to industry with less time lag.

May we again express our appreciation of the valuable work your section has been doing for us and the hope that necessary arrangements will be concluded by your agency so that our industry may continue to be completely informed of its current activities.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL WEISS,
Executive Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

OF THE INTERIOR,

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1945.

Dr. R. R. SAYERS,
Director, United States Bureau of Mines,
Department of the Interior.

MY DEAR MR. SAYERS: At the last regular meeting of the SFAW National Advisory Coke Committee held September 19, 1945, in room 5160, Interior Building, Washington, D. C., that committee unanimously adopted the following resolution and directed me as secretary to transmit a copy to you:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the data currently collected and published by the Bureau of Mines has proved to be of such vital importance to the coke industry and will continue to be very essential, it is requested that the Bureau of Mines be authorized to continue its collection from the beehive coke industry and the by-product coke industry of the same information it now collects from those industries on the Bureau of Mines Forms B-E, B-Y, and 6-1372. And that the Bureau of Mines release its tabulations of such information monthly with respect to the B-E and B-Y forms and semiannually with respect to Form 6-1372, in addition to the regular annual report on such industries which is issued by the Bureau of Mines."

Sincerely yours,

DAVID P. FITZGIBBONS,
Secretary, SFAW National Advisory
Coke Committee.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1945.

The National Anthracite Distribution Committee of the Solid Fuels Administration for War believes that steps should be taken to assure continued collection by the United States Bureau of Mines of monthly reports on the production and distribution of Pennsylvania anthracite coal, as well as detailed information for the 12 months ending March 31, 1946, as to the ultimate destination of all Pennsylvania anthracite coal shipped from the mines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Anthracite Distribution Committee recommend to the United States Bureau that it continue to collect on a voluntary basis and compile reports from all producers and wholesalers of Pennsylvania anthracite coal on a basis of:

1. Simplified monthly reports showing production and distribution of Pennsylvania anthracite; and

2. A detailed report for the 12 months ending March 31, 1946, showing the ultimate destination on all Pennsylvania anthracite shipped to retail dealers, railroads, utilities, military services, and other individual categories similar to those required in Form SFA No. 6 of the Solid Fuels Administration for War; be it further

Resolved, That the United States Bureau of Mines be requested to publish the detailed distribution data on anthracite coal for the 12 months' period ending March 31, 1946, in the same general form in which it published similar data for the 12 months ending March 31, 1943, and is now in the process of publishing for similar periods ending March 31, 1944, and March 31, 1945, respectively.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgical research in pilot plants."

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I arise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and take this time for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee some questions with reference to the decrease of appropriations for the Bureau of Mines.

In his discussion of the appropriation for metallurgical research in pilot plants, in answer to questions asked by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], the chairman of the committee, stated:

There are five plants. The gentleman will find on page 101 of the justifications the five plants and the committee allowed \$500,000 for these plants.

On reference to page 101 of the justifications submitted by the Bureau of Mines I find that the proposed work, under this appropriation, was to be carried forward under four general headings: "New technology of iron and steel production," "Production and uses of light metals," "Development of production methods for rarer metals," and "Non-ferrous metal technology." The total appropriation recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for these four items was \$2,000,000. The five plants referred to by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] are only those under the item for "New technology for iron and steel production." These five plants are Redding, Calif.; Boulder City, Nev.; Laramie, Wyo.; Rolla, Mo.; and Raleigh, N. C.

Was it the intention of the committee to restrict the metallurgical work of the Bureau of Mines to iron and steel? Are we to understand that the \$500,000 allowed by the committee was for this one item alone and that the items relating to light metals, rarer metals, and nonferrous metals were eliminated entirely

from the appropriation allowed by the committee? I do not want to speak disparagingly of the work of the Bureau of Mines as done in the field of iron and steel or of the importance of this work, but I would like to know if it is the intention of the committee that the Bureau of Mines should discontinue its work on nonferrous metals, which it has long and ably carried forward at stations of the Bureau located in the West, particularly the Bureau of Mines station at Salt Lake City, Utah. Is it the intention of the committee that the important work which the Bureau is doing in developing such new rare metals as titanium should be dropped? Is it the intention of the committee that the work of the Bureau of Mines on aluminum and magnesium, including the production of alumina from domestic sources, be dropped? If it was not the intention of the committee to drop all of these items, then the \$500,000 which the committee has allowed will not be distributed over five plants, as stated by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] but will necessarily be distributed over all of the Bureau plants and laboratories carrying forward the work proposed in the justification.

I am told by the Bureau of Mines that such a list of laboratories would include Seattle, Wash.; Albany, Oreg.; Pullman, Wash.; Redding, Calif.; Berkeley, Calif.; Boulder City, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Laramie, Wyo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Rapid City, S. Dak.; Rolla, Mo.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; Norris, Tenn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and College Park, Md. This is not five laboratories or pilot plants, but 17. It should be obvious that the amount allowed by the committee cannot be spread over this many laboratories and pilot plants and do effective work in any of them. Some of them will have to be eliminated if the reductions made are allowed to stand.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including \$50,000 for printing and binding, \$643,177.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I notice on page 68 that the Bureau of the Budget recommended for the construction of roads and trails an amount of \$7,400,000. If I read the figures correctly, this sum has been decreased \$3,150,000.

I am not going to criticize the committee for that cut, but I do call attention to this fact. The roads constructed in mountain areas, built over high mountain peaks, and through the terrible terrain of mountains, have a terrific struggle with the elements. If you permit the shoulders and base of these roads to deteriorate, if you permit holes to be created by the traffic on those roads, you will find that the entire road bed has to be rebuilt. In high altitudes this is a real task as seasons are very short and the number of working days limited.

I hope this committee has carefully considered the cut in these road funds

and, should the amount be increased in the other body, will not insist that the funds be kept at this lower level.

There is another matter I want to talk about for a moment. Today there came to my desk a letter. This letter was from the National Retail Farm Equipment Association. This Retail Farm Equipment Association represents the great Mississippi Valley farmers of this Nation. The letter is as follows:

NATIONAL RETAIL FARM
EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION,
St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1946.

Hon. WILLIAM S. HILL,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HILL: In view of your interest in the welfare of the farmers and the urgency of increased food production, we know that you will be interested in the action taken by the OPA on May 10, 1946, which has seriously crippled farm-implement dealers throughout the United States.

On May 10, the OPA increased farm-machinery manufacturers' prices approximately 10 percent. This was accomplished by reducing farm-implement dealers' margins on both new machines and repair parts by 20 percent. There is an increase of 5 percent in the retail price of new machines but no increase in the retail price of repair parts.

This drastic reduction in the margins of farm-implement dealers comes at a time when all of their operating expenses have risen markedly and are continuing to spiral. A survey recently completed reveals that dealers have been required to increase wages on the average of 18.4 percent since July 1, 1945, and additional increases are being made from day to day to retain mechanics and other trained employees. Many operating expenses have increased in even greater proportion. These facts were presented to the OPA prior to the time the action was taken by that agency, but obviously were given no consideration. Implement dealers seriously question the legal basis for this action by the OPA, but there appears to be no recourse in court against arbitrary actions taken by this agency.

Farmers have little prospects of obtaining new farm machinery during the remainder of this crop year. The drastic action taken by the OPA will force some of the smaller dealers to close their establishments and will require all implement dealers to curtail their service to farmers at a time when increased services will be necessary to keep old machines in operation. This would seem to be entirely inconsistent with the plea being made by the Department of Agriculture and other Government agencies for increased food production.

We appeal to you to use your influence to correct this situation as soon as possible in the interest of the food-production program.

Sincerely yours,

FRED DETJEN,
President.

Just this morning the Committee on Agriculture had as a witness the Secretary of Agriculture. He told us we must increase food production from every angle. If we are to believe the figures given to us, it is about time that we paid some attention to what is going on down at the OPA office.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is it not a fact this reduction will either cause many of them to go out of business or it will force the OPA to make some more-liberal allowance in their favor?

Mr. HILL. There is not any question about that. It seems to me a good many small retail implement dealers, and most of them are small, are going to find it impossible to continue their business and absolutely will close up their shops.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on May 14 when this bill was being debated I undertook to clarify the intention of the Committee on Appropriations in regard to the effect of the drastic reductions on the operation of the Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Mines at State College in the city of Raleigh, N. C. I invite the chairman's attention to this matter for the purpose of further clarifying the situation. In reply to my question concerning the appropriation allowed by the committee for this station, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] stated that the committee allowed \$100,000 each for five pilot plants and referred me to page 101 of the justifications for the five pilot plants and stated definitely that the committee allowed \$500,000 for these five plants.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is true. As I recall, I stated that was my understanding.

Mr. COOLEY. Of course, I would like the gentleman to be accurate about it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, it would be within the discretion of the Bureau of Mines. We do not know that they will actually put \$100,000 into each pilot plant. I believe the item the gentleman is particularly interested in is in another item.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman will admit it is possible that nothing will be set apart for the Raleigh operations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is possible, yes.

Mr. COOLEY. I call the gentleman's attention further to the fact that there was an item of \$60,000 approved by the Budget for the laboratory at the State College and that that \$60,000 has been completely eliminated from the appropriation bill now under consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is in a different paragraph in the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, that is in another paragraph, but the fact remains that after eliminating the \$60,000 which the Budget authorized and which the Bureau of Mines recommended, you are going to put the laboratory entirely out of business, are you not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. There is no money in the bill for that specific expenditure. The gentleman, I am sure, does not wish to leave the impression, however, that the committee has suddenly decided to put a valuable activity down there out of business.

Mr. COOLEY. I mean to leave that impression. We have \$150,000 to \$200,000 of Federal funds invested there in a laboratory, which will not be able to operate unless the committee provides funds upon which it may operate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I know nothing about the gentleman's experiment station except to say that the committee made not a dollar available for

that station during the current year. If they got Federal funds from some other source, then I assume the gentleman would go to some other source to get more funds.

Mr. COOLEY. The point I have in mind is that notwithstanding the recommendation of the Bureau of Mines, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, and notwithstanding the urgency of the situation, the committee has arbitrarily taken \$60,000 out of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not think anything is in the bill at all until the committee gives its approval. This committee recommends the appropriation. The Bureau of the Budget presents its proposals for action by the committee and the Congress. There was not a dollar recommended by the committee or appropriated by the Congress during the current year for this purpose.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. Is it unreasonable for me to ask the gentleman if he will not give further consideration to the advisability of inserting \$60,000 so that this laboratory may operate rather than stand still?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This committee is a very fair committee, and if the gentleman will show the committee that it is doing an injustice to any project or experiment station or anything else, certainly the committee will give due consideration to such item.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman from Oklahoma will refer to page 87 of the justification submitted by the Bureau of Mines, he will find an item of \$60,000 for the Raleigh station, under appropriation for expenses of mining, experimentation, Bureau of Mines. The justification for that appropriation is on page 93.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. If the justification is there, I would certainly like to urge the gentleman and his committee to give further consideration to the advisability of inserting \$60,000 which apparently was a reasonable sum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. There are many items that were eliminated which the Bureau of the Budget requested. I certainly do not mean to criticize the gentleman, but he did not appear before the committee and tell the committee the necessity for such an item. Inasmuch as there were no funds for this station during the current year, and inasmuch as the Bureau made a very poor case as far as the committee was concerned, the committee did not feel justified in granting it.

Mr. COOLEY. The reason I did not appear before the committee was obvious. I assumed the committee would follow the recommendation of the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Budget when dealing with a project of this importance. I certainly hope the gentleman will give further consideration to the item.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say that this item, like many other items, was started during the war. The Bureau of Mines, as I stated in my opening remarks, had \$2,500,000 in pre-war days. Many pilot plants were built

during the war. If the committee had allowed every item requested by the Bureau of Mines, we would have spent \$20,000,000 for the Bureau of Mines next year. The committee could not justify eight times as much for the Bureau of Mines as they spent prior to the war.

Mr. COOLEY. I am not criticizing the committee, but I do know this is an important station in North Carolina, and I know it is an important item they are dealing with. I urge the gentleman and his committee to give further consideration to it when the matter is considered in conference.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman may be assured that this committee will give due consideration to that and any other item which may appear in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Wash., \$2,384,584.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, there is one particular item in the National Park Service appropriation which was cut in a way that it is difficult to understand. For national parks—those 27 areas like Yosemite, Yellowstone, Carlsbad Caverns, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, which are the greatest scenic attractions in the United States—the President's budget provided \$3,314,000.

The Appropriations Committee cut this 28 percent, to \$2,384,584.

How unrealistic this reduction was is shown by the fact that the amount allowed is about \$45,000 less than the 1946 appropriation of \$2,429,686, which was made while the Nation was still at war.

I am convinced that the national parks cannot be run this coming year on any such basis. They cannot be protected properly. Buildings and roads and equipment long neglected must be put into proper shape. Trails cannot be kept up or minor roads maintained. The public who are flocking to the parks cannot be provided with the services and facilities that as owners of these great properties they are entitled to expect. During the war the Park Service operated on short rations. It was reduced to a custodial basis entirely. This situation it accepted as necessary to the emergency. But it was under a great handicap because, despite the difficulties of travel, and the fact that there was no promotion of travel to the parks, an astounding number of people managed to get to them. During the 4 years following Pearl Harbor, there were 36,000,000 visitors to all the national park areas. Of these, 8,000,000 were members of our armed forces. The Park Service welcomed them, and took care of them all as best it could. But the wartime appropriations were not adequate.

During the war, the visitors averaged 9,000,000 per year. But now, with the resumption of peacetime travel, a careful

check by the Service for the past 7 months shows that they are coming at the rate of 25,000,000 or more per year. This will be the greatest travel year in the history of the parks.

How are these people going to be taken care of? Surely it cannot be done with an appropriation less than the bare minimum that the Congress saw fit to provide during the stress of war.

Let me emphasize, too, that this money to run the 27 national parks is for the purpose of performing a function that by law the National Park Service is bound to perform. These parks, which are among the priceless treasures of the Nation, containing its supreme areas of beauty and wonder, its most matchless virgin forests, were set up by the Congress for the benefit of the people. The Congress established the National Park Service in 1916, and gave this bureau a mandate to protect and promote the enjoyment of this part of the Federal estate. Surely it is reasonable that with more citizens than ever seeking to enjoy the parks we cannot expect the Service to catch up with the deferred maintenance of the war period, organize its field staffs, and resume the activities that by law it is expected to perform, with less than the appropriation allowed it before Pearl Harbor.

This was amply recognized by the chairman of the Interior Department Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee on the floor of this House last year. In discussing reductions in the 1946 estimates of funds for the national park system, he said:

America's entry into the war affected the National Park Service far more than any other agency within the entire Department. The Service is to be commended for the spirit with which it has carried on under extremely adverse circumstances.

This opinion, I am sure, is shared by the millions of Americans who expect this year to visit the national parks. I feel that the Congress can do no less than to allow the full \$3,314,000 for national parks recommended in the President's Budget.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary; and the continued maintenance of other road sections outside of the national parks and monuments whose maintenance was specifically authorized in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$4,250,000, of which \$750,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred

under the contract authorization under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Provided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for the National Park Service shall be available for road construction in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., except on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I have carefully reviewed the hearings on the appropriations for the National Park Service, and I regret that the Appropriations Committee has thought it necessary to cut two items that I think are very necessary for the operation of the National Park Service. I refer to the decrease of \$929,416 below the Budget estimate necessary for the operation and maintenance of the national parks and the cut in appropriations for maintenance of roads.

According to the report of the committee, 21,000,000 people visited the national parks in 1941. It is expected that this number will be increased by at least 25 percent for the coming season, or at least 25,000,000 people will visit these national parks. This means a heavy burden in the administration of the parks and in the maintenance of their facilities and equipment. During the war the personnel of the parks was cut to a minimum. Very little maintenance of equipment was done and no new equipment was purchased. Deterioration has been heavy, so that in order to handle the huge number of visitors all over the United States who visit these parks, new personnel will have to be trained; new equipment purchased; and a considerable amount of maintenance will have to be carried on with old equipment. For these reasons, it is felt that the full amount of the Budget estimate is urgently needed. I further believe that the appropriation for maintenance and new construction of roads and trails should be increased by at least \$400,000 to \$1,500,000.

The Budget recommended a total of \$7,400,000 for maintenance and new construction of roads and trails. This appropriation measure recommends \$4,250,000. This includes a total of \$3,150,000 for previous contract obligations for construction, leaving only \$1,100,000 for maintenance and new construction.

There are approximately 4,600 miles of roads in the national parks. Because of reduction in wartime appropriations, the majority of these roads have deteriorated seriously, only the barest minimum of maintenance necessary to keep them usable by the public having been accomplished. Immediate steps are absolutely necessary to recondition the roads, first, to obviate costly reconstruction; and second, to make them even safe for the expected tourist travel this summer.

In addition to the serious condition of the roads which are going to have to carry such heavy traffic this summer, the

parks are faced with a serious road-equipment shortage. In the Yellowstone National Park, for instance, they are using 17 trucks that are 18 years old and that have traveled from 250,000 to 365,000 miles. The cost of upkeep in these trucks has long exceeded the limits of economical operation. Furthermore, at the beginning of the war, the National Park Service was required to turn over to the United States Army engineers, the best trucks and best road and dirt-moving equipment. None of it has been returned, except for a few snow plows. This resulted in very hard use of the old equipment that was left. Probably this equipment cannot be replaced this year, but it does mean an excessive cost for maintenance of these old machines.

There are, in the 169 areas that compose the national parks, 4,600 miles of roads. It is proposed by the Appropriations Committee to allocate for maintenance \$1,100,000, or an average of \$239 per mile. Considering that these roads have had little or no maintenance for 5 years, that many of them are at high altitudes where snow and frost cause serious damage by spring thaws and freezing and thawing, and that these same climatic conditions cause rock slides and other deteriorations on the road, the figure of \$239 per mile is so low as to make even minimum maintenance almost impossible. I have asked for an increase of \$400,000 which would result in an amount for maintenance of \$326 per mile. Even this figure is below a sum necessary to make these roads safe for the huge traffic they are going to have to bear.

In my State before the war, \$500 a mile was ordinarily spent on maintenance of Federal aid roads. Because of the increased cost, that figure will have to be materially increased.

I am not making this plea for this additional fund for maintenance of roads as a sectional appeal. The 25,000,000 who will visit these parks will come from every State in the Union. The large proportion of them will be driving their own cars that have seen considerable wear. As a matter of public safety and accident prevention on highways, a considerable amount of maintenance will have to be done on these roads. Dirt slides and rock slides must be removed and there are going to have to be repairs. Snow will have to be removed in some places; wash-outs and other erosions over the last 5 years must be taken care of.

I appeal to the Members of Congress to give us this absolute minimum that is necessary to maintain these roads for these 25,000,000 users this summer.

The Clerk read as follows:

Appropriations herein made under the National Park Service for "National parks" and "National monument, historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

On Wednesday, May 8, during the discussion on the 1947 Interior Department appropriation bill, reference was made by my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., the concessioner at Yosemite National Park, Calif.

The gentlemen referred, among other things, to the length of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co.'s contract to provide public accommodation facilities in Yosemite National Park and to the amount which that company pays to the Government under its contract. His statement that the company retains its equity in the buildings it has constructed in the park is correct. Any investor of capital would expect that.

The reason for some of the national park concessioners, including the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., having long-term contracts—the maximum term is 20 years—is that only through the granting of such contracts at some of the National parks has it been possible in the past to furnish the visitors to those great areas the necessary housing, eating, and other facilities required by them, if they are to stay at the parks.

Soon after the National Park Service was established in 1916, the first Director, Stephen T. Mather, exerted every effort to obtain appropriations from the Congress to provide hotels, lodges, eating places, and other facilities for the public visiting the parks. When Congress, refused, his only recourse was to encourage private enterprise to provide these needed concessioner structures and other facilities in many of the National parks. He was forced to do this because the Government would make no investment in them. It was far from an easy task to get private enterprise to back these ventures. He had to induce them to come in. All of these concessioners in the early days took great chances. Some of them have never made any profit up to the present time.

Accordingly, as the present Director of the National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, stated at the committee hearings on the bill:

Historically, the condition of the concessioners in the parks, the fact, for instance that preference is given to a single operation in order to protect their investment; the fact that they are given a 20-year term, which I know some of the members of this committee think is too long and which I think is too long; the fact that the method of payment to the Government is one that perhaps we would not consider ideal—all of these things came about because of the fact that it was necessary to induce private enterprise to invest capital in plants for public accommodation on Federal lands, if the public was to have any service at all.

It must be remembered, too, that most of the concessions in the national parks are not year-round operations as most of them are located in the high mountain country. The short season and weather conditions are real hazards and the concessioners in these areas must face them year after year.

I should like to point out that the hotels in Glacier, Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks were built years ago by railroad companies. These enterprises have not operated at a profit after charges of depreciation, and so forth. Their losses over the years have been charged to advertising.

Stephen T. Mather also had to get together public-spirited businessmen of National Park Co. to provide public accommodations in Mount Rainier National Park in Washington. These busi-

nessmen took stock in the company and built up the capital necessary to construct Paradise Inn in that Park, to buy busses, and so forth. I understand that not a single investor has taken a cent in dividends out of this enterprise.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has pointed out, the records of the National Park Service show that the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. has made money during the past few years. However, in addition to the \$5,000 annual franchise fee which that company pays to the Federal Government under its present contract, it should be stated, in fairness, that the company has also paid substantial income taxes to the Federal Government and to local taxing agencies. For instance, in 1944, the company paid \$97,522.25 in Federal income taxes and \$31,832.17 in other taxes. Actually, therefore, the Government received over \$100,000 from the company in 1944 instead of merely the \$5,000 annual franchise fee.

I did not want to let this opportunity pass without making this further explanation of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. concession activities at Yosemite National Park. Furthermore, Director Drury, of the National Park Service tells me that the company's present 20-year contract will terminate in 1952 and that well before its expiration date a careful study will be made to determine what changes should be made in it to insure a greater return to the Government in the light of the experience gained during the term of the present contract and whether a shorter term contract can be entered into.

As to the implication that the present Yosemite contract exists because Dr. Donald B. Tresidder is now president of Stanford University, and because Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur was former president of that institution, as a Californian, not an alumnus of Stanford, I can assure you that neither had the slightest thought when the contract was made that Dr. Tresidder was later to attain the presidency. Any suggestion of collusion is most unfair to these two honorable gentlemen.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic reporting service, \$780,615, of which \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am seriously disturbed to note that the bill, as reported to the House, fails to allow the amounts approved by the Bureau of the Budget for several important Alaska activities. In the case of the item for the enforcement of the Alaska game laws the committee allowed \$162,630, in comparison with the approved budget estimate of \$186,900, and the amount of \$142,585 appropriated for the fiscal year 1946.

The above, while indicating an increase of \$20,045, is actually a net increase of \$5,445, excluding difference in salary rates.

The postwar era in Alaska presents a vastly changed and alarming array of conditions directly affecting the wildlife resources in that Territory.

Due to the recent military urgency, the highway system in Alaska was greatly expanded. This has opened up many areas of virgin game and fur country. Military posts are scattered throughout the Territory where previously none existed. Many of these posts will now continue to be maintained during peacetime, with attendant personnel attached who will continue taking toll of the wildlife resources.

Even greater than the extension of the highway system, has been the expansion of airplane landing fields. This has opened up countless thousands of acres of game and fur country that, in many cases, were previously inaccessible.

During World War II thousands of defense workers came to the Territory. Of these, many elected to remain in Alaska. Many thousands of servicemen were stationed in Alaska throughout the war, the great majority of whom had never seen the Territory before. Since the war many of these servicemen who have been mustered out have returned to the Territory with the avowed purpose of settling there. In addition, many, who have yet to be mustered out, have firmly declared their intention of returning to the Territory permanently.

The majority of these new and prospective residents hope to earn their livelihood by fishing, trapping, and hunting. The reasons for this are twofold: First, the commercial fisheries constitute Alaska's major industry, and, second, these are resources that can be tapped, with a minimum cash outlay by the individual.

It can readily be seen, then, that this increase in resident population, coupled with the vast improvements already made to transportation facilities, combine to create a condition that, at present, is and will continue to make inroads into the wildlife resources of the Territory.

Under these conditions, wise management is, of course, the answer toward the perpetuation of this resource. However, this alone will not accomplish the desired result without the support of intensive patrol activities to carry out the policies of management. In order to adequately perform these functions of management and patrol, under these drastically changed conditions, additional funds are urgently required. This is particularly evident when one realizes that the territory concerned covers an area of approximately one-fifth the size of the entire continental United States. The need for a substantial increase in the appropriation for enforcement of the Alaska game law becomes further apparent when faced with the fact that during the war, due to conditions prevalent at that time, only six wildlife-agent districts could be maintained, and these with only one wildlife agent at each headquarters.

The estimated fiscal year 1947 appropriation for enforcement of the Alaska game law, in the amount of \$186,900, was approved by the Bureau of the Budget on a wartime basis. It is far from adequate, however, to launch the reconversion program so utterly essential at this very moment. An appropriation of a larger sum is required for this purpose. Thus, and thus only, can full and adequate coverage be assured of the thousands of miles of coast line and the hundreds of thousands of square miles of area which comprise this vast Territory.

Now is an opportune time for the expansion of enforcement personnel. Veterans are and will be returning to their former positions as Wildlife agents. They will be replacing war-service appointees, many of whom performed their duties creditably during the veterans' absence. These men would fit admirably into the expansion program by providing trained, tried, and proven enforcement-officer material on which to draw from.

I am also especially concerned because of the fact that the committee report shows sizable reductions below Budget estimates for the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska fisheries regulations, the administration of the Pribilof Islands fur-seal herd, and investigation of the Alaska fur seals. The Alaska fisheries are the most important single resource of the Territory. With proper regulation, based upon scientific research and adequate enforcement, this resource can be built up and maintained for the benefit of the entire Nation as well as the Territory. The tremendous area to be covered poses a terrific problem in enforcement and requires adequate manpower and facilities, particularly seagoing vessels and airplanes.

The reduction of \$72,375 from Budget estimates for more adequate protection of the fisheries of Alaska cannot help but be reflected in a further depletion of this resource. I also feel that the Government is fully justified in providing adequate funds for the management and exploitation, on a business basis, of the Pribilof Islands fur-seal herd. This activity is a producer of direct revenue to the Government. On April 29 an auction sale of Government-owned skins at St. Louis brought in a gross return of very close to \$2,500,000. Skins are on hand which, when sold during the coming fall, will probably return an equal sum. While certain costs must be deducted from these gross returns, there will be a very substantial revenue covered into the Treasury. This activity, based upon sound conservation measures, has developed into a large-scale business enterprise, and I believe that the Government should look upon it as such, and follow established business practices by plowing reasonable portions of the proceeds into the business.

In addition, several other items involving scientific investigations of fishery resources have been reduced from the Budget estimates. It is widely recognized that the management of these fisheries is contingent upon continued scientific observation and intensive study of special problems. The magnitude of the industry justifies a more liberal attitude in support of the fundamental

research which must guide management and regulation.

The Fish and Wildlife Service estimates also included an item for improvement of spawning streams in Alaska by the removal of natural obstructions. This is a positive means of increasing the salmon production and it is regrettable that the funds approved by the committee will allow only a bare start in this direction.

I want to emphasize again that the fisheries of Alaska are its most valuable single asset and that they can be depleted or built up, according to the degree of financial support which is given to their management. There is nothing speculative in the dollars and cents returns which can be derived from these fisheries and from the fur-seal herd. They must, however, be given adequate protection in the form of scientifically sound regulations, and these regulations must be properly enforced.

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the act for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the act approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations, \$335,900, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we in California were very hopeful that the Appropriations Committee would go along with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and include an item of \$750,000 for the Government's share in a combination refuge and public shooting-ground program in my State. We have a very peculiar situation in California. Practically all of the ducks and geese that breed in the States and Canadian Provinces north of us and in Alaska concentrate in California in the winter and there just is not enough feeding and resting ground to accommodate them. The result has been heavy damage to rice and other agricultural crops, and up until 2 years ago we had a great deal of trouble and complaints from our farmers.

At that time the Fish and Wildlife Service started a program that has been very successful. They rented and in some cases purchased tracts of land in the heart of the agricultural belt, although they concentrated on land of low quality. Then they raised rice, millet, and other crops that the birds like to eat and used these grain patches to feed the ducks and geese instead of expecting them to live off the farmers' crops. To make sure that the birds would use the

areas provided for them, they started a program of herding them with airplanes, and it is surprising how waterfowl can be driven by this means. As a result of the combination herding and grain-growing program, the loss of rice and other crops in California dropped to practically nothing. Down in the Imperial Valley, where we always had heavy losses in lettuce and grains, the same plan pretty well eliminated crop depredations.

The work of the Service so far has been largely experimental, but as a result we know now that crops can be protected by this means. The California Fish and Game Commission has appropriated around \$750,000 to match the Federal funds that we asked for in the budget, and the State and Federal Governments have a plan worked out whereby they will jointly purchase and manage areas scattered throughout the State.

The regular duck-stamp money available to the Fish and Wildlife Service is not sufficient to do the job, and, furthermore, duck-stamp refuges cannot be opened to shooting under present law. What we want is special funds and special language so that these areas can be kept closed to hunting during the rice-growing season and then opened to shooting when the crop season has passed. With State fish and game commission and the Fish and Wildlife Service having areas side by side, this plan will provide for some public shooting grounds which we need badly in California.

I am making this statement because I want it understood that this is a real problem and that the Government and State have a specific plan to remedy the situation, but they must have money to make it effective.

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the provisions of said act.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the funds for wildlife restoration should be increased by \$1,000,000 to bring it to the level recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

The source of these funds are a tax, earmarked for this purpose, and levied upon guns, ammunition, and so forth. It is paid by the sportsmen of the country and is not a liability against the general funds in the Treasury.

This fund has been accumulating for some time and can only be spent for wildlife restoration. The funds are subvented to the States on a matching basis. The States need these funds in their long-range planning.

We deal here with a biological problem—one that cannot be accelerated but one that can be complicated through delay.

The pressure on our wildlife due to the return of our servicemen who are hunters is great. We cannot delay the pro-

gram of restoration and maintenance too long.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the act approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and binding, \$2,252,900, to be immediately available, of which \$72,000 shall be available for surveys and plans for new construction and \$1,020,000 for new construction, and no expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and without charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the Alaska Highway.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARTLETT: On page 84, line 15, after "\$1,020,000 for new construction" strike out the words "and no expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure."

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to eliminate a restrictive requirement relating to road construction in Alaska which has not heretofore appeared in an Interior Department appropriation bill.

On page 84 of the bill now under consideration these words appear:

No expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure.

I feel I know the members of the subcommittee sufficiently well to express the view that in writing in the requirement just quoted they believed it would result in increasing the amount of new construction in Alaska. And I likewise am of the opinion that the subcommittee feels the Territorial government of Alaska is not now contributing what it should for the building of roads.

If my assumptions are correct, I want to state with all the force at my command that if this language is retained in the bill, road construction will be impeded, not aided, and with respect to the second assumption, the record is clear that the taxpayers of the Territory have been called upon to provide everything they should provide in the way of road money.

In this bill there is an item for \$1,020,000 to construct new roads on the Kenai Peninsula and to the Forty Mile District. These are urgently needed roads and I am grateful to the committee for providing funds for their construction. But if actual building must now await the allocation of one territorial dollar for every three Federal dollars expended on new construction, a great disservice will be

done. During the 1930's it is a matter of record that the Federal Government actually furnished barely enough money for maintenance of the existing highway system. New roads were built almost exclusively from Territorial funds. The short feeder roads which opened up a new mine or group of mines or a new farm or group of farms were built almost entirely because of Territorial appropriations.

The Territorial legislature last met in regular session in 1945. Road appropriations were then made for the ensuing biennium. The first year of that biennium has passed, and the funds allocated, therefore, have been expended. Allocations have been made for the second year. To conform to the requirements of the language which my amendment would eliminate would necessarily involve the calling of a special session of the legislature. One such session has just been concluded, at a cost of around \$60,000, where veterans' matters and the control of tuberculosis were acted upon, and it is almost impossible to expect that another session could be held before the start of the fiscal year to conform to the requirement set forth here. And even if that could be done, it would mean that many shorter roads urgently needed could not be built, so the very reverse of what the committee is obviously seeking would occur.

And the committee itself has said:

The primary need in connection with the development of the Territory is additional roads to open up areas where agriculture, mining, and other enterprises may be undertaken.

I suggest that adoption of my amendment is best calculated to accomplish that objective.

The committee also had this to say in its report:

During hearings on the bill it was said by Governor Gruening that the Territory has paid approximately 25 percent of the cost of highway construction, including small or secondary roads, the remaining 75 percent having been provided by the Federal Government. * * * In recommending a total of \$1,092,000 for plans and surveys and for new road and highway construction the committee has inserted a provision requiring cooperation on the above-mentioned basis in connection with the funds recommended in the bill.

I submit Alaska need offer no apologies in respect to its contributions to highway development. Governor Gruening, in testifying before the committee, was in error in stating the Territorial government had contributed 25 percent of the funds expended to date. The truth is he was far too modest in his statement in behalf of the Territory.

Let us look at the record. It reveals that from 1905 until 1944, inclusive, Congress appropriated \$26,537,370.87 for Alaska highways on the public domain. The Territorial legislature was not organized until 1913. Since then, it has appropriated for roads \$5,623,500, or 21 percent of the congressional appropriations. But that is not the whole story. In Alaska we have a dual system of tax collection. Before the Territorial government was organized, the clerks of the district court were authorized and di-

rected to make certain tax collections which were deposited in the National Treasury and then appropriated by the Congress for roads, education, and relief of the indigent in Alaska. For no good reason, this system still continues, notwithstanding the fact we have a Territorial treasurer. But the taxes collected under it and appropriated as a consequence are purely Alaska tax moneys no less than if collected by local officials. From 1905 to 1944, inclusive, there was appropriated for Alaska roads out of this so-called Alaska fund \$5,649,175.01. This must be counted as a direct Territorial contribution which brings the total Territorial contribution to 42 percent. I submit that such a degree of cooperation is unusual in any other Territory and, indeed, in any State.

The Territory is now sorely discriminated against in the matter of Federal assistance in road construction by being omitted from the benefits of the Federal Highway-Aid Act. If the Territory were included in the Federal highway program, the total moneys available for new construction would be far greater, and because of the fact that over 98 percent of the land areas are federally owned, the Territory's contribution under the terms of existing legislation would be approximately 2 cents on the dollar. The language heretofore referred to appearing in the appropriation bill endeavors to set up a second-class type—no, a fourth-class type—of Federal-aid program, solely for Alaska. At the same time, it allows far less money for new construction and makes that money available on far more difficult terms than is proper under the formula recognized in that act.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman tell us how much the Legislature of Alaska has appropriated for roads within the past 2 years?

Mr. BARTLETT. I will not attempt to give the gentleman the exact figure. I believe it is in the neighborhood of \$550,000.

Mr. ROONEY. That is over a 2-year period?

Mr. BARTLETT. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the Delegate from Alaska has expired.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, the Territory has made very notable contributions to the construction of roads in an area nearly one-fifth the size of this Nation.

But so long as the overwhelming portion of the land and resource areas of the Territory remain in outright Federal ownership, it is no more than fair that the Federal Government should assume the predominate responsibility and burden of building roads to open and serve these areas and make available these resources which would redound to the

benefit of citizens and businesses throughout the Nation and not exclusively and primarily to the benefit of the present population of Alaska.

What Alaska needs and must have in this expanding area is more Federal help, not less. The chain which encircles us so tightly must be loosened. There must be fewer Federal restrictions, not more.

We are willing to do our part. In the matter of road construction, we have done that part magnificently and are not properly subject to any criticism at all.

If the language now appearing in the bill is retained, I submit again that it will only result in hindering, not helping, road construction.

I ardently hope my amendment will be accepted.

I see that the committee has reduced the amount provided for construction and maintenance of highways in Alaska from \$3,790,400 which was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, to \$2,252,900, making a reduction of \$1,537,500 in this important item which takes care of road requirements of all the vast area of Alaska, with the exception of the relatively small area which lies within the national forests and for which provision is made in the Forest Highway Section of the Federal Aid Highway Act. This is undoubtedly the most important appropriation item affecting the economic development of Alaska, and the one upon which the opening up of new agricultural, mining, and recreational areas is entirely dependent.

The report acknowledges this fact in the following expressive words, "The committee is of the opinion that the primary need in connection with the development of the Territory is additional roads to open up areas where agriculture, mining, and other enterprises may be undertaken."

The amount which has been allowed for the construction and maintenance of roads in the great central mainland of Alaska can be seen in true perspective when it is understood that the forest highway allocation for Alaska under the current act amounts to \$1,500,000 per annum, to take care of the road needs of that portion of the Territory along the coast of southeastern and south central Alaska which is, in area, a small part of Alaska. This is a region broken up by waterways and consisting, to a great extent, of islands which make it impossible to develop a connected road system. Roads are important in the forest area, too, but it should be recognized that the waterways will always provide the basic medium of transportation, in this coastal region.

The amount available for forest highways is certainly thoroughly justified, but by any standards of comparison, the amount provided for maintenance and expansion of an integrated road system in the great central mainland area of the Territory should be far more generous. This appropriation, providing only \$753,000 more than is allowed for the forest highway area, must take care of the maintenance of over 2,750 miles of road, as compared to approximately 260 miles of roads in the forest highway group; in a region of Alaska in which weather con-

ditions are far more severe and in which all costs of operation are much higher than in the coastal region.

What will this reduction mean to the maintenance of the present system?

Simply that the existing roads in Alaska built, for the most part, with inadequate funds to low construction standards, will receive insufficient maintenance to take care of normal wear and tear, and to repair the damage wrought by weather conditions, floods, and other contingencies which arise in maintaining low-standard roads in a country like Alaska. Important segments of the road system which serve the mining industry were permitted to disintegrate severely during the war when mining operations were suspended in order to take care of the abnormal, costly maintenance which resulted from heavy military traffic on the other portions of the road system; and it is now imperative that these roads be reconditioned and made serviceable. The amount allowed to the Alaska Road Commission for maintenance of the road system has always been inadequate. The estimates submitted were based on an anticipated expenditure of \$750 per mile on less than 80 miles of the system carrying the heaviest traffic, and less than \$400 per mile on the balance of the system. These estimates were in themselves too low when considered in relation to other road expenditures. The Public Roads Administration has expended approximately \$1,200 per mile for the maintenance of portions of the forest highway system built to comparable standards and carrying approximately the same traffic.

By way of further comparison, it should be noted that the committee, in turning over to the Alaska Road Commission the responsibility for maintenance of the sector of the Alaska Highway which lies within the Territory, has made an allowance for an expenditure of only \$500 per mile for maintenance. This amount, on a road that cost the Army \$4,000 to maintain directly and which costs \$2,000 at the present time when the work is being done for the Army by the road commission. In providing for the maintenance of this section of the Alaska Highway as an integral part of the Alaska road system, the Budget Bureau allowed \$750 per mile, the same figure provided for other principal roads in the system. Provision was also made for the transfer of the Army equipment and buildings used for the maintenance of this road to the road commission. I am glad that the committee has gone along with that recommendation. However, I am much perturbed by the fact that this great highway which provides for the first time a land route between the States and Alaska is to receive such limited maintenance on the section which is the responsibility of our Government. Thus, at a time when we are encouraging the Canadian Government to provide satisfactory maintenance of over 1,300 miles of the great military highway, we seem to be unwilling to provide for satisfactory maintenance of the less than 200 miles of this great route which is in our own Territory.

The committee proposes to give it poorer maintenance than other connect-

ing roads in central Alaska and less than half the amount provided for maintenance of comparable but detached local segments of the forest road system in Alaska. We should be setting a proper and reasonable standard for the maintenance of the whole Alaska highway, particularly now that the Canadian Government has assumed six-sevenths of the job. Five hundred dollars per mile will not protect the investment which has been made in this enormously important route—a route that is essential to hemispheric defense and to the development of a vast and rich portion of this continent.

However, by far the most serious reduction made by the committee is in the amount made available for the construction of new roads extending the existing system to key areas, the development of which is essential to the growth of the Territory. There is no region in all of our Nation with greater untapped resources—greater prospects for long-range development—or which is more desperately in need of new transportation facilities in order to reach these resources and to make them available to the Nation's economy. Agricultural lands, mineral deposits, and other natural resources which are not made accessible by roads or other basic transportation cannot be reduced to possession and cannot provide the basis for settlement and expansion of the economy of the Territory and the Nation, of which it forms such an important part. Interest in the potentialities of Alaska as a place for settlement has reached an all-time peak. It is being considered especially by our returning servicemen, many of whom spent portions of their service in the Territory and now desire to go to Alaska to develop business enterprises, farms, and homes.

As I have stated above, the committee has verbally recognized the paramount importance of new road construction in the economic development of the Territory. Despite this fact, they have reduced the very small amount of \$2,300,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau for new road construction by more than one-half, recommending only \$1,020,000 for this purpose.

The amount of \$2,300,000 approved by the Bureau of the Budget and justified to the Committee is the minimum required to initiate construction on three of the most important road projects in Alaska.

The first is a road to open up and serve the important agricultural lands on the Kenai Peninsula and to make possible the connecting of this agricultural area with the rail and road system of Alaska, to provide access to the settlement lands and in turn to provide a reliable transportation artery for the marketing system required for successful settlement. The committee has recommended \$440,000 less money for this large and important project than the Budget Bureau, and eliminated specifically a portion of the through road leading out of Anchorage, which is urgently required in order to provide access to homestead lands immediately south of and adjacent to that most important commercial center in Alaska.

The second and hardly less important project is the construction of a feeder road from the Alaska Highway through the famous Fortymile district, one of the oldest and best-known mining regions in Alaska, but one which until the construction of the Alaska Highway was, in effect, an off-shoot of the Klondike district in Yukon Territory, Canada. Transportation to the district has always been excessively costly and roundabout. Now, with less than 100 miles of new road construction, the center of that district can be served directly by truck from the sea coast, bringing freight into the area at less than one-half the previous cost. There is every reason to believe that the Fortymile area will experience great expansion in mining activities, in opportunities for employment, and for settlement of the desirable farm lands, which are known to exist in that part of Alaska, once so remote from the remainder of the Territory but now so easily accessible with the construction of this short feeder road.

The third new road project was designed to extend the present road system into the great vacation region contained in the Mount McKinley National Park. That area is the paramount objective of travelers to Alaska who wish to see the grandeur and beauty of the greatest mountain on this continent. The extension of the road system to the park is essential if the greatest scenic and recreational asset of the Territory is going to be readily available to the thousands of motorists and travelers who are inquiring about Alaska travel and making plans to see this great part of America in the immediate future. This project, which would also open up an important mining district, has been completely eliminated by the action of the committee.

I am compelled to urge in the strongest terms I know that the full amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska be provided by this Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my distinguished friend.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to address myself very briefly with regard to the proposed amendment offered by the Delegate from Alaska. Under the terms of the bill, page 84, line 13, the committee has allowed the sum of \$2,252,900. According to the statement just made by the Delegate from Alaska the Alaskan legislature for the past 2 years has appropriated the sum of \$500,000 for roads. Under the allowance made by the committee. Therefore, and bearing in mind the provision in the bill that 25 percent of the amount allowed shall be borne by the Territory of Alaska, there is now being given to such Territory a sum approximately eight times the amount the people of Alaska have spent for roads last year, and for that reason I urge that the judgment of the committee be sustained and the amendment defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the Delegate from Alaska.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed 10 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding; \$3,198,000.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAYBURN: On page 89, line 4, strike out "\$3,198,000" and insert "\$7,500,000."

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I deeply regret that in the interest of my people, also in the interest in the people of the great Southwest, and in the interest of the Federal Government, I feel called upon to offer an amendment. If I were here offering an amendment to increase the Budget estimate I would really be embarrassed. The Budget estimate for the Southwestern Power Administration was twenty-three-odd-million dollars. The committee in its wisdom proposes \$3,198,000. The amendment I offer, of \$7,500,000, is not quite one-third of the Budget estimate.

Some people have been fearing, about some people not members of this committee or otherwise, that I might speak with a forked tongue. I do not intend to do that. I do not intend to criticize anybody in Congress or out. I make what I think is a business proposition to this committee.

The Government owns or controls three dams that generate power. I am simply asking this committee to give enough money in addition to the \$3,198,000 to tie these three dams together, which you would do, I am sure; if they belonged to you, which I would do, or want to do, if they belonged to me, and which I think the Government ought to be allowed to do.

There is a question about the Grand River Dam. It appears that that is going back to the State of Oklahoma, but the Government has, as an estimate, something like thirteen or fourteen million dollars in that dam.

Even though the State of Oklahoma is to take over that dam, talking to the Governor of that State this week, he wants it tied in with the Denison Dam and with the Norfolk Dam. Whether or not this power is distributed by the Government through an administration is one thing; whether or not they continue to sell it to the power companies is another thing. The great Southwest does not have too much power, even with the power that the power companies themselves can generate and the power that may be generated at these three dams. Therefore, my proposal is not to go out and compete with anybody in building any more transmission lines at this time because some transmission lines are provided in this committee report. I simply want to do the thing I

think anyone would do if they controlled these dams, and that is to tie them together so that a greater proportion of the power may be distributed throughout that great area. I remember standing on this floor some 11 or 12 years ago asking the Congress to pass what is known as the Norris-Rayburn rural electrification bill.

Some of the power companies now say they are greatly in favor of the expansion of rural electrification. If any of them were in favor of that bill at that time, they failed in the hearings or otherwise to contact me. It might be interesting to you for me to read just a few figures. Here are some figures on what just a little public power has done for the people of the great Southwest in the reduction of rates. These reductions in rates have come about within the last 5 years. In the State of Arkansas in 1940, the people were paying the Arkansas Power & Light Co. 89 cents. They are now paying 57 cents. The rates of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. in Arkansas have been reduced from \$1.23 to 60 cents. Between 1940 and 1945, the rates of the Kansas Power & Light Co. in Kansas have been reduced from \$1.40 to \$1.13. The rates of the Louisiana Power & Light Co. in the State of Louisiana have been reduced since 1940 from \$1.31 to 85 cents. The rates of the Missouri Power & Light Co. in Missouri have not been reduced quite so much. They have gone from \$1.23 to \$1.10. In the State of Oklahoma, the State of the chairman of this subcommittee, since the Denison Dam has been nearing completion, the rates of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co. have been reduced from \$1.18 to 60 cents. In my own State of Texas, the biggest company there I would think being the Texas Power & Light Co., which is in the region of the Denison Dam and controls 300 cities, towns, and villages, the rates in that area have been reduced from \$1.19 to 56 cents.

I might add that we are more unfortunate in that section of the country than other sections as we were paying almost prohibitive rates for what little rural electrification we had. I think it was about 15 cents. Now it is in the neighborhood of 5.90 cents. I will read the list of the States in the Southwest and the percentage of rural electrification that there was in those States when rural electrification went into effect in 1935.

In the State of Arkansas only 1.2 percent of the farms were electrified. Today, after 5 years of war, and the limitation of materials, 19.1 percent of the farms in Arkansas are electrified.

The State of Kansas had fared a little better than we. Seven and six-tenths percent of the farms in Kansas were electrified. Now 27.9 percent are electrified.

In the State of Louisiana, where there is considerable excitement about the Southwest Power Authority, 1.7 percent of the farms were electrified. Now 20.8 percent are electrified.

In the State of Missouri 6.4 percent were electrified; now 28.4 percent are electrified.

In the State of Oklahoma 2.6 percent of the farms of that great State were electrified in 1935, and the power com-

panies had been there a long, long time. Now 20.3 percent are electrified.

In my own State of Texas in 1935 only 2.3 percent of the farms were electrified. Now 34.7 percent are electrified.

I fear that had it not been for the rural electrification loans we would have had a very small amount of our farms electrified in that neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. I remember that in my county, to make it personal, in the early thirties there was not a mile of rural electrification, in that great, rich county of 45,000 people. Finally, there was 1 mile built. The farm upon which I live is 2 miles from the courthouse and a mile from the city limits. We finally got rural electrification out to that farm, and it was the only mile in that county until after rural electrification came about. The rates were such that we could not operate an electric stove on that farm. We could not, as farmers, pay the bill. But from 1940, the approach of the completion of the dam at Denison, the rates started down. During the war we could not buy the things out of which to make transmission lines, and this power was sold to the Texas Power & Light Co. and the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. The Texas Power & Light Co. announced a reduction to users outside of rural electrification in that district of \$300,000, and stated candidly, honestly, and frankly that they did it on account of the power that was generated at Denison Dam.

What we are seeking to do by this amendment is not to parallel anybody's lines, not to put anybody out of business, but simply to tie this Government property together. That is all we are asking in the amendment now offered here. Why that should scare the power companies, why that should put them to burning up the telephones and so on, I do not know.

I do know this, that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] was called before this committee, being one of the great experts on flood control and flood-control dams. When they got down to this matter he was asked the specific question if he thought it was economically and otherwise sound to tie these dams together; and his statement was, "Yes."

I also have here the statement in the record of the genial gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and I quote his words following some questioning of Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. WHITTINGTON. It is found on page 132 of the hearings:

I do think—

Said Mr. JENSEN—
that you should tie these dams together.

Let me repeat in closing that I am not trying to go over the estimate; I am asking you to give one-third of the Budget

estimate that we may tie these properties together so that if sometime there should be a dry season in one area and not in the other, these generating stations tied together by these transmission lines may operate to serve the people.

It would have been my hope that this committee would accept this amendment, but I fear they will not. I am therefore asking my colleagues to give us a little in excess of \$4,000,000 in order to tie these dams together so they may serve the people and put enough electricity in that country to electrify our homes and serve our industries.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am sorry I was not here when the amendment was offered. Does the gentleman's amendment propose to tie the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma to these other two dams?

Mr. RAYBURN. To the Denison Dam and the Norfolk Dam; yes.

Mr. RIZLEY. The reason I propounded that question was that our Governor sends out a weekly letter. I have just received the last one today. He states in this letter:

We visited the Director of the Budget along with Senator THOMAS, France Paris, manager of the Grand River Dam Authority, and members of his staff.

The bill pending in Congress to return the Grand River Dam to the State had been held up for weeks awaiting recommendations from the Budget Department. After full discussion the Director agreed to recommend the bill, and did so while we were in Washington.

Assuming the Governor knows what he is talking about, and assuming that the Grand River Dam which is the property of the State of Oklahoma is completely turned back to the State of Oklahoma, what would be the effect of the gentleman's amendment tying this dam into the other two?

Mr. RAYBURN. I am for turning the Grand River Dam back to the State of Oklahoma, because I think it belongs to them. The United States Government, however, has about \$14,000,000 interest in the dam. But, as I say, I spoke to the Governor, I think it was this week or the latter part of last week, about this very amendment and he said he was in favor of tying Denison, Grand River, and Norfolk Dams together, because he thought that they could get power from Denison or Norfolk when they did not have enough at Grand River, and vice versa.

This amendment has nothing whatsoever with the returning of the Grand River Dam to the State of Oklahoma, and I am just as much in favor of the Government's carrying out its contract and return this to the State of Oklahoma as is the gentleman from Oklahoma or the Governor of the State.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, in the beginning I would like to say that I am very devoted to our great Speaker. There is no man on my side of the aisle who has greater respect and admiration for the distinguished Speaker of this House than the gentleman from Arkansas who is now attempting to address you. I have great admiration for all Members of the House on both sides of the aisle. I try to find out as best I can in my very feeble and humble way what the right thing is—what I should do, and then attempt to do it. It would be much easier for me today to vote for the pending amendment; but, as I construe my duty it is impossible for me to do that. I want to consume a few minutes of your valuable time in explaining why.

Mr. Chairman, after Congress has either failed or refused to pass a valley authority for our section of the Nation, the President, by Executive order, under the War Powers Acts, established the Southwest Power Administration, giving it authority to market in wholesale quantity power produced from flood-control dams at Norfolk, Ark., and at Denison, Tex.

Preceding this Executive order, the Government seized the Pensacola—called Grand River—Dam, at Pensacola, Okla. The President gave the Southwest Power Administration authority to complete the Pensacola Dam and then operate all said dams in the interest of the war effort.

The Pensacola Dam is owned by the State of Oklahoma, and although the war is over, there has been no effort made by the Government to return this property to Oklahoma. It appears that the Government is desirous of extending its wartime powers over this dam indefinitely. Bills have been introduced, however, by Members of Congress from Oklahoma, in the House and Senate, for the return of this dam to Oklahoma. Legally, this must happen when the war is officially terminated.

The only dams in operation in that area owned by the Government at this time are the Norfolk and Denison, and the present capacity of each is 35,000 kilowatt hours. Norfolk has an ultimate capacity of an additional unit of 35,000 kilowatt-hours, and Denison has an ultimate capacity of two additional units of 35,000 kilowatt-hours each.

No other dams are scheduled to commence the production of power until late in 1949, which is approximately 3½ years from now. During the next 3½ years, therefore, the only dams to be operated will be Norfolk and Denison, owned by the Government, and Grand River, owned by the State of Oklahoma. All power from these dams is presently being purchased by several power companies operating in that area under contracts executed during the war by the Southwest Power Administration. These contracts will not expire until July 1, 1949. The utility companies and the Southwest Power Administration operated under this contract all during the war, and every kilowatt of power produced at the dams was purchased by the power

companies under a contract written and approved by Mr. Douglas Wright, Director of the Southwest Power Administration. Mr. Wright recently testified before our committee that, with but one exception, this contract had been complied with to the fullest extent, and that the cooperation received from these utilities had been perfect except in that one instance. This establishes the fact that the Government and private industry can cooperate and get along together, and jointly do a magnificent job. This relationship certainly establishes a good batting average.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of the power to be generated from these and subsequent dams is being purchased at this time under legal contract by the private power companies, the Southwest Power Administration last fall issued what it called a comprehensive plan of power distribution and sales from hydroelectric projects as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 in the southwest region. This region, if the comprehensive report is approved by Congress, will be composed of the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, southwest Kansas, and southeast Missouri. The Southwest Power Administration proposes a system of high-voltage transmission lines and steam plants throughout this general area, almost 100-percent duplicating, so we are advised, and you can see, facilities presently owned and operated by private utility companies.

This entire region is now actually physically integrated with connecting links between all of the 12 companies operating in the area. If a shortage due to drought or accident to generating plants should develop in one or more spots, the transmission generating facilities in the entire area will supply the deficiency. This integration took place in 1941, at the request of the Federal Government, in anticipation of heavy war loads. The Southwest Power pool was thus able to meet every demand in that region with a surplus at all times. By the replacement method of transmission a TVA shortage during drought period was relieved by loads traveling from as far west as Texas. Through a system of power replacement, the industry in this region is as well equipped to meet present and future loads as any area in the United States.

If these high-voltage transmission lines are constructed as proposed, the area of the Southwest Power Administration will cover seven times the original, and three and one-half times the present area of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It will cover approximately 300,000 square miles.

The Southwest Power Administration desires to construct in this area 14,768 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, and estimates the cost per mile to be \$8,464. These estimates were made last fall. The TVA paid on an average of about \$15,322 per mile. The Bonneville Power Administration paid approximately \$28,292 per mile. In my opinion it will cost more to construct these lines than has been estimated; probably not so much as in the Bonneville area and about the same as in the TVA area. Also, since this report was made, labor and

materials have substantially increased. So, if on an average the Southwest Power Administration should pay the same as TVA for transmission lines, the total cost would be approximately—\$15,322 times 14,768 square miles—\$226,275,296. Add to this item a wage increase of around 18½ percent recently proposed by the Senate, or \$400 per employee as proposed by the House, and also add the increased cost of materials, and you have a colossal sum of money—no one knowing exactly the total, but it would amount to approximately \$300,000,000 that the taxpayers would pay for the construction of these high-voltage lines.

But this is not all. The Southwest Power Administration is not satisfied just to market power. It wants to start the generation of power by steam plants, and has requested a total sum of \$80,000,000 for this purpose. This would construct several steam plants throughout that area. If we include in this item the increased cost of labor and materials, the total cost of steam plants would possibly amount to \$100,000,000. These two items total approximately \$400,000,000. And yet we have not come to the end of the road.

It is estimated by the Southwest Power Administration that the annual cost of maintenance, when this system shall have been completed, will amount to the total sum of \$12,415,000. In other words, the taxpayers will be called upon to pay this amount of money each year for the operation and maintenance of the completed system. Add to this item the increases of labor and materials, and you have an annual maintenance item of approximately \$15,000,000.

The question is, Should we put the taxpayers to this expense unless it is absolutely necessary?

The Southwest Power Administration is operating under section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 for authority to construct transmission lines and steam plants. The language of section 5 gives no specific authorization for the construction or purchase of steam plants. Authorization may have been given for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary. A showing of necessity would of course have to be made before even transmission lines could be constructed. I do not see how related facilities could cover the construction or purchase of steam plants, as related facilities is fixed by statute to be located at the dams.

There is at least some question regarding the authorization for the construction of either the transmission lines or the steam plants, in view of the evidence before the committee, under the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944. Nothing in the debates, either in the House or Senate, would justify construing the statutes to cover the proposal of the Southwest Power Administration, according to some very able attorneys.

If the statute gives authority for the construction of these facilities in the southwest area, the statute would authorize the construction of similar transmission lines and steam plants throughout the entire section of the United States. If the authority is sufficient for

one section of the country, it is certainly sufficient for the other sections. This would constitute a complete socialism of the power industry. Did Congress mean to socialize the power industry of this Nation? I do not think so. If this is the intention of the Government, then I think the issue should be made in the general election; and, if the people by majority vote elect candidates to Congress advocating the socialization of this or any other industry then I would be perfectly willing to abide by that decree.

The utility companies have made an offer to buy all the power generated from these dams, now or hereafter to be operated. Their written proposal is as follows:

First. Pay a sum equal to the power benefits based on the total kilowatt-hour output as set forth in the reports of the Army engineers on which the construction of the dams are justified.

Second. Pass on to customers any savings which accrue to the companies through the purchase of power from existing and future dams.

Third. Give preference to public bodies for governmental use, and to the Rural Electrification Administration as directed by Congress.

Also, in testifying before our committee, they stated that they would buy, transmit, and sell all power available from these and subsequent dams placed in operation under Government control, and would comply with all legal orders, decrees, and regulations of the Federal Power Commission.

If they had come in here and asked for a tie-in system that would have been one thing, but they came to our committee and said, "Gentlemen, this is our project. We want it all, and if you do not expect to appropriate it all, you ought not to start it."

Then on page 53 you will find that Mr. Wright testified as follows:

The issue is very clearly drawn; it could not be any more clearly drawn, as I see it. I think it is a momentous decision for Congress to make on our request for funds.

I believed the companies would offer to buy the power in this way even before the offer was brought to us, but I am glad the offer makes the issue so definite.

As the speaker told you this morning, it is his judgment that this was a case where half a loaf was not better than no loaf at all. I agree with him.

NECESSITY FOR APPROVAL OF ENTIRE PROGRAM

I think we have not asked for anything as shown on that map in red and previously described, that can be omitted and still secure a complete operating unit. If you omit any part of it the proper function will be seriously hindered. The question is, it seems to me, personally, that if you are going to appropriate any money for construction of transmission lines and related facilities you should either appropriate the amount requested to build the portions of the system that we have laid out, or you should give us no money for construction.

It may be argued that the power companies cannot be trusted; that they will not do what they promise. I do not know. The only business I ever had with the utility companies was in the practice of law, in suing a number of them for damages in personal injury suits. I have filed many suits against and made sizeable collections from the utilities doing

business in Arkansas. I never represented any utility, directly or indirectly, while I was in the practice of law; I do not now and never have owned any stock; and I have no special interest, directly or indirectly in any utility company, other than to try to protect to a fair and reasonable extent the 4,000 citizens of my State who own stock in the power company doing business in that State, as well as the stockholders of other companies doing business in that general area; and above all, to try to see that the right thing is done and that the American system of private enterprise is continued.

From a selfish standpoint, I have attempted to find some good reason for allowing these requests, because a portion of the Federal money would be spent in Arkansas, and all of it would be spent in my section of the Nation. I have insisted, however, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, upon the most rigid economy in other sections of the country. I have voted for drastic cuts in proposed appropriations in the pending bill totaling the sum of \$172,113,251. These cuts were made from projects of my colleagues in the House, not because the committee wanted to deprive their projects of money, but because of an honest and sincere desire to practice sane and sound economy, and to try to do our part toward protecting the status of our Federal budget. If economy is proper for the West, is it not also proper for the Southwest?

It may be that these transmission lines and steam plants should be constructed. We have plenty of time to construct transmission lines, as no other dam in this area is scheduled for production before about 1950, and power from Norfolk and Denison is already being purchased under a legal contract.

We are suggesting that in view of all existing circumstances action be deferred on these requests until it can be determined what arrangements, if any, can be made with the private power companies. If it is possible for the Government and private enterprise to cooperate and market this power without charging the taxpayers with the initial capital investment and the annual operational charges, and if the Government and its citizens can be protected, then, of course, we think that should be done. We have plenty of time to ascertain if it is possible. We ought to defer action in order to see what can be worked out. We should encourage rather than discourage such a transaction, as it will not only save the taxpayers millions of dollars, but it will prevent the socialization of power and establish the fact that the Government and private industry can cooperate and work together.

The private power companies have come and said, "We want to buy power from these and future dams, pay firm prices for it, buy it at the Government fixed cost, sell it under Government orders and regulations, and sell it to the consumers, giving the benefit of the public dams to the consumers." We do not know whether they will do that or not. I say, since the contract continues in force as it presently exists until 1949, we have time to see whether they mean

that. If they do not mean it, next spring we can make these appropriations and construct this system.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. The contract provides until July 1949, or until the close of hostilities.

Mr. NORRELL. And 6 months thereafter.

Mr. RAYBURN. It may be any time.

Mr. NORRELL. Someone may question my statement as to the socialization of the power industry in that area, but I am convinced that, if it becomes necessary to allow requests to the Southwest Power Administration, such action will adversely affect private enterprise in this field, because you cannot subsidize one and tax the other competitors in any field of fair competition. Mr. Wright admits that this is true. To meet any normal business-like test of the definition of self-liquidation, the project would have to measure up to the following yardstick:

First. It should be able to return to the Federal Government at least as much income as the interest on capital invested at a rate equivalent to the cost of money to the Federal Government.

Second. On the basis of reasonable life of the property—20 or 25 years for transmission lines and generating plants is customary—it should set up reserves for amortization and depreciation to pay out within the life of the existing property.

Third. It should be able to set out of earnings a fund to take care of maintenance and operation, without coming to the Federal Government each year for appropriation for operation and maintenance.

Fourth. Rates should be fixed sufficiently high as to return to the Federal Government in "profits" or tax refund an equivalent of the amount that would have been paid had the business been conducted by private companies.

Fifth. Rates should be so fixed as to guarantee payment in lieu of taxes to States and political subdivisions thereof equivalent to that which would have been paid by private organizations similarly engaged.

It has been stated that these funds should be allowed for the construction of the proposed system because it would make more and cheaper power available to industry, to the urban public, and to the farmers. The allowance of these funds would not add a kilowatt of generating capacity to the region.

The Southwest Power Administration is only a sales agency for power generated, if and when and where the Corps of Engineers have power available for sale from flood control dams in the area. It has no control over the amount of power to be made available, or the generating capacity which the engineers choose to install. The power would be there, regardless of whether or not the Southwest Power Administration was in existence. In the event that power were sold to private companies or to local public agencies, such as municipalities and rural electrification cooperatives, the most economical means of utilizing it

would be to coordinate the power with the peak loads as they occur in the region for the most economical and beneficial use. In other words the public can retain all of the benefits of Federal sale of this power without making any capital expenditures and without having any annual operational charges.

This statement is based upon a firm offer to purchase all of the power to be generated at existing dams and dams proposed to be built in the region, at a price to be approved by the appropriate public regulatory bodies, and under which all savings would be passed to the public.

Someone has said that the construction of this system by the Southwest Power Administration would give cheaper power to the rural electrification projects. I do not know. I do know that the Southwest Power Administration is now selling power to the rural electrification co-ops at 5.6 mills per kilowatt-hour. I know that in my own State of Arkansas this is exactly the price being charged by the private utility company; in other words, the Government and the private utility company are both charging now 5.6 mills per kilowatt-hour to the co-ops in my State. The co-ops will build small feeder lines when materials and labor are available, when they have two sure and one prospective customer per mile. So will the private utility. There is no difference here. It appears that the Southwest Power Administration has been overcharging the co-ops, if they can in the future sell power cheaper than they have in the past.

I am very much interested in the rural electrification of America, and we have made rapid progress in Arkansas; in fact Arkansas started its program of rural electrification over a year before Congress enacted in 1936 the law providing for the Rural Electrification Administration. Today we stand third from the top in rural electrification: Mississippi is first, South Carolina is second, and Arkansas is third.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I am interested in the progress of rural electrification and in all cooperative associations. I have always supported their programs. I should like to see every farm and home in Arkansas and throughout the Nation supplied with all the power that can be used. We must remember that in the field of electricity rapid progress has been made throughout the Nation. In 1900 there was hardly a town in Arkansas, according to my information, of less than 15,000 population which had electricity. Even as late as 1916 there were only about 22 miles of transmission lines in Arkansas. At the time World War I was concluded, there were not more than 1,000 miles of transmission lines throughout the entire United States.

Another has said that the allowance of these funds would attract new industry to the Southwest. We are advised that large quantities of cheap power are

required in a few industries. But the Federal Power Commission has stated:

Except for electro-chemical and similar industry, where power is of paramount importance, location of industries is controlled more by the source of raw materials, proximity of railroads, adequacy of labor supply, transportation costs, available fuel supply, climate, etc., than by the cost of electric power.

Again, the cost as broken down by the Department of Commerce showed that for every \$100 of value of manufactured product, materials cost \$53.40; wages and services, \$22.60; overhead and profit, \$22.64; commission and contract work, \$1.04; power, \$0.82.

Still another has said that the allowance of this money and the construction of this project would break the monopoly of the power trust over electric rates and services in this area. It will break any monopoly. There is no question about that. It will do more, pious denials to the contrary notwithstanding. No realistic approach to this problem can escape that inevitable result.

In the early days of the TVA, Mr. David Lilienthal, its present Chairman, emphatically and categorically stated that the TVA expected to live with the local utility companies in that area and chiefly become their source of generated power. The answer today is that 31 companies within the area have been wiped out of existence by purchase. Unless the trend is reversed, destruction of private enterprise throughout the Nation is inevitable in the field of power. Federally subsidized competition in such States as Nebraska, with its Consumers Power District, and in Texas, with the Lower Colorado River Authority, has resulted in the complete elimination of private operation of electric utilities in those areas.

There are 62 taxpaying utilities, large and small, affected by this particular proposal. These utilities represent a taxpaying investment today in excess of \$1,000,000,000. During the last 4 years these particular companies paid \$203,000,000 in taxes, or about 50 million dollars per year. These taxes are divided between the Federal, state and county governments, schools, local districts, etc.

It may be said that my estimates are too high. For the sake of argument, let me concede that and also let us reduce the estimates of the Southwest Power Administration so that the total cost will be only \$200,000,000 to construct the project. What does this mean? It means that this project, if constructed, would cost the taxpayers approximately three times more money than the entire cost of the operation of the Federal Government in any 1 year from the time of its organization in 1789 down to the year 1862, exclusive of debt service. Can we appreciate the cost? The entire cost of the operations of the Federal Government in 1916 was only \$723,056,202, which is only a little more than three times what the Southwest Power Administration desires to spend for transmission lines and steam plants in the Southwest. We spent only about 3½ billion dollars in the operation of the Federal Government in 1931, at a time when our deficit amounted to only about \$400,000,000. This was before the depression, before the recent terrible and

costly war and at a time when our debt was very small. Now we have a debt of about 275 billion dollars, and a prospective deficit during the next fiscal year of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars. At this rate we shall exceed our debt limit of \$300,000,000 within the next few years. What then? Shall we increase the debt ceiling? Certainly Congress can do that. I know of no way to force the taxpayers to continue to buy bonds for deficit spending. We must begin to live within our income, or we face a dark day indeed.

I could extend my remarks at length in discussing the numerous issues involved in this matter. They are all important. Many angles are to be considered. This matter was presented to Congress about the middle of February 1946. It needs more study than we have given it. The Members of this Congress need to consider the matter, each individually for himself, and determine what to do. The Southwest Power Administration should exert every possible effort to see that the benefits from these dams are enjoyed by the taxpayers of this Nation, the consuming public, the farmers and the people we all want to help. We want these people to receive the benefits from these power dams. At the same time they need tax money for their schools, towns, counties and States. The widows and all others who own stock in these companies should at least be given their rights as citizens under the Constitution of the United States.

We should not spend the great amount of money involved unless it is necessary. We should not assume the maintenance cost, amounting to about \$15,000,000 per year, unless it is absolutely necessary. This matter should be deferred. No action should be taken pending a sufficient time in the future to determine, after honest and conscientious efforts on the part of the Government as well as private industry, before we launch upon the proposed expenditures to constitute this great project.

The immediate request before the committee for the next fiscal year is \$23,000,000. Mr. Wright, however, said if we did not expect to eventually allow all, then none should be allowed. Speaker RAYBURN said he believed they were entitled to all they asked for. After careful consideration, your committee is recommending appropriation of \$3,298,000.

Criticism has been directed toward citizens of the United States who came to Washington to testify before congressional committee hearings. From what has been said, some may believe that these citizens—especially those who came to attempt to save private enterprise—are unpatriotic and possibly criminals. I think this is unfair. People testified before our committee for and against the appropriations requested. If you will refer to the hearings, on pages 3 and 4 you will find a partial list of the governmental employees who, while drawing their salaries and at Government expense, came to Washington from Oklahoma to appear before our committee on behalf of this project. They had a right to do this, possibly even while drawing salaries from the Government; and it may be that they should not be

criticized even for coming to Washington at Government expense to testify or lobby for the allowance of these funds. All other witnesses came at their own expense.

I think that all of the witnesses, both for and against the project, are probably good people. Take for illustration, Mr. George A. Davis, of Oklahoma. He is president of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. He served with the cavalry in the Mexican border insurrection, and with a machine-gun outfit in France during World War I. He is at present the adjutant general of the State of Oklahoma.

Take another gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. R. K. Lane. He is president of the Public Service Co., of Oklahoma. He began active life as a machinist by trade. He waited on tables and did other work to earn his expenses while going to college, and graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1917 in electrical and mechanical engineering. He entered World War I as a private, and after 20 months of honorable service was discharged as a captain of artillery. At the beginning of the present war, he had a son of military age. He advised his son to enter the Army, and recommended that he secure assignment, if possible, in artillery. His son entered as a buck private. He went to Fort Sill and was promoted successively to private first class, corporal, and sergeant, and was finally sent to officers candidate school and received a commission as second lieutenant. At the time he was about to be shipped overseas, his mother came east to pay him a visit before he sailed. While en route her son telegraphed her that he had been promoted to a first lieutenant and would meet her at the station. Mrs. Lane telegraphed her husband that she would, upon arrival at her destination, be met by a first lieutenant. Mr. Lane telegraphed his wife as follows:

Congratulations to the lieutenant. Tell him that his dad was a captain at his age and is expecting more of him.

Mr. Lane testified that his son went overseas, and landed at Sicily with the Forty-fifth Division. He was at Salerno and was wounded there. He was in southern France, and on up through France and on over to Germany. He has two citations—a Silver Star and a Bronze Star—and he was discharged as a captain in the artillery.

I believe that Mr. Lane in 1917, and his son in 1944, had the spirit of America in their hearts. They both have gone through the hell of war. They have seen poverty in its very lowest form. They exemplify the possibilities in America. I hope these opportunities never pass away. I hope it will be possible in the future for a boy to work his way through college, graduate with honors, and become successful in the American system of private enterprise. I hope it will still be possible through the years to come for a person to be born in a one-room log cabin and, by honest and thrifty effort, be able to reach the highest office within the gift of the people of America. I think we should all go back to work, because this is the salvation of America. This is the salvation of our people. If we will work, we will get along. We have

reached the time when we ought to put our faith in God and try to maintain the American way in a troubled world.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the distinguished Speaker of this House, because, in my humble opinion, it is absolutely necessary that this amendment be adopted.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], talked about the socialization of the power business. The power business is a public business. Electricity is now a necessity of our modern life. If you do not believe it, just try to rent a house to a man where electricity is not supplied. Electricity must be handled by a monopoly. You cannot afford to have a half dozen concerns supplying electricity to one community or one town or city. The overhead would eat you up. In addition, the water power already belongs to the Federal Government—to the American people. Therefore, the power business is a public business, while that store or that factory across the street is a private business, that filling station is a private business, that farm is a private business.

But as I said, the power business is a public business.

There is only one way to ever get decent power rates to the American people and that is by some public system or public competition—a yardstick, in other words.

This project will provide a yardstick, and of all the places on earth which need a yardstick more than any other, it is in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

In 1944 the overcharges for electricity in the State of Arkansas were \$11,086,113, according to the TVA rates. According to the Bonneville rates, the overcharges were \$10,920,000, and \$12,997,798 according to the Ontario rates.

In the State of Oklahoma in 1944 the overcharges which the people of Oklahoma had to bear were \$16,059,942, according to the TVA rates, \$15,761,190, according to the Bonneville rates, and \$18,228,570 according to the Ontario rates.

In the State of Texas the overcharges amounted to \$49,835,026, according to the TVA rates, \$48,554,798 according to the Bonneville rates, and \$57,010,559 according to the Ontario rates.

These three States have all the resources for generating cheap electricity. Oklahoma has oil, gas, coal, and water power; so has Arkansas, yet the people of those States are paying through the nose for their own electricity.

In the State of Texas they have a superabundance of oil and natural gas. The Texas power and light companies representatives testified before our Committee on Rivers and Harbors that they had been generating their power with coal from southwest Texas having 8,000 B. t. u. to the pound as against 14,000 for the best coal in West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, which they could get at the mouth of the furnace at 30

cents a ton, which equalled the best grade of coal at about 53 cents a ton. Electricity can be produced with coal at 1 mill a kilowatt-hour for every dollar a ton paid for first-class coal. Yet they were switching from that coal to natural gas because they said it was cheaper.

Electricity can be generated with natural gas in Oklahoma, in Arkansas, in Texas, or Louisiana, almost or quite as cheaply as it can be generated with water power on the Columbia, the Tennessee, or Colorado Rivers. I am giving you these facts because I have gone into them time and time and time again, and I know what I am talking about.

A few years ago the power being generated at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River was being gobbled up by private power interests. They were paying about 2 mills a kilowatt-hour at the dam and were selling it within sight of the dam to residential consumers in Florence, Ala., at 10 cents a kilowatt-hour. What do you suppose the people of Florence are paying for it now? The city of Florence is buying it wholesale at 4.14 mills a kilowatt-hour and the residential consumers of Florence, Ala., today are paying for their electricity an average of 1.08 cents a kilowatt-hour. The city is paying twice what the power company was paying at Muscle Shoals in 1932, and where it was being sold to the consumer at 10 cents they are buying it now for 1.08 per kilowatt-hour.

In my home town a hundred miles away they were charging us 9.5 cents a kilowatt-hour, and our domestic consumers were using 42 kilowatt-hours a month. In the month of February 1946, for which I have the figures, the domestic consumers in Tupelo used an average of 244 kilowatt-hours each and paid for it 1.11 cents a kilowatt-hour.

Even at this rate the TVA will pay back every dollar this Government has invested in it and it will then be owned by the Federal Government free of debt.

The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] talks about the expense. That expense will be borne by the power consumers.

I will tell you why the power interests do not want this amount raised. They do not want a yardstick in Texas and Oklahoma that will force them to bring their rates down commensurate with the rates charges where they have water competition.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I will ask the gentleman, who is an authority on this matter, if a single Rural Electric Administration cooperative has failed to pay for the improvements.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think so. Several in my district have paid out entirely.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In fact, are not most of them in advance on their payments?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly; and electricity has doubled the value of every farm home it has touched.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And but for these cooperatives the farmers in my section of the country and throughout the coun-

try would not today be enjoying the benefits of electricity in their homes.

Mr. RANKIN. No; but if we put the private power companies between the cooperatives and these dams they will double and treble the rates to every farmer. Cheap electric power is one of the greatest agencies mankind has ever been given to relieve the drudgery and add to the comforts and conveniences of the farm home.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas spoke of economy and being so strong for it. If these cooperatives will pay back as they have paid back, and we have every assurance they will, then this will not ultimately cost the Federal Government one copper cent?

Mr. RANKIN. Why, certainly. The gentleman from Arkansas is in error about another thing. He said Arkansas was third in its electrified farms. That is not true. Arkansas is third in the percentage of increase. Mississippi is first. But that does not mean that Arkansas is at the top when it comes to the number or percentage of electrified farms. Arkansas has 216,000 farms, but it only had 37,900 of them electrified in 1944. You need an incentive for those cooperatives to extend these power lines to every farm home. I am for getting electricity to every farm house a tax collector can find or that can be reached with the draft.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is absolutely correct when he says that the production of hydroelectric power is a natural monopoly and it is a public business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, one more question. The gentleman in connection with this has heard talk about socialization. The gentleman from Mississippi now speaking to us does not wish to see electric power distributed to ultimate consumers by the Government, does he?

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say to the gentleman from Arizona that the Tennessee Valley Authority does not distribute power. If it ever has, it has only been to a little area in which were located some camps or homes of workers that had no other facilities. What they do is to sell power wholesale to municipalities or to cooperative power associations and those organizations distribute it. But that is not socialism. That is simply building individualism.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is absolutely true, as I see it. They are to sell that power from Government dams and facilities to cooperatives or to private utilities which will distribute it under public authority?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, someone boasted here a while ago that they were getting power out in that country at 5 cents a kilowatt-hour; that is, that the farmers were getting power at 5 cents a kilowatt-hour. As I glance over here I see the Four County Electric Power Association in my district has 5,515 customers. Ten years ago none of the farmers in those four counties had electricity. Today they are using 140 kilowatt-hours a month on an average and paying an average of 1.75 cents a kilowatt-hour for it.

That is going on all over the Tennessee Valley area. The average use of domestic power throughout the TVA area is 177 kilowatt-hours per month and the average cost to the consumer is 1.69 cents a kilowatt-hour.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are demanding that they be given electricity at rates they can afford to pay. If you want to help the people of Oklahoma, Texas, and western Arkansas, the best thing you can do is to give them this yardstick.

Down in Alabama there are two towns on each side of Birmingham. They are Bessemer and Tarrant City. I helped them get a power line down there to connect Tarrant City and Bessemer with the TVA at the Guntersville Dam on the Tennessee River. When they turned that TVA power into Bessemer and Tarrant City, at TVA rates, it broke the rates in Birmingham a million dollars a year.

The private power companies do not want that. That one line brought down the rates in that entire area and added more to the comforts, conveniences, and prosperity of the people of that section than anything else that has ever been done.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Did the power companies go broke after they reduced the rates?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And was that not proof of the fact that they could always have reduced the rates and did not do it simply because there was no yardstick to compel them?

Mr. RANKIN. Why certainly, and wherever they had cheap power they increased consumption, and increased the income of the agency supplying it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. Very recently the power companies throughout the country have flooded the Nation with propaganda that they have voluntarily reduced their rates. Is there any relation between these so-called rate reductions and the repeal of the excess-profits tax?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know, but I will say one thing, wherever they reduced rates you may look around and you will likely see a yardstick pointing in that direction.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I want to compliment the gentleman on his power stand, such as he has always taken. I want to point out that many of us are going to support this amendment, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] yesterday, was a parallel type of amendment to construct a yardstick transmission line in California for the same identical purpose.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. I am sorry that I was not on the floor at that time, or I certainly would have supported that amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the amendment offered by the distinguished Speaker of the House. He is not asking for anything unreasonable. He is not asking to borrow money and then have that money wasted; as some people would have you believe.

He is merely asking you to provide the money that the Department and the Bureau of the Budget, asked to be supplied for this project in order that they may continue to give those people in that area the benefit of cheap electricity generated at these dams and to construct these lines so that they can transmit this power from one to another, and add to the prosperity of the entire section.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hate to find myself in disagreement with my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas, but I am compelled at this time on good conscience to rise in support of the amendment offered by our courageous Speaker. Most of us can remember when rural electrification was only a dream, and a dream remote of realization. But there came to the House and to the Senate men of courage and foresight. Among them was the gentleman from Texas who has offered this amendment. They fought for rural electrification and a dream of rural America was realized. It is no time now to stop. Much has been done. Out of the fights that they have made, rural electrification became a reality and it has proved itself to be a boon to rural America. Today, in large segments of this country there is no electricity, and throughout the whole length and breadth of this country only about 43 percent of the people have the benefits of electricity. So we men and women of this generation owe it to those who are growing up now and those who will follow us to see to it that the groundwork which these men have laid shall expand and encompass the whole country and accrue to the benefit of everybody. By the adoption of this amendment we are only following the will of the Congress heretofore declared when it decreed that flood control, reclamation and navigation projects in this country, and multiple-purpose dams, when feasible, should be built, and that the power produced by them should accrue to the benefit of all the people of the country, and that these dams be self-liquidating through the disposition of the power generated by them through the Department of the Interior.

At Norfolk Dam, in the district which I have the honor to represent, the Southwestern Power Administration last year sold 135,615,000 kilowatt-hours of power to the Arkansas Power & Light Co. of our State for \$381,771.37, or at an average cost of 2.81 mills per kilowatt-hour. It is my understanding that all these dual-purpose dams were set up by the Corps of Engineers on the assumption of 4 mills per kilowatt-hour to the consumer to liquidate the cost of the dams. The people would lose the money they had invested in them altogether. My colleague from Arkansas said, I do not remember the exact amount of it, but he said the resale was 5.6 mills to the co-ops, so in that case there was an ample leeway for profit, but on the 4 mills basis, the difference between \$542,460, the amount it should have received, and the \$381,771.37 which it did receive, was \$160,388.63, which the amendment offered by the Speaker, if adopted, will absolutely cure, because this amendment ties these dams together and makes them a unit, an integral part, and we can bargain with these light and power companies who volunteered to buy the power from these dams. They will be a unit and they can bargain with them. If they are not tied together, why, look at it just from the human standpoint. They might pick up their marbles and say, "Go away, we don't have to buy that stuff." If we have the dams integrated, then we are in a great bargaining position, and more than that, we will be able to firm power, instead of dump power, as the Speaker has said.

One of the greatest handicaps to the REA cooperatives in our country is the fact that in many sections they cannot buy their electricity from the local companies without the restrictive clauses in the contract which will not permit them to resell to small factories, to small mills, or to small mines in the territory which they serve except by permission of the local State commission, thereby often cutting off the growth and development of free enterprise in those particular sections.

The contract which the power company in Arkansas enters with REA cooperatives in Arkansas, section 11, reads as follows with respect to resale of power:

It is expressly understood and agreed that the electric power and energy delivered hereunder is sold to the consumer solely for use by consumer and its members, and that the distribution and resale of such electric power and energy hereunder shall be restricted to the area or areas set forth and described in the certificate of convenience and necessity granted from time to time to consumer by the Department of Public Utilities of the State of Arkansas. Such electric power and energy shall not be sold to any person, firm, corporation, or association or to anyone for resale, nor to private consumers in areas already served by the company, or in areas allotted to the company by certificates of convenience and necessity issued from time to time by the Department of Public Utilities of the State of Arkansas without first obtaining the written consent of the company for such resale. The company also agrees that it will not sell at retail or wholesale for resale any electric energy to customers within areas allotted to the consumer by the Department of Public Utilities of the State of Arkansas without first obtaining the written consent of the consumer.

This is a limitation clause which in many instances could and does handicap free enterprise. If a State should be so unfortunate as to have a commission unfavorable to rural electrification and in complete sympathy with the privately owned companies, then the rural people would suffer in their efforts to develop their mines, their processing plants, their rice mills, their lumber mills, and a hundred other small enterprises in the out-of-way places not served by the private companies. If the State commission is unfriendly to the people, then REA is given the leavings in the disposition of territory and is decidedly on unequal ground—the resale of its power.

By the adoption of this amendment, we will not forestall nor handicap the private power companies in the development of their territory. The real truth is, it will be competition which will make them better servants of the public.

They have barely touched the potential in their own areas.

It is my considered judgment that in the great Southwest the private companies and the co-ops both have more to do than they can do in the next hundred years and still not, by any means, reach the saturation point. For example, in 1933, the average user of power in the United States used 600 kilowatt-hours per year at an average annual cost of \$33.12. In 1945, the average user of power used 1,186 kilowatt-hours per year at an average annual cost of \$41.15. So you can see what slow progress is being made even with the rapid growth of REA. In 12 years, the use has not quite doubled. There is an interesting feature which comes to mind here. If my figures are correct, in the TVA area, for the same periods as above, the average amount of power used in 1933 was 600 kilowatt-hours at an average annual cost of \$35, while in 1945, in the same area, the average amount used annually was 1,754 kilowatt-hours at an annual average cost of \$32.45—three times more power at less cost. A very potent argument for the integration of the dams in the Southwest section as contemplated by this amendment.

My hope is that electricity in the district in northwest Arkansas, which I represent, can be brought into every home in it. Not only a small amount of electricity but all the electricity they need and can use and at a price they can afford to pay. We are not selfish; we want this same benefit to accrue to every rural home in America. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I lend my support to this amendment.

(Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the item for Southwestern Power Administration now before us vitally concerns the future development of a great section of our beloved country, the entire Southwest. It might appear from the remarks of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] that an outright appropriation of \$7,500,000 is being sought by this amendment. That is not the fact. The entire sum proposed

by the amendment for these transmission lines and electric facilities is not in any sense a grant. Every dollar of the amount requested in this amendment is and will be returned to the Treasury of the United States. We are, therefore, if this amendment prevails as I know it will, merely advancing money so that the Government may find itself in a position where it can get back into the Treasury the money it has invested in building these dams. The taxpayers of the United States, up to the present time, have invested in these dams the sum of \$109,480,199.71. We find that at one of the dams, at Norfork Dam in Arkansas, the present situation is that the entire amount of power generated can only be sold to the Arkansas Power & Light Co. At Denison Dam the power is sold only to the Texas Power & Light Co. and the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.

What is the position of the average people of the great Southwest with regard to the matter of the development of these dams for power purposes and the Government's building of high-voltage transmission lines? Not one rural electric cooperative association appeared before this subcommittee in opposition to the program allowed by the Bureau of the Budget. Every single rural cooperative that did appear before the committee was vigorously in favor of the advancement, not of the sum now being requested by this amendment, but of the sum of \$23,360,000, the original amount contained in the Budget estimate. I appeal to the distinguished gentlemen on the other side of the aisle from the great Pacific Northwest.

When mention is here made of this being a socialistic measure, I respectfully ask the gentleman from the great States of Washington and Oregon, whose constituents are vitally concerned with the Bonneville Power Administration and the Columbia River Basin project, if they think their projects constitute socialism or if they think it is a fair and sensible plan under which the average citizen and taxpayer gets a moderate electric rate so that he can run his farm or business or industry on a paying basis. Why should we permit these private utilities who have never played fair with the public to intervene and act as a stop-gap between the dam that belongs to the people and the power that belongs to the people? We found that in Oklahoma, during the war, at Camp Gruber the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. entered into a contract with the Army for the purchase of power sold to the company by our Government. At the same time a contract for the Government to supply Camp Gruber with power had been discussed with the Southwestern Power Administration. The Southwestern Power Administration agreed to furnish its power at a rate of 5 mills per kilowatt-hour. But for some reason or another, and I have often wondered about this, a contract was signed under which the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. charged Uncle Sam for Uncle Sam's power not at the rate of 5 mills quoted to the Army by the Southwestern Power Administration but at the rate of 10.2 mills or over twice as much. When the people down in the Southwest

and, in particular, Douglas Wright, the very capable administrator of SPA, raised Cain about it and wanted to know why it was that the Southwestern Power Administration was not permitted by the War Department to furnish the power directly to this large Army camp in Oklahoma, the contract was suddenly canceled, and the Southwestern Power Administration then furnished the power at the rate of 4 mills per kilowatt-hour. It is the same old story. These patriotic loving friends of the common people, the private utilities. Those of you who have taken the time to read the record of the hearings with regard to the item for the Southwestern Power Administration know that there is a separate volume of the committee record devoted to that one item and these companies. You will find their history has been one of chicanery and of throwing sand in the eyes of the public for a long, long time. They have not been fair, not alone with their customers, but with their stockholders or our Government. The domestic electric rates in the area comprising the States of Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, according to a national survey mentioned during the hearing and the figures were readily agreed to by the presidents of the utility companies involved and who appeared before the committee, are higher than in any other of the nine areas into which the country was divided for the purpose of the survey, with the single exception of New England.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this survey that I mentioned disclosed that the rates were higher in the Southwest than those in any one of the nine districts into which the United States was divided, with one exception.

Now, one word with regard to those who will financially benefit if this proposed amendment of the Speaker is not agreed to, the private utility companies. The record of the hearings before the committee will disclose that actual frauds were committed upon the stockholders of a private utility company as well as upon its customers. There is an instance in connection with the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. where they formed a dummy corporation known as Central Oklahoma Power & Light Co. for the purpose of buying property. The president of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., General Davis, at page 225 of the hearings, admitted that in one instance this conveniently formed corporation, the Central Oklahoma Power & Light Co., for the purpose of acquiring title to an item of property which the Oklahoma G. & E. were buying, bought it at the sum of \$1,150,000 and made a profit out of it of \$810,000.

There have been instances, as disclosed during the hearings before the subcommittee, where the Oklahoma

Gas & Electric Co.—and this is readily admitted by the president of the corporation—bought properties at one price and deliberately put them on their books at another price, far in advance of that at which they were purchased.

Who are the people actually interested in this pending proposition? The people in those Southwestern States? The people who own some of the stock which the company was permitted to sell in those States? Oh, no. Who were represented at the hearing in opposition to the appropriation? The people from those Southwestern States? No. The National Association of Electric Light Companies, the Middle-West outfit, Electric Bond & Share Co. and subsidiaries, all of which outfits are run and rigged from offices in New York and Chicago. The people in the Southwest are led to believe, through extensive advertising and through membership of officers of the utilities in clubs and chambers of commerce in that locality, that these utility men are vitally interested in the peoples' problems, when the fact of the matter is that these gentlemen are paid amounts in salary per annum of thirty-five to forty thousand dollars only because they carry out the whims and wishes and furnish funds for the pocketbooks of the controlling interests of the corporations in New York and Chicago.

If we support the amendment offered by our distinguished Speaker, we will not only do the people of the great Southwest a praiseworthy service but the people of the entire United States.

Before I close I wish to say a word about the chairman of our subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]. JED JOHNSON is one of the fairest and ablest men I have ever met. He has done the people of Oklahoma a great service. He knows how to work and work efficiently for the best interests, not only of his constituents but of the vast citizenry of our Nation. It was a pleasure to serve with him and with all the members of the committee.

As a member of this subcommittee, I urge you to support the amendment offered by the Speaker.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, the committee has allowed for the Southwest Power Administration \$3,198,000. That gives to the Speaker, our colleague from Texas who offered the present amendment, everything that is requested in the record to supply power for the State of Texas. That gives to the State of Oklahoma power lines to every consumer where there is testimony that there is a power shortage. It gives \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for plans and specifications for future programs.

It gives general plant and equipment to the extent of \$25,000. It gives administrative and general expenses of construction \$100,000; \$2,548,000 are provided in small lines to get power to the

rural electric co-ops and to other areas where it is shown there might be a question of power shortage. And then we have a line—a 132-kilovolt line—to go from Denison Dam north to Ada, Okla., a distance of some 73 miles. That provides for every requested, tangible item for the public in that area where the Southwestern Power Administration is located. What is behind this entire Southwestern Power Administration program? They want eventually an area of 300,000 square miles in size, which is three and one-half times the size of the present Tennessee Valley Authority area. The amendment under consideration will be the backbone of that 300,000-square-mile-area development.

What is the ultimate expense to the Federal Government if we start down the road on which the \$4,000,000 in the amendment under consideration is the first step? We have already authorized dams—and you will find the list and amounts—for power facilities as near as we are able to determine or as the witness, Mr. Wright, was able to determine, \$206,606,000 in power investment in some thirty-odd dams. Denison and Norfolk Dams are \$56,984,000 and \$26,323,000, respectively. They are presently in operation. The power features of those two dams that are in operation are presently \$22,576,000 and \$11,423,000, respectively.

When we get all through building the dams that are already authorized, as near as I can figure from a ratio based upon what is in existence, and the figures given in the tables on page 115, the Federal Government will have spent \$445,000,000 for the total cost of the dams in the first table; and in addition to that \$219,000,000 for dams the construction cost of which is already known.

We will have spent, if we give Mr. Wright and the Southwestern Power Administration all they want, \$125,000,000 in dams and \$77,000,000 in steam plants, bringing the total up to the sum of \$866,000,000.

We do not collect interest on the flood-control features of these thirty-odd dams; and as near as I can figure out it amounts to some \$238,000,000 of Federal investment in these proposed dams that are already authorized. The interest on that at 2½ percent, which is the long-term average interest rate, means an annual fixed charge of \$5,973,220. That is the annual charge that the Federal Government will have to pay for interest on plant investment to carry on the power features and the flood-control features of the dams for the people in this area, which will never be paid back. This is a fixed annual charge forever unless the law is amended. I point this out because I want to change the picture that has been painted with reference to the building of these flood-control dams and to show the Congress and this committee that we have not been parsimonious with the people of the Southwest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. We have not been parsimonious in our appropriations for the Southwest; and in 1965 these appropriations for the building of these flood control dams will go on, and on, and on until we have the entire amount—eight-tenths of a billion dollars—invested.

Now we come to the question of what is the right thing to do with reference to the dams that are in existence at the present time. There are only two War Department dams, Denison and Norfolk. The other is an Oklahoma dam built with loaned Federal money and PWA federally granted by the State of Oklahoma and brought into this great system by virtue of the war. The three dams, the two War Department dams, the Oklahoma dam operated by the Southwest Power Administration and the entire system of the utilities were tied together to help win the war and furnish the necessary electric power to build munitions and war materials. Nothing has been changed since the war. The contract is still in full force and effect.

In the early part of the hearings, at pages 6 and 8, you will find that the Arkansas Power & Light Co. has conformed with every requirement of the contract. The Texas Power & Light Co. lived up to the terms of its agreement and made reductions. The Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. has agreed to reduce its power rates.

I sought to find out the difference between the Southwest Power Administration and private utility power rates to the ultimate consumer and the REA's. I call your attention to pages 261 and 262 of the hearings. You will find there a schedule of all of the REA customers of the Southwest Gas & Electric Co. The average rate is 6.11 mills a kilowatt hour. The rate proposed after we spend this three-quarters of a billion dollars is only 5 mills a kilowatt hour. For 1 mill a kilowatt hour in that area we will spend \$200,000,000 for steam plants and transmission lines. That is a foolish investment on the part of the Federal Government.

As far as the committee has gone, we have met the important need. We have carried the big transmission line to Ada, Okla., which is virtually a gun at the head of the private utilities so that if they do not play fair and square with these rural cooperatives, and with the people in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana, then we can come in here next year and do a job that will meet the situation at the time.

We are meeting the present needs, we are meeting every need that is shown on the record for electric power. The difference in the two items is only 1 mill a kilowatt-hour and I submit it is foolish for the Government to set up an integrated system in competition with private power companies when it is not necessary and when there are contracts in force and effect which have not been canceled nor notice of cancellation has been given. I repeat that the committee had a right to assume, since there was no notice of cancellation, that the terms and conditions of the agreements are satisfactory to Administrator Wright.

Mr. Chairman, something has been said about a yardstick provided by the

TVA. I call your attention to page 1068 of the hearings where I questioned Secretary Krug. I wanted to get the Bureau of Reclamation to furnish me and to furnish them, if you please, statistics of their operations in the various dams so that we could get comparable statistics for transmission unit-cost expense and generation unit-cost expense, and compare them with the cost in different parts of the country. Secretary of the Interior Krug said this:

In the regulation of the rate for power as between TVA and other areas, I would not argue for a moment that the cost of supplying power in Tennessee would be the same as the cost of supplying power in some other State. You can make a good argument about it, but one that you could not be very happy about in your own mind. The thing is just different, that is all.

I hope you will understand that the TVA yardstick for private utilities of other States is so much "malarkey" and I hope that argument will not be relied on again in behalf of public power.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, you will remember that when the Speaker testified before our committee he said he did not want a half loaf. Now we come in with the backbone of the original idea—connect the three dams together while the contract with the present distributors is still in force and effect. If we start with this amendment, build the Southwest Power Administration program, costing eventually \$200,000,000, we will confiscate the private utilities in that area. If that is our move, if that is what the House wants to do, we ought to be more forthright, more straightforward and honest with ourselves and with the private companies and bring in a bill to buy outright the public-utility systems in that area.

The amendment therefore ought to be defeated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be controlled by the committee and allotted to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by our good Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAY-

BURN] for several reasons. First of all, from the evidence that we have here this afternoon we are informed by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] who is a member of this subcommittee, that there are already 62 separate utility organizations serving this entire area in which these transmission lines are expected to be constructed. Secondly, the estimated cost, according to his figures, is well over \$300,000,000. Third, we are given to understand that the area embraced in this construction program is seven times larger than the original TVA.

We are also told by the members of the subcommittee that apparently there is ample power now in that area given by the utilities which are presently available. We are also told that the present power which is available is already contracted for by the 11 power companies who have taken over that power during the period of the war and have a contract to continue on until 1949 and then are willing to renew that contract. What then is the reason for the Government injecting itself into the power business in this area. This amendment simply is the beginning of a vast power project, the transmission lines of which will spread over many thousands of square miles of territory.

The principal argument used in favor of this project is cheap power, but cheap power paid for by whom. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], a member of the committee reporting this bill states that the original capital investment and maintenance cost will be charged to the taxpayers of the country. That means to all the taxpayers and particularly the taxpayers in the industrial areas of the country from which the great bulk of Federal revenue comes. Therefore, the taxpayers of the industrial areas are being called upon to subsidize these power projects in other parts of the country in order that low-cost power can be obtained. We then observe by reading the committee hearings that the bait of low-cost power is being used to seduce our industries away from us. It is an old game that we in the northwest are familiar with. A few years ago when the migration of industry from our area was on in full swing, the inducement then was cheap labor, no taxes, free water, and so on; now it is cheap power. According to the report of the committee hearing 167 industries from many parts of the country, including New England, have already made application to go there and we further observe that they are going there because of cheap power. If the users of this power are willing to pay the full cost of development of this power—and not be subsidized by the Federal Government—then I have no objection to these lines being built. But they should be built by the power companies now serving that area. The hearing discloses that they have plans to spend over \$100,000,000 during the next 3 years, all of which will go on the tax bill.

When the Federal Government is facing a very serious financial future this is no time to embark on such a prodigious program as this one which we are told will ultimately cost over \$200,000,000

and neither is it fair to the industries and people of the industrial areas of the country who will have to assist in paying the bill.

(Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following the consideration of the last paragraph on page 66 of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY].

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], for the purpose of asking a question of two. As I understand, the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Texas proposes to increase the appropriations some \$4,000,000 for the purpose of tying in certain of the dams that have already been constructed, the Denison Dam, the Norfolk Dam, and the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. RIZLEY. Am I further correct in that the Norfolk Dam and the Denison Dam are owned exclusively by the Federal Government, whereas the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma is owned by the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is my understanding that the Grand River Dam will be returned to Oklahoma very shortly.

Mr. RIZLEY. This dam is owned by Oklahoma; it was taken away from Oklahoma under the War Powers Act, and it is supposed to be returned to Oklahoma?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. RIZLEY. I do not know, but may I ask the distinguished gentleman, who is chairman of this subcommittee, what effect this amendment will have on control by Oklahoma of the Grand River Dam, since it is owned by the State of Oklahoma, when these two federally owned and controlled dams are tied to it, in the event the Southwest Power Project is ultimately developed to where it takes most of the power to furnish the Southwestern Power Administration what it wants or needs to supply its customers. I want to know what effect that will have as far as the State of Oklahoma's controlling the power generated at Grand River Dam.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman can answer that question probably better than I.

Mr. RIZLEY. I am not a member of this committee. I assume the gentleman has made some study of it.

[Mr. HARLESS of Arizona addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER].

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, I happen to be a member of the same committee, together with the gentleman from Arizona who preceded me. I have been unable at any time, any place, anywhere, in any of the hearings he speaks about to find any particular group anywhere in the United States, trying to destroy rural electrification or anything of that nature. None of the utility heads or anybody else who testified before our committee testified to any such state of facts. The facts are, in regard to the Rayburn amendment, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] brought out very clearly, this is not a matter of rural electrification; this is not a matter of what the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whom we all love and respect, is asking for. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] came on the floor and brought out the political philosophy behind it. It is public power versus private enterprise. If you want to vote to kill private enterprise, then vote for this amendment. If you want to keep private enterprise alive in this country, then vote against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas stated we should have cooperation between private power and public power. May I say that we had an example of that and saw enough of it at Muscle Shoals, where the Government sold the power to a private power company for 2 mills and the private power company in turn sold it for 10 cents, or 50 times what they paid the Government for it. That was charged to the people who lived in the South. He also said we should not charge this big bill to the taxpayers. That is misleading, because the cost is not borne by the taxpayers. These projects are all self-liquidating and will not cost the taxpayers one cent in the long run. I am proud to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas as a representative from the great Northwest, where we have almost all public power and very little private power. If you gentlemen knew how much better it is than private power, you would get it for your people all over the Nation, because private power companies in our States were nothing but pay stations for Wall Street. They took the money away from the people out there through four or five different holding companies and finally dumped it into Wall Street. That is all they amounted to. They did not serve the people's needs. Public power creates many new opportunities for people. New avenues of investment are opened for people to invest in—not opportunities for the big holding companies or for Wall Street, but opportunities for little people who want to get a start. Consequently, it creates new taxes and sources of income for the Government as a result of all these new developments. It will create markets for

the entire Nation if we will make it possible for them to have the power to develop the markets. The people in the area served will repay the entire cost of construction and maintenance to the Government. Not only that, but the people of the entire Nation will still own the projects even though they will have been reimbursed every penny invested. All the projects are self-liquidating.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas has a great deal of merit. I would also remind the committee, however, that in the last few days you have rejected two similar amendments. The gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], offered an amendment relating to the Central Valley power development and I offered an amendment yesterday which did not call for additional appropriations but which would merely have permitted the Department of the Interior to spend \$481,000 to link together three great power projects, the Thompson River project in Colorado to one in Nebraska and one in Wyoming. That amendment was turned down. It would seem to me that if this committee were to turn around now and accept an amendment offered for another project, then the committee chairman ought to permit the Members to revert back in our consideration of the bill and offer amendments for projects which are just as worthy and just as meritorious and which have been turned down.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. May I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that there is a larger attendance in the Committee of the Whole today. I would like to see a favorable vote cast on the amendment now pending. It would have some effect on the conferees' action on your proposal which I regret was rejected. Two amendments offered at the last session on this bill were like this pending amendment and should have carried. To pass this one will better final action on those two.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. My proposal is to provide rural electrification to the farmers of Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska, and it was rejected by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, there are two things that I hope I can clear up in the very limited time at my disposal. In the first place, it has been suggested that the private power companies would carry this power to the ultimate consumers without the construction of any new transmission lines and give the consumer all of the benefits that would accrue if we constructed these lines linking the various dams together. In theory that is fine. It is as it should be. The private companies undoubtedly could do this, but the fact remains that in spite of all the contracts and promises to the contrary they have not done

so—at least insofar as the power sold to local REA cooperatives is concerned.

It is true the power companies who are now getting this power have contracts outstanding to lower their rates to the consumers, and that in most cases certain reductions have been passed on, but much of this power is sold through the REA cooperatives in the Southwest. In most cases where the private companies have sold this power to the REA cooperatives, they impose what is known as the dual-rate system. In other words, those local cooperatives can get reduced rates so long as they sell to nobody except a householder who uses not more than say a hundred kilowatt-hours. But if that householder or if that farmer installs a hay-drying plant that will use more electricity, then the private power company charges an exorbitantly high rate. That means that the power company has two rates—one for the least-profitable business. This they pass on to the local cooperatives and quote in their publicity.

The other rate for the more profitable business is not available to the cooperatives. That kind of dual rate system is in effect in Arkansas today. It is in effect in much of Texas today. Those companies which claim they have reduced the rates have reduced the rates for some purposes, but not for others. They have such a dual rate that it makes it impossible for any of the local REA cooperatives to prosper and to develop the territory as it should be developed. That is not passing on to the people of the country the benefits that this Congress intended when it spent public money to build these dams.

The other item was mentioned by the gentleman from Arizona when he pointed out that although it has been suggested that REA should build these transmission lines, the very people who suggest that this be done will immediately rise up and point out that under the law as they interpret it, the REA can only transmit power for rural areas. The very people who are today opposing this amendment would be the first to protest if we should try to use REA funds to build transmission lines which are not primarily for service to rural areas. No, my friends, if we are to actually tie these dams together as they should be for the benefit of all the people, urban as well as rural, we must do it by this bill and not as an REA project.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, the issue here is a very simple one and it is a very fundamental one. All over the length and breadth of this Nation in various places dams have been constructed at Federal expense, either for the purposes of flood control, navigation, development of power, or all three. When those dams are constructed the power generated at the dam does not do any good unless it gets to the ultimate consumer. The big power companies are content nowadays to let those dams be constructed at public expense if they can get the power at the bus bar and control its distribution. It obviously is bad econ-

omy to spend public money on a dam and the installations connected therewith unless you have the transmission lines necessary to carry that power directly to market and have an effective yardstick to bring about reductions in rates such as the Speaker read to the House just a moment ago, which are proof positive of these facts: One, that the power companies could all the time have reduced rates had they been willing to do so; two, that they did reduce rates without going broke; and, third, the only reason they did it was because there was an effective yardstick to bring it about. If you want that effective yardstick you will support the amendment offered by the Speaker. If you do not want that yardstick you will vote against it.

It is true, as the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] pointed out, that the amendment offered by my colleague from California [Mr. JOHNSON] was on all fours with the amendment offered by the Speaker, and that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] was on all fours with this amendment. I wish very earnestly we could have gotten the kind of support which we will get upon the Speaker's amendment, but the fact that we did not get it does not make me any less desirous to support this meritorious amendment. The House was wrong in voting down the other amendments. I hope it will do the right thing on this one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the Speaker of the House, because I feel the issue is one that is common to all areas in which hydroelectric power is generated by the Federal Government, we of the South and West must join in mutually supporting this issue.

I would like to say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], who raised the question as to the philosophy of government that lies behind the distribution of publicly generated power, that I am in receipt of a telegram from the Republican Governor of the State of California asking that the appropriation for the Central Valley be raised, not to the level submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, some \$25,000,000, as against the \$10,000,000 allowed by the subcommittee, but to \$50,000,000, in order to carry out that project with all of its necessary facilities including the building of a publicly owned transmission line. Until we get publicly owned transmission lines, the thing that we have been talking about, the club that can be held over the heads of those power monopolies that have despoiled the people through excessive electric rates, is not going to be placed in our hands.

I believe that we need power, cheap power in our section of the country if we are to maintain the economy necessary to maintain the new populations that have come to us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes to close debate on this amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to clear up a statement which I made in the committee early in the hearings, to the effect that I thought the three power-producing dams should be connected. I found afterward, during the progress of the hearings, that these power-generating projects were already connected. It is true they are connected by private lines, but the fact is they are connected and they are getting peak power from those dams now.

I would be in favor of the Speaker's amendment if it were not for the fact that with the lines we allowed in this bill everybody who wants power can get power in that large area in question. The REA is receiving very reasonable power rates in the Southwestern Power area. They testified to that effect and said that they were paying from 6 mills per kilowatt-hour up to 8, which is, as you all know, a very reasonable rate. I only wish the farmers in my district were getting power at that rate. The truth of the matter is my farmers are paying taxes to make the cheaper rate possible to the farmers and everyone else in the Southwestern Power area.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to my able and genial colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. During the period from 1920 to 1938 a great migration of industry took place from the industrial East to other parts of the country because of low taxes, low wages, and free water. Is there anything involved in this question that it is being used as a means of seduction of industries from other sections of the country because of cheap power? Because the public is paying the bill. What evidence is there in the hearings touching on that subject?

Mr. JENSEN. In answer to the gentleman's question, the Administrator, Mr. Wright, testified to the effect that 25 industries had already located in the Southwestern Power area primarily because of cheap power, and that altogether there were 167 industries that were looking for locations in that power area.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. And those industries were coming from all parts of the country.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right; you will find the list in the hearings. I believe that list appears on page 84 of the SW Power volume.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. And particularly the great industrial part of the country is going to pay the bill to build these transmission lines.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right, unless the rates are raised sufficiently to pay off what the taxpayers of America have invested in it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem in accordance with Mr. Wallace's plan of a good many years ago when he announced that he was going to reindustrialize the North, that indus-

try should go West and Southwest? A policy that would ruin our section of the country.

Mr. JENSEN. It would rather seem that it was a step in that direction. I might remind the membership if they do not already know, that a movement is now on foot to take REA out of the Department of Agriculture and put it under the Department of the Interior. Consequently, if that comes about it will be controlled eventually by the Federal Power Division of the Department of the Interior. The farmers want to run their own REA; they do not want to be controlled by the power boys from Washington.

Everybody knows the farmers have and are doing a wonderful job of running their own REA, and I hope they will speak up against the transfer and speak in terms that all can understand.

There are entirely too many powerful left-wingers in control of the Federal power program today who are determined to take over all the power and water resources of America, not only the power from the Federal dams and the private utility companies, but also your REA's, and in time your municipal power plants and the whole power business. Do not mistake that, my colleagues. I warn you to act with me before it is too late. See what has happened in England, for instance.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that these low power rates that they get in certain parts of the country through Government dams are the result of the taxes that they collect out of your taxpayers and mine?

Mr. JENSEN. Naturally, there is no other way for the Government to get the money to pay for these things except to tax all the people.

Our committee has been trying to persuade the Department of the Interior to raise its power rates, because of the fact that these rates were set a number of years ago when the cost of operation, maintenance, and construction was between 35 and 50 percent lower than it is today. But the Department has refused to adjust the rates, and until it does I am certain our committee is not going to be too overly anxious or very liberal in making great appropriation for the building of power dams and transmission lines, for certainly they cannot pay out at the present rate, with the possible exception of Boulder Canyon project, regardless of all the weak arguments which I have heard advanced to date.

In conclusion, let me remind you, my colleagues, that the private companies which now operate in the southwestern area are paying approximately 5 mills in taxes, franchise taxes, county taxes, State taxes, and Federal taxes, on every kilowatt of power they sell. It has been estimated that these private companies will pay taxes during the next 20 years to the tune of one and a quarter billion dollars if they are permitted to remain in business. Now I ask you, Does our United States Treasury need that money? You all know that free and

private enterprise is fighting for its very life in America today. Let us see to it that the peanut vender, the corner grocer, the farmer, as well as the big and little businessman, is not run out of business by Government competition and control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, not having time to make myself clear on the Rayburn amendment during the limited debate on it, I want to take a few minutes here to state my position. Apparently I am in substantial agreement with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] in regard to the production and disposition of hydroelectric power. I am convinced that the potential of electric power produced by falling water is as much the property of all the people as is sunshine or air. Of course, I recognize the property rights of those pioneer utilities which made their investments in power production in the early years of the electric age. Equal justice both to the private owners and to the general public requires that their operations be brought under public control in the public interest and that their true property rights be safeguarded as other property rights are protected.

It seems to me that at this stage in the development of our electric age the wise plan is to have the great dams built at Government expense for multiple purposes and power produced to the extent feasible and furnished to municipalities, cooperatives, and private utilities for distribution to the ultimate consumers in the largest usable quantities at the cheapest rates consistent with sound business principles. Private enterprise on the distribution end is desirable if there is no monopoly situation which puts the consumers at the mercy of the utility. At the very least, public regulatory bodies must protect the consumers from the exploitation through too high rates. Even with governmental regulation of the distribution of this necessity of modern life, I favor the yardstick idea. There is no more danger of the Government oppressing the utilities with the yardstick than there is of the monopolistic private utilities oppressing the public in the absence of the yardstick or of proper regulation.

The gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] and others frequently point out that the Government should not build great dams unless it also builds transmission lines to carry the power to the market. Indeed, it is folly to make great Government investments in such dams and then leave the Government at the whim of one powerful purchaser. That is why transmission lines from dam to centers of use are as necessary in the full utilization of hydroelectric power as are the dams themselves.

For that reason I favor the amendment by our distinguished Speaker. This increased appropriation will help to tie

those dams and power facilities together and increase their usefulness to a large area. That is true in this area, which is in a humid region where irrigation is not yet developed. How much more forcefully does this reasoning apply to the areas in the far West throughout the 17 Western States which make up the irrigation domain. It is far more important to have suitable transmission lines from great dams in the far West, especially the Pacific Southwest, than it is in this Middle Southwest. In the domain of irrigation and reclamation hydroelectric power must be both a working partner and a paying partner of irrigation.

There need not be a clash of interest between "public power" and "private power" in the West. Private enterprise cannot and must not build the needed great dams on western rivers. Government ought not distribute power to the ultimate consumers unless it be in a situation and such an area that it is not feasible for private business to do so. Each has a sphere where it can serve best and neither ought to encroach upon the other's sphere. It is with this thought I support the Rayburn amendment.

(Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NORRELL) there were—ayes 96, noes 86.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. NORRELL and Mr. ROONEY.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 114, noes 88.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 10. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 80 of the bill for the purpose of offering an amendment to permit the States to use \$3,000,000 of their \$13,700,000 trust fund, contributed by the sportsmen through the tax on guns and ammunition, to provide better hunting for our returned soldiers. If this amendment can be offered, I will agree that it may be voted on without any debate, because I know that the Members love the soldiers, and they know that all 48 States want this money and need it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. JONES. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Will the gentleman reserve the right to object instead of objecting? Will the gentleman withdraw his objection and ask

some questions about the amendment and let the Committee vote on it? I do not ask any debate on it. All the States want this money.

Mr. JONES. I insist on my objection, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 12. This act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947."

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall take only a few minutes to explain the motion to recommit that I shall offer in a few minutes.

During the debate on this appropriation bill, it was pointed out by many Members from the 10 grazing States of the West that a terrific reduction was made in the funds appropriated to operate the Grazing Service during the coming year. The committee recommended only \$425,000, which is half of the \$850,000 estimated as receipts for the coming year. My motion to recommit will endeavor to restore only \$425,000, which, added to the \$425,000 in the bill, will make a total of \$850,000, or the estimated receipts to be derived from the operation of the Grazing Service in 1947.

May I point out that in the current year the Grazing Service received \$1,293,970, which would be about \$444,000 more than the total amount to be available next year if my motion to recommit and the proposed amendment are adopted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. When we return to the House, I shall ask unanimous consent to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow. The resolution providing \$75,000 in connection with the Committee on Un-American Activities will come up tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That will be the first order of business?

Mr. McCORMACK. That will be the first order of business.

The second order of business will be the conference report on the pay-raise bill for Federal employees other than postal employees. Then there is the legislative appropriation bill. If that is disposed of in time, we can take up the Coast Guard appropriation bill. It is hoped that that can be done. But if the Coast Guard appropriation bill cannot be taken up, then it will be taken up Monday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I inquire further as to the program for Monday and Tuesday? The Pennsylvania primaries are going to be held, and some Members will probably be leaving tomorrow to go home.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts and I have entered into a gentleman's agreement, which we hope the House will support, that in the event final action on any legislation on Monday or Tuesday is to take place in the form of a roll call, that the roll call will not take place before Wednesday.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I inquire as to the position of the so-called Gwynne bill which was scheduled for the coming week and was originally scheduled for Tuesday of this week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Gwynne bill was scheduled for Tuesday. We could not bring it up. Of course, the appropriations bill was scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday. That is always a definite program. Therefore, the Gwynne bill follows them. It is my intention to program the Gwynne bill for Monday and in the event of any roll call it will go over to be held not before the following Wednesday.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What about the Indian claims bill which was programed for tomorrow? When will that come up under the rescheduling arrangement?

Mr. McCORMACK. The Indian claims bill occupies the same status and will be called subsequent to the Gwynne bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. When will we get to it?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall program it for either Monday or Tuesday with the understanding that if there is any roll call the roll call will go over to a day not earlier than Wednesday.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I appreciate the agreement that has been entered into and I hope it will be agreed to by the House. Unfortunately, however, there will be a large number of Members who cannot return by Wednesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. What other primaries are there on Tuesday, other than in Pennsylvania, that the gentleman knows of?

Mr. SABATH. I am informed that some of these Members cannot get back here on Wednesday because the primaries are going to be held on Tuesday and it will take some of them more than a day to come back. Furthermore, there are about half a dozen Members from Illinois who have important matters to be attended to in their home districts that are as important as the primaries. They will not be able to be here. I suggest we should not take any roll-call vote until Thursday on any of these important matters.

Mr. McCORMACK. I said the roll-call vote would not be taken before Wednesday. I think we should protect the men who are away in connection with the primaries, but beyond that I cannot undertake to program the House to protect Members who might be away on other matters, no matter how important they are.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I wish to serve notice on the majority leader that it is the intention of some of us to continue to object to dispensing with Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. In view of the statement made by the gentleman from New York, of course that would obviate any reason for my making the request next week to dispense with Calendar Wednesday. I appreciate the advance information which the gentleman has given me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, adopted in Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Rayburn amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAYBURN: On page 89, line 4, strike out "\$3,198,000" and insert "\$7,500,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES), there were—ayes 125, noes 76.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DWORSHAK moves to recommit the bill H. R. 6335 to the Committee on Appropriations

with instructions to add \$425,000 to the Grazing Service, salaries and expense item, and report the same forthwith to the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DWORSHAK) there were—ayes 73, noes 101.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-eight Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 147, nays 173, not voting 110, as follows:

[Roll No. 121]

YEAS—147

Allen, Ill.	Gwynne, Iowa	Mason
Andersen,	Hagen	Miller, Calif.
H. Carl	Hall,	Miller, Nebr.
Anderson, Calif.	Edwin Arthur	Mundt
Andresen,	Halleck	Murdock
August H.	Hancock	Murray, Wis.
Angell	Harless, Ariz.	Neely
Arends	Harness, Ind.	Norblad
Arnold	Havenner	O'Hara
Baldwin, N. Y.	Henry	Outland
Barrett, Wyo.	Hess	Phillips
Bates, Mass.	Hill	Pittenger
Beall	Hoeven	Pioeser
Bennett, Mo.	Hoffman	Reed, Ill.
Biemiller	Holifield	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Holmes, Wash.	Rees, Kans.
Bolton	Hook	Rizley
Bradley, Mich.	Hope	Robison, Ky.
Brehm	Horan	Rockwell
Brown, Ohio	Howell	Rogers, Mass.
Bunker	Hull	Savage
Butler	Izac	Schwabe, Mo.
Campbell	Jackson	Schwabe, Okla.
Canfield	Jennings	Scrivner
Case, S. Dak.	Jensen	Shafer
Chenoweth	Johnson, Calif.	Sharp
Church	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Wis.
Clevenger	Jones	Springer
Coffee	Jonkman	Stefan
Cole, Kans.	Kearney	Stevenson
Cole, Mo.	Keefe	Stockman
Corbett	Kefauver	Sumner, Ill.
Cunningham	Kilburn	Taber
Curtis	King	Talbot
Dolliver	Kinzer	Talle
Dworshak	Knutson	Taylor
Ellis	Landis	Tibbott
Ellsworth	Latham	Voorhis, Calif.
Elsaesser	LeFevre	Vorys, Ohio
Elston	Lemke	Vursell
Engel, Mich.	Lewis	Weichel
Fenton	McConnell	Welch
Fernandez	McCowen	Wigglesworth
Fuller	McDonough	Wilson
Gillespie	McGregor	Winter
Gillie	McMillen, Ill.	Wolcott
Goodwin	Mansfield,	Wolverton, N. J.
Granger	Mont.	Woodhouse
Grant, Ind.	Marcantonio	Woodruff
Gross	Martin, Iowa	
Gwinn, N. Y.	Martin, Mass.	

NAYS—173

Abernethy	Bulwinkle	Crawford
Allen, La.	Burch	Crosser
Almond	Byrnes, Wis.	D'Alesandro
Andrews, Ala.	Camp	Daughton, Va.
Auchincloss	Cannon, Mo.	Davis
Bailey	Carnahan	Dawson
Barry	Celler	Delaney,
Bates, Ky.	Chapman	James J.
Beckworth	Chelf	Delaney,
Bennet, N. Y.	Clason	John J.
Bloom	Clements	Dirksen
Boykin	Colmer	Domenegeaux
Bradley, Pa.	Combs	Doughton, N. C.
Brooks	Cooley	Douglas, Ill.
Brown, Ga.	Cooper	Doyle
Bryson	Cox	Drewry
Buck	Cravens	Durham

Earthman	Kilday	Rabaut
Eberharter	Klein	Rabin
Ervin	Kopplemann	Rains
Fallon	Lane	Ramey
Felghan	Larcade	Rankin
Fisher	LeCompte	Resa
Flannagan	Lesinski	Richards
Flood	Link	Riley
Fogarty	Ludlow	Rivers
Gallagher	Lyle	Robertson, Va.
Gardner	Lynch	Rogers, Fla.
Gary	McCormack	Rogers, N. Y.
Gathings	McGehee	Rooney
Geelan	McGlinchey	Rowan
Gibson	McMillan, S. C.	Ryter
Gordon	Madden	Sabath
Gorski	Mahon	Sasscer
Gossett	Maloney	Sikes
Grant, Ala.	Manasco	Simpson, Ill.
Green	Mankin	Slaughter
Gregory	Mathews	Smith, Maine
Griffiths	Michener	Smith, Ohio
Hale	Mills	Smith, Va.
Hand	Morrison	Sparkman
Hare	Murphy	Spence
Hays	Murray, Tenn.	Starkey
Hedrick	Norrell	Sullivan
Hendricks	O'Brien, Ill.	Sumners, Tex.
Herter	O'Brien, Mich.	Tarver
Heseltun	O'Konski	Thomason
Hobbs	O'Neal	Trimble
Huber	O'Toole	Vinson
Johnson,	Pace	Walter
Lyndon B.	Peterson, Fla.	Weaver
Johnson, Okla.	Peterson, Ga.	West
Judd	Philbin	Whitten
Kean	Pickett	Whittington
Kee	Poage	Wickersham
Kelley, Pa.	Price, Fla.	Winstead
Kelly, Ill.	Price, Ill.	Worley
Keogh	Priest	Zimmerman
Kerr	Quinn, N. Y.	

NOT VOTING—110

Adams	Gavin	Patrick
Andrews, N. Y.	Gearhart	Patterson
Baldwin, Md.	Gerlach	Pfeifer
Barden	Gifford	Plumley
Barrett, Pa.	Gillette	Powell
Bell	Gore	Randolph
Bender	Graham	Rayfield
Blackney	Granahan	Reece, Tenn.
Bland	Hall,	Rich
Bonner	Leonard W.	Robertson,
Boren	Harris	N. Dak.
Brumbaugh	Hart	Robinson, Utah
Buckley	Hartley	Rodgers, Pa.
Buffett	Healy	Roe, Md.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hébert	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Heffernan	Russell
Carlson	Hinshaw	Sadowski
Case, N. J.	Hoch	Sheppard
Chiperfield	Holmes, Mass.	Sheridan
Clark	Jarman	Short
Clippinger	Jenkins	Simpson, Pa.
Cochran	Johnson, Ind.	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson,	Stewart
Courtney	Luther A.	Stigler
Curley	Kirwan	Sundstrom
De Lacy	Kunkel	Thom
D'Ewart	LaFollette	Thomas, N. J.
Dingell	Lanham	Thomas, Tex.
Dondero	Lea	Tolan
Douglas, Calif.	Luce	Torrens
Eaton	McKenzie	Towe
Elliott	Mansfield, Tex.	Traynor
Engle, Calif.	May	Wadsworth
Fellows	Morrow	Wasielewski
Folger	Monroney	White
Forand	Morgan	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fulton	Norton	Wood
Gamble	Patman	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Jenkins for, with Mr. Sheppard against.
Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Robertson of North Dakota for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Short.
Mr. Lea with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. May with Mr. Adams.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

Mrs. Douglas of California with Mr. Blackney.

Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Roe of Maryland with Mr. Graham.

Mr. Gore with Mr. Fellows.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Hart with Mr. Dondero.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Carlson.

Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Torrens with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Folger with Mr. Rich.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Monroney with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Forand with Mr. Sundstrom.

Mr. Hoch with Mr. Gavin.

Mr. IZAC changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. FENTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MILLER of California changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. GREEN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. KEARNEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL PAY INCREASE BILL

Mr. MILLER of California submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946'.

"INCREASE IN CLASSIFICATION ACT PAY RATES

"SEC. 2. (a) Each of the existing rates of basic compensation provided by section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended and supplemented, except those affected by subsection (b) of this section, is hereby increased by 14 per centum or \$250 per annum, whichever is the greater, except that no such rate shall be increased by more than 25 per centum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to be the regular rates of basic compensation provided by such section.

"(b) (1) The proviso to the fifth paragraph under the heading 'Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Service' in section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That charwomen working part time be paid at the rate of 90 cents an hour, and head charwomen at the rate of 95 cents an hour'.

"(2) Such section is amended so as to provide the following rates of compensation for positions in the clerical-mechanical service:

"Grade 1, 90 to 97 cents an hour.

"Grade 2, \$1.04 to \$1.12 an hour.

"Grade 3, \$1.20 to \$1.27 an hour.

"Grade 4, \$1.35 to \$1.49 an hour.

"(c) The increase in existing rates of basic compensation provided by this section shall not be construed to be an 'equivalent increase' in compensation within the meaning of section 7 (b) (1) of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

"INCREASE IN PAY RATES FOR CUSTOMS CLERKS AND IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS

"SEC. 3. Each of the existing rates of basic compensation provided by the Act entitled 'An Act to adjust the compensation of certain employees in the Customs Service', approved May 29, 1928, as amended and supplemented, and those provided by the second paragraph of section 24 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended and supplemented, are hereby increased by 14 per centum or \$250 per annum whichever is the greater, except that no such rate shall be increased by more than 25 per centum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to be the regular rates of basic compensation.

"INCREASE IN STATUTORY PAY RATES IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH NOT UNDER CLASSIFICATION ACT

"SEC. 4. Rates of basic compensation specifically provided by statute (including any increase therein computed in accordance with section 602 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945) for positions in the executive branch or the District of Columbia municipal government which are not included in section 102, as amended, of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 or in the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, and are not increased by any other provision of this Act, are hereby increased by 14 per centum or \$250 per annum whichever is the greater, except that no such rate shall be increased by more than 25 per centum. Such augmented rates shall be considered to be the regular rates of basic compensation.

"INCREASE IN PAY RATES IN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"SEC. 5. (a) The first sentence of section 501 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'plus (A) 14 per centum of his rate of compensation (including the additions thereto resulting from the application of the foregoing percentages), or (B) \$250 per annum, whichever is the greater, except that such rate of compensation shall not be increased by more than 25 per centum'.

"(b) The second sentence of such section 501 is amended to read as follows: 'The additional compensation provided by this section and section 502 shall be considered a part of the basic compensation of any such officer or employee for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.'

"(c) Section 502 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

" "ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF OVERTIME

"SEC. 502. Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch entitled to the benefits of section 501 of this Act shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of the aggregate of the rate

of his basic compensation and the rate of additional compensation received by him under section 501 of this Act.'

"INCREASE IN PAY RATES IN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

"SEC. 6. (a) The first sentence of section 521 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'plus (A) 14 per centum of his rate of compensation (including the additions thereto resulting from the application of the foregoing percentages), or (B) \$250 per annum, whichever is the greater, except that such rate of compensation shall not be increased by more than 25 per centum'.

"(b) The second sentence of such section 521 is amended to read as follows: 'The limitations of \$6,500 and \$7,500 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the eighth paragraph under the head "Miscellaneous Items of Expense" in The Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law Numbered 61, Seventy-ninth Congress), or in any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this section; and the changes in the rates of basic compensation in the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, made by section 405 of this Act and section 2 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall not be taken into account in fixing salaries under any such appropriation Act.'

"(c) Section 522 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

" "ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF OVERTIME

"SEC. 522. (a) Each officer and employee of the Supreme Court of the United States entitled to the benefits of section 521 of this Act shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of the rate of his basic compensation. As used in this subsection the term "basic compensation" includes the additional basic compensation provided by section 521 of this Act.

"(b) The additional compensation provided by subsection (a) of this section shall be considered a part of the basic compensation of any such officer or employee for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.'

"LIMITATION ON AGGREGATE RATE PAYABLE

"SEC. 7. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 is amended by inserting after the words 'by reason of the enactment of this Act' the words 'or any amendment thereto.'

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no officer or employee shall, by reason of the enactment of this Act, be paid with respect to any pay period, basic compensation, or basic compensation plus any additional compensation provided by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, at a rate in excess of \$10,000 per annum.

"VESSEL EMPLOYEES

"SEC. 8. (a) Section 102 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 is amended to read as follows:

"(d) This Act, except sections 606 and 607, shall not apply to employees of the Transportation Corps of the Army of the United States on vessels operated by the United States, to vessel employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to vessel employees of the Department of the Interior, or to vessel employees of the Panama Railroad Company.'

"(b) Section 606 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"VESSEL EMPLOYEES

"SEC. 606. Employees of the Transportation Corps of the Army of the United States on vessels operated by the United States, vessel employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, vessel employees of the Department of the Interior, and vessel employees of the

May 17



79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6335

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1947, namely:

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in
10 this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal
11 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 \$1,243,063: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation
2 made available to the office of the Secretary by this section
3 shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed
4 for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any
5 legislation pending before the Congress.

6 OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

7 For personal services in the District of Columbia and in
8 the field, \$251,278.

9 DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
11 \$141,711.

12 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

13 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering
14 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,
15 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for co-
16 operation with Federal and State authorities in the produc-
17 tion and conservation of oil and gas, including personal
18 services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; con-
19 tract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office
20 supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and
21 the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying
22 vehicles, \$216,908.

23 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

24 For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying
25 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and

1 moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdic-
2 tion of the Department of the Interior in accordance with
3 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
4 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, includ-
5 ing \$98,700 for departmental personal services including
6 such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses;
7 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
8 and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, main-
9 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn pas-
10 senger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of
11 aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
12 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance
13 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-
14 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects
15 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

16 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
18 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
19 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
20 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
21 including not exceeding \$5,000 for inspections and investi-
22 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
23 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
24 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
25 in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-

1 immediately complied with by administrative authority in
2 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment
3 of damages caused to private property by Department
4 motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two, including
5 one at not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and
6 operation of four passenger automobiles; expense of taking
7 testimony and preparing the same in connection with dis-
8 barment proceedings instituted against persons charged with
9 improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and
10 offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000
11 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding
12 \$700 for newspapers; \$12,500, exclusively for payment of
13 awards pursuant to the Act of June 26, 1944 (5 U. S. C.
14 500) ; printing and binding; \$224,460; and, in addition
15 thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to this
16 for stationery supplies as follows: General Land Office,
17 \$5,000; Geological Survey, \$15,000; National Park Serv-
18 ice, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unex-
19 pended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the
20 reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000; Grazing
21 Service, \$6,000.

22 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
23 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
24 Interior, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
25 (Public Law 364) , \$205,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,926.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; and all administrative expenses, including printing and binding; purchase (not to exceed twenty-nine in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase (not to exceed one in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; \$9,000,000, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$3,695,400 shall be available in the fiscal year 1947 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-

1 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for
2 personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE
4 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

5 The appropriations contained in the Interior Depart-
6 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, for the United States High
7 Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby con-
8 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the main-
9 tenance of the office as provided therein until the President
10 shall have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines,
11 as provided by the Act of Congress of March 24, 1934, as
12 amended (48 U. S. C., 1232), and for the necessary ex-
13 penses of liquidation of the office and payment of out-
14 standing obligations: *Provided*, That from the funds herein
15 made available an amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
16 available for expenditure in the discretion of the High
17 Commissioner or any representative who may be designated
18 by the President to liquidate the affairs of the office of the
19 High Commissioner for maintenance of his household and
20 such other purposes as he may deem proper.

21 GRAZING SERVICE

22 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions
23 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A),
24 including examination and classification of lands with respect
25 to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classifi-

1 cation maps and reports, fighting fires, fire prevention and
2 the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or
3 threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing
4 Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling
5 and other necessary expenses, personal services in the Dis-
6 trict of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), operation,
7 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
8 vehicles, and printing and binding, \$212,500: *Provided*,
9 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of
10 warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and
11 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
12 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the
13 Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials
14 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
15 transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the
16 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service",
17 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
18 ment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with
19 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

20 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
21 maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts,
22 pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the
23 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and
24 not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of
25 June 28, 1934, \$205,000: *Provided*, That expenditures

1 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
2 received from grazing districts under the provisions of said
3 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years
4 1946 and 1947.

5 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
6 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
7 the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$7,500: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
9 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
10 with section 4 of said Act.

11 Appropriations herein made for the Grazing Service for
12 "Salaries and expenses", and "Range improvements", shall
13 be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of
14 aircraft.

15 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

16 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia, including one clerk who shall be authorized
18 by the President to sign land patents and for all necessary
19 expenses not otherwise provided for in the administration of
20 the public-land laws under the supervision of the Com-
21 missioner of the General Land Office, including travel ex-
22 penses, printing and binding, advertising, production of maps
23 and official plats of survey, and for hearings or other
24 proceedings, \$950,000.

25 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of

1 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and
2 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral
3 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary
4 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be
5 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in
6 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under
7 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land
8 Office and direction of the Secretary, \$494,602, including
9 purchase (not to exceed one), operation and maintenance
10 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided,*
11 That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made
12 under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General
13 Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not
14 otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from
15 the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

16 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For
17 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of
18 lands, and investigations required in the administration and
19 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the
20 public lands and their resources from trespass, including
21 purchase of ten and operation and maintenance of passenger-
22 carrying automobiles, \$387,000.

23 Salaries and expenses of district land offices: For all
24 necessary expenses incident to the operation and mainte-

1 nance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision,
2 and management of the public lands, including operation
3 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
4 vehicles, \$277,126: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable
5 to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the con-
6 duct of local land offices except upon previous specific
7 authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land
8 Office.

9 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
10 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
11 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying
12 within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making
13 public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That
14 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-
15 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
16 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

17 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
18 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
19 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and
21 patrol, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State,
22 and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and
23 other necessary expenses; and including purchase (not to
24 exceed two), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled
25 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$310,191: *Provided*, That such

1 expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum
2 referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August
3 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and
4 California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act
5 approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
6 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

7 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing
8 districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,
9 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
10 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15
11 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of
12 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including
13 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-
14 carrying vehicles: \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
15 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
16 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act
17 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

18 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
19 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
20 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
21 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923
22 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of
23 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
24 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State
25 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the

1 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
2 \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
3 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
4 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appro-
5 priation Repeal Act, 1934.

6 Protection and management of the timber resources of
7 the public domain: For expenses necessary for the admin-
8 istration, management, and protection, including prevention
9 and suppression of fires, of timber and other growth on
10 the public domain in the United States; including Alaska,
11 pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C.
12 594) and March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583), the use
13 of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and purchase (not
14 to exceed one), maintenance and operation of passenger
15 automobiles, and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services
16 in the District of Columbia, \$433,455.

17 Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses
18 necessary for land classification and forest and range sur-
19 veys and inventories in Alaska, \$50,000, to be immedi-
20 ately available.

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs: For
23 expenses necessary for the general administration of the
24 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of

1 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies
2 therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addi-
3 tion to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
4 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
5 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
6 technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
7 \$1,000,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary ex-
9 penses of district offices for the administration and supervision
10 of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding
11 \$900,000.

12 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
13 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
14 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
15 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
16 provisions, \$3,000,000.

17 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide
18 for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of
19 health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of
20 the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of
21 school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection
22 of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
23 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the
24 Alaska native service; \$3,084,008, to be immediately avail-
25 able, and to remain available until June 30, 1948.

1 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
2 advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses in-
3 cident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian
4 Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other
5 transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$760,000:
6 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in
7 payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered
8 within one year from the time the service is performed.

9 Maintenance of buildings: For all expenses necessary
10 to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the
11 lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any
12 one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the
13 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,
14 power, sewerage, and water systems, \$800,000.

15 Education of Indians: For the support and education
16 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
17 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
18 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
19 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; sup-
20 port and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient,
21 or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid
22 in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
23 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
24 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
25 binding (including illustrations) ; the support of an arts and

1 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums
2 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana,
3 and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$9,600,000,
4 and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of \$25,000
5 for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma for the construc-
6 tion and equipment of an Indian arts and crafts building at
7 Anadarko, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior Department
8 Appropriation Act, 1946, is continued available for the same
9 purpose during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*, That formal
10 contract shall not be required for payment (which may be
11 made from the date of admission) of tuition and care of
12 Indian pupils.

13 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
14 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
15 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
16 returning to their former homes and interring the remains of
17 deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical re-
18 search in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal
19 and other disease conditions among Indians, including coop-
20 eration with State and other organizations engaged in similar
21 work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physi-
22 cians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated
23 by such organizations, and printing and binding; \$5,930,570.

24 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
25 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of

1 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
2 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses
3 of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$150,000: *Provided*,
4 That formal contract shall not be required for payment
5 (which may be made from the date of service) for the care
6 of Indians.

7 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
8 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
9 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
10 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
11 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the
12 arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest
13 or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of
14 law on Indian lands; and the establishment of cooperative
15 sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29,
16 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; \$704,728: *Provided*, That the
17 United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made
18 from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of
19 timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated
20 by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933.

21 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
22 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
23 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
24 not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for
25 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of

1 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
2 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
3 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
4 the annual Budget.

5 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
6 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
7 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and mainte-
8 nance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-
9 dians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
10 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
11 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; and the development,
12 repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock
13 water facilities, \$808,336.

14 Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving
15 loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian asso-
16 ciations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance
17 with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934
18 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936
19 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and
20 July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), \$350,000, and the author-
21 ization of \$750,000 for loans from said revolving fund to
22 individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise in-
23 eligible to participate therein is hereby increased to \$925,000.

24 Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock: The

1 appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on
2 Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental
3 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby con-
4 tinued available until June 30, 1947, for the same
5 purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among live-
6 stock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency,
7 Arizona.

8 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acqui-
9 sition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface
10 rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition,
11 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18,
12 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$250,000: *Provided*, That no
13 part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the
14 acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado,
15 New Mexico, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
16 existing Indian reservations.

17 Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to tax-
18 ation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,-
19 000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
20 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties
21 and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land,
22 title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation
23 or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the
24 Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or re-
25 stricted funds with the understanding that after purchase

1 it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June
2 20, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 412a), is hereby continued available
3 for the same purposes until expended.

4 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
5 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
6 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
7 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses
8 of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,
9 and other necessary expenses, \$30,000, of which not to
10 exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services in
11 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this
12 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
13 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

14 Irrigation and drainage: For the maintenance, opera-
15 tion, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power sys-
16 tems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of
17 operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and
18 within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclama-
19 tion charges; purchase of water and water rights; including
20 the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances;
21 drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by
22 floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary
23 expenses, \$1,600,000, of which \$290,000 shall be reim-
24 bursable in accordance with existing law, and \$1,250,000
25 nonreimbursable but from which latter amount expenditures

1 for any one project or system shall not exceed the aggregate
2 receipts for such project or system covered into the Treasury
3 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
4 Repeal Act, 1934: *Provided*, That of the latter sum not
5 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in
6 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or
7 storm.

8 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
9 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
10 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
11 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-
12 of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and
13 water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights,
14 ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage
15 and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or
16 loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for
17 irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable
18 on a per-acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

19 Arizona: Colorado River, \$200,000; Navajo, Arizona
20 and New Mexico, \$45,000; Papago, \$18,000; Salt River,
21 \$27,000;

22 California: Mission, \$9,000; Sacramento, \$13,500;

23 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$13,500;

24 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$5,625; Fort Peck, \$40,500;

1 Nevada: Carson, \$13,950; Pyramid Lake, \$22,500;

2 Western Shoshone, \$24,750;

3 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$13,500;

4 Oregon: Warm Springs, \$9,000;

5 Wyoming, Wind River, \$18,000;

6 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$45,000;

7 For surveys and investigations, \$225,000;

8 In all, \$743,825, reimbursable in accordance with law,

9 and to remain available until completion of the projects:

10 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-
11 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more
12 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be trans-
13 ferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be
14 increased by more than 10 per centum.

15 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the
16 construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service build-
17 ings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the
18 acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furni-
19 ture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

20 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$113,300;

21 Carson, Nevada: Improvements to utilities, \$15,000;

22 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma: School dormitory,

23 \$10,000; improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

24 Colville, Washington: Remodeling employees quarters,

25 \$7,500;

- 1 Crow, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$9,000;
- 2 Crow Creek, South Dakota: Quarters, \$7,000; improve-
- 3 ments to utilities, \$7,000;
- 4 Fort Belknap, Montana: Improvements to utilities,
- 5 \$51,500;
- 6 Hoopa Valley, California: Improvements to utilities,
- 7 \$30,000;
- 8 Kayenta, Arizona: Repair, improvement, and equipment
- 9 of hospital building, \$30,000;
- 10 Kiowa, Oklahoma: Schools, dormitories, and utilities,
- 11 \$88,000;
- 12 Klamath, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$20,000;
- 13 Menominee, Wisconsin: Improvements to utilities,
- 14 \$46,000;
- 15 Mescalero, New Mexico: Improvements to utilities,
- 16 \$16,000;
- 17 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Quarters, \$100,000;
- 18 improvements to utilities, \$2,500;
- 19 Sells, Arizona: Quarters, \$30,000;
- 20 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Improvements to
- 21 utilities, \$18,000;
- 22 Truxton Canyon, Arizona: School, \$8,000;
- 23 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: Quarters, \$22,500; improve-
- 24 ments to utilities, \$12,000;
- 25 Umatilla, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$5,000;

1 Wahpeton School, North Dakota: Improvements to
2 utilities, \$17,000;

3 Wind River, Wyoming: Improvements to utilities,
4 \$93,000;

5 Winnebago, Nebraska: Improvements to utilities,
6 \$7,000;

7 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
8 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
9 printing and binding, and purchase of periodicals and books
10 of reference, \$80,000;

11 In all, \$875,300, to remain available until completion
12 of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum
13 of the amount of any specific authorization may be trans-
14 ferred, in the discretion of the Secretary, to the amount of
15 any other specific authorization, but no limitation shall be
16 increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

17 Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improve-
18 ment, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads
19 under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C.
20 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
21 521), \$1,700,000, of which amount not to exceed
22 \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal
23 services: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
24 shall be available except on the basis of apportionment
25 among the States containing Indian population in the

1 following manner: One-third in the ratio which the
2 area of each State bears to the total area of all the said
3 States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of
4 each State bears to the total Indian population of all the
5 States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-
6 third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State
7 bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

8 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
9 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
10 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
11 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between
12 Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving
13 the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as author-
14 ized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

15 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For per-
16 manent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February
17 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

18 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
19 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
20 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

21 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For per-
22 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
23 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-
24 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,
25 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June

1 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of
 2 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
 3 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
 4 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
 5 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,
 6 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity
 7 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and
 8 article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

9 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For
 10 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
 11 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

12 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservation: For payment
 13 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
 14 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895),
 15 as amended, \$150,000.

16 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment
 17 of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for
 18 the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of
 19 Congress, \$1,114,000.

20 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

21 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
 22 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 23 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$213,320,
 24 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the

1 particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any
2 one tribe.

3 Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New
4 York (tribal funds) : For salary of a clerk and expenses
5 incident to administering the leasing work of the Seneca
6 Nation of New York, payable from funds deposited into the
7 United States Treasury pursuant to the Act of February
8 28, 1901 (31 Stat. 819) , \$2,500.

9 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) :
10 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
11 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, pay-
12 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
13 Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$106,000, of which not
14 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses
15 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and
16 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and
17 for relief, including cash grants.

18 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
19 Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians
20 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdic-
21 tion of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from
22 funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee
23 Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, \$104,418, including \$30,000 for
24 relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants,
25 and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney

1 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
2 approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed
3 \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee
4 Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chair-
5 man, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general
6 council and members of the Menominee advisory council and
7 tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at
8 rates to be determined by the Menominee general council
9 and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

10 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
11 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
12 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
13 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
14 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of
15 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including
16 the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500
17 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage
18 Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between
19 said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which
20 contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
21 not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage
22 Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School,
23 Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees;
24 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
25 travel expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,

1 and repair and operation of automobiles, \$186,027, pay-
2 able from funds held by the United States in trust for
3 the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That
4 of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby
5 made available for travel and other expenses of members
6 of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other
7 tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the
8 tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed
9 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed
10 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
11 when duly authorized or approved in advance by the
12 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

13 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
14 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
15 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
16 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
17 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to
18 individual members of the respective tribes, and for
19 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
20 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
21 mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
22 at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,
23 and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
24 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes
25 employed under contract approved by the President under

1 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
2 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
3 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each,
4 except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the
5 purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief of the
6 Choctaw Nation.

7 Monument at grave of late Governor Douglas Johnston,
8 Chickasaw Nation (tribal funds): For the purchase and
9 erection of a monument at the grave of the late Governor
10 Douglas Johnston, \$750, payable from funds on deposit to
11 the credit of the Chickasaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

12 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
13 funds): For travel and other expenses of members of
14 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-
15 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including
16 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu
17 of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of
18 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or
19 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
20 except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming
21 may not exceed \$8 per diem and when in the District of
22 Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, \$10 per diem as heretofore
23 provided, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
24 credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no
25 part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation con-

1 tained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members
2 of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organi-
3 zations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois,
4 for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall
5 in writing approve a longer period.

6 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief of
7 Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the pur-
8 chase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods;
9 medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other neces-
10 sary expenses, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
11 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That
12 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to
13 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,
14 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

15 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
16 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
17 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
18 the Secretary of the Interior, \$21,980, payable from funds
19 on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the
20 particular Indian tribe concerned.

21 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds) : For the
22 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
23 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
24 \$220,000, payable from funds held in trust for the particular
25 tribe concerned, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That title to any lands or improvements so purchased
2 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
3 the tribe for which purchased.

4 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to
5 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
6 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery,
7 tools, implements, building material, and other equipment
8 and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
9 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
10 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
11 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$151,375,
12 payable from tribal funds as follows: Northern Idaho, Idaho,
13 \$50,000; Flandreau, South Dakota, \$1,375; Yakima, Wash-
14 ington, \$100,000; and the unexpended balances of funds
15 available under this head in the Interior Department Ap-
16 propriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 are hereby con-
17 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the
18 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That
19 advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable
20 them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing,
21 home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial
22 subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and
23 advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight
24 years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe:
25 *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the

1 fiscal year 1947 shall be credited to the respective
2 appropriations and be available for the purposes of this
3 paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this
4 paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation
5 of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and
6 approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary:
7 *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the author-
8 ity contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by
9 the regulations established for the making of loans from the
10 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934
11 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That the unexpended
12 balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe,
13 including reimbursements to such appropriations and the
14 appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe,
15 if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the
16 making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized
17 by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) .

18 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
19 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
20 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
21 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
22 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to
23 the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
24 made available for payment of irrigation operation and main-

1 tenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said
2 Pima Indians.

3 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
4 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
5 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, pay-
6 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
7 respective tribes interested.

8 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
9 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
10 including care of Indian children of school age attending
11 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
12 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
13 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
14 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
15 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-
16 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
17 155), not more than \$410,000: *Provided*, That formal con-
18 tracts shall not be required for payment (which may be
19 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care
20 of Indian pupils.

21 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of
22 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of
23 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,
24 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-

1 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian
2 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,
3 and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase
4 of not to exceed one hundred and fifty motor-propelled
5 passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used
6 for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

7 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
8 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
9 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
10 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
11 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
12 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
13 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,
14 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service
15 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-
16 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any
17 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported
18 to Congress in the annual Budget.

19 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
20 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
21 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, mate-
22 rials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from
23 central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the mainte-
24 nance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops,
25 and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services ren-

1 dered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or
2 shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

3 Appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall
4 be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the
5 purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

6 The following appropriations herein made for the Indian
7 Service shall be available for hire, maintenance, and oper-
8 ation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forests and range
9 resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires on Indian
10 reservations"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and
11 expenses, reservation administration".

12 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

13 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
14 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for
15 all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902,
16 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.
17 known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under
18 which expenditures are authorized, including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful
20 information, photographing and making photographic
21 prints, and completing and distributing material, including
22 recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in
23 the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other
24 purposes; lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;
25 purchase (not to exceed three hundred and eighty in fiscal

1 year 1947), maintenance, and operation of passenger ve-
2 hicles; acquisition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947
3 from any disposal agency of the Government without reim-
4 bursement or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and
5 operation of aircraft with funds provided for "General
6 investigations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all
7 sums appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be
8 available for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet
9 unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm; con-
10 tract stenographic reporting service; payment of damages
11 caused to the owners of lands or other private property of
12 any kind by reason of the operations of the United States,
13 its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, opera-
14 tion, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for
15 official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in
16 case of official telephones installed in private houses when
17 authorized under regulations established by the Secretary;
18 payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the
19 Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and
20 conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or
21 destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part
22 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and
23 maintenance of any project or division of a project by the
24 Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of
25 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district

1 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
2 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment
3 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
4 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
5 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the
6 Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
7 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from
8 said lands to the United States.

9 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
10 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
11 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
12 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
13 diately:

14 GENERAL OFFICES

15 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
16 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947, includ-
17 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, in the
18 administration and performance by other than project offices
19 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$4,000,000, to be avail-
20 able for the purposes, among others, specified under the head
21 "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Rec-
22 lamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation
23 Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for oper-
24 ation and maintenance administration to the same extent
25 as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition

1 to the foregoing amount there shall be available for ex-
2 penditure under this appropriation any sums transferred
3 thereto for work performed or to be performed for the
4 benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other
5 funds or appropriations are available: *Provided further,*
6 That not exceeding \$125,000 of funds available for ex-
7 penditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries
8 and expenses in connection with informational work;

9 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

10 General investigations: For engineering and economic
11 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
12 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
13 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
14 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
15 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
16 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in
17 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
18 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
19 Commission, \$3,250,000, to remain available until expended
20 and which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to
21 prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided, That*
22 the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for
23 investigations of any nature requested by States, municipali-
24 ties, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State,
25 municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per

1 centum of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided*
 2 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
 3 for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project
 4 report the estimates for which are not based upon current
 5 prices and costs;

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 Construction: For continuation of construction of the
 8 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,
 9 all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, to remain
 10 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
 11 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
 12 authorized by Congress:

13 Projects: San Luis project, Colorado, \$650,410;

14 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$1,115,660;

15 Anderson Ranch Dam, \$1,234,475;

16 Minidoka project, Idaho, \$433,605, of which \$100,000
 17 shall be available for surveys and preconstruction work in
 18 connection with the North Side pumping division;

19 Palisades project, Idaho, \$650,410;

20 Sun River project, Montana, \$41,625;

21 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$360,675;

22 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$753,605;

23 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$901,900;

24 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$563,685;

25 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$216,800;

1 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,345,040;

2 Ogden River project, Utah, \$26,885;

3 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$624,650;

4 Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$216,800;

5 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$650,410;

6 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division,
7 \$346,885;

8 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division,
9 \$58,970;

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
12 exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues shall be
13 available for operation and maintenance;

14 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
15 maintenance, \$97,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000
16 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
17 and maintenance of the commercial system;

18 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
19 \$500,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
20 operation and maintenance of the power system;

21 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
22 ceed \$151,400 from power revenues shall be available for
23 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

24 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
25 \$142,000;

1 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
2 nance, reserved works, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to
3 exceed \$190,000 from the power revenues shall be available
4 for the operation of the commercial system;

5 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
6 ceed \$105,700 from the power revenues shall be available
7 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
8 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
9 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
10 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall
11 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation
12 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of
13 water;

14 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
15 \$200,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
16 operation and maintenance of the power system;

17 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
18 nance, \$225,000;

19 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
20 maintenance, \$160,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
21 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
22 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
23 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
24 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

1 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
2 \$1,090,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account
3 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526
4 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available for
5 operation, maintenance, and replacements, including opera-
6 tion and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over
7 by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the
8 furnishing of services related thereto, and the payment to
9 the school district or school districts serving Mason City and
10 Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction
11 during the 1946-1947 school year in the schools operated
12 by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent
13 of any employee of the United States living in or in the
14 vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per
15 pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable
16 after the term of instruction in any semester has been com-
17 pleted, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

18 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
19 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000
20 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
21 maintenance of the power system;

22 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$175,000
23 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
24 and maintenance of the power system;

25 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-

1 tenance, \$80,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$49,000
2 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
3 and maintenance of the commercial system;

4 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
5 tenance, Willwood division, \$27,255: *Provided*, That not
6 to exceed \$65,345 from the power revenues shall be available
7 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
10 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
11 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1947,
12 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under
13 the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
14 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
15 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year
16 1947 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
17 the fiscal year;

18 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
19 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
20 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
21 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum
22 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of
23 said projects, except that should existing works or the water
24 supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods
25 or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make

1 necessary emergency repairs shall become available for ex-
2 penditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said
3 projects upon approval of the Secretary;

4 Total, from reclamation fund, \$18,489,395.

5 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

6 For continuation of construction of the following projects
7 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
8 available, to remain available until expended for carrying
9 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
10 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
11 bursable under the reclamation law:

12 Gila project, Arizona, \$867,210, from which expendi-
13 tures may be made for land leveling, construction of farm
14 ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building
15 crops, and the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation
16 farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the con-
17 struction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and
18 any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a
19 result of these operations to be credited to such construction
20 costs;

21 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$6,504,070;

22 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, in-
23 cluding storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, \$1,385,-
24 365; irrigation facilities, \$6,284,020; power facilities, Shasta
25 power plant, \$970,195, Keswick Dam, \$510,570, Keswick

1 power plant, \$510,570, switchyards, \$765,310, transmis-
2 sion lines, Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
3 \$5,420, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilo-
4 volt, \$382,655, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine
5 kilovolt, \$26,015; in all, \$10,840,120;

6 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$6,504,075;

7 Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$867,210;

8 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
9 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
10 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
11 14), \$13,008,145;

12 Total, general fund, construction, \$38,590,830.

13 FORT PECK PROJECT

14 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
15 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
16 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the
17 Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$433,605, to be
18 immediately available and to remain available until expended.

19 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

20 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
21 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
22 tary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of
23 December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), \$10,312,685, to
24 remain available until expended for carrying out the initial
25 stages (including the construction of transmission lines) and

1 for continuing investigations on the general plan of develop-
2 ment: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended,
3 either independently or through or in cooperation with exist-
4 ing Federal and State agencies.

5 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

6 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
7 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other
8 facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, and payment
9 to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement
10 for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in
11 the schools operated by said district of each pupil who
12 is a dependent of any employee of the United States.
13 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in
14 the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily at-
15 tendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction
16 in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be
17 prescribed by the Secretary, \$1,251,530, payable from the
18 Colorado River dam fund.

19 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

20 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-
21 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the
22 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to
23 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
24 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
25 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from

1 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
2 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
3 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
4 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
5 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$433,605,
6 to be immediately available and to remain available until
7 advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

8 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
9 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
10 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
11 drainage systems) located entirely within the United
12 States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and
13 Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings
14 in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way,
15 and other property necessary for such purposes; and for
16 incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon
17 Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C.,
18 ch. 12A); for land leveling, construction of farm ditches
19 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops,
20 and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public
21 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be
22 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the
23 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of
24 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be
25 credited to such construction costs, to be immediately avail-

1 able, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado
2 River dam fund, \$2,384,825.

3 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

4 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
5 count): For investigations of projects for the utilization of
6 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the
7 upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
8 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
9 (54 Stat. 774), \$300,000 from the Colorado River de-
10 velopment fund (holding account), to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
12 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
13 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
14 upon current prices and costs.

15 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

16 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the
17 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the
18 Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California,
19 and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works
20 along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and
21 Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54
22 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, \$75,000.

23 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

24 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of
25 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed thirty), hire,
2 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and
3 horse-drawn passenger vehicles and the hire, maintenance,
4 and operation of aircraft and exchange of unserviceable
5 passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new
6 freight vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or
7 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
8 in their work; and purchase (not to exceed \$15,000) of
9 office furniture and equipment for use in the District of
10 Columbia in addition to that which may be purchased from
11 the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department;
12 as follows:

13 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
14 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$268,070;

15 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
16 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
17 \$2,626,120, of which not to exceed \$400,000 may be
18 expended for personal services in the District of Colum-
19 bia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
20 be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities
21 except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing
22 all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an
23 amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform
24 its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the
25 Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of

1 the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$300,000 of
2 this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
3 States or municipalities;

4 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
5 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
6 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be
7 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
9 mineral resources of Alaska, \$200,000, to be available imme-
10 diately, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended
11 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

12 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
13 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
14 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
15 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,109,-
16 345, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for
17 acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed \$220,-
18 000 may be expended for personal services in the District
19 of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
20 tion shall be expended in cooperation with States or munici-
21 palities except upon the basis of the State or municipality
22 bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of
23 such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey
24 to perform its share of general water resource investigations,
25 such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50

1 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further,*
2 That \$1,620,000 of this amount shall be available only for
3 such cooperation with States or municipalities: *Provided*
4 *further,* That no part of the funds appropriated in this
5 paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for
6 the purpose of supplying water for domestic use.

7 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
8 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
9 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
10 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
11 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
12 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
13 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
14 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
15 \$216,800, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended
16 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

17 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
18 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
19 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
20 \$101,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,030; and
21 for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps,
22 \$264,080; in all, \$397,610;

23 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
24 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435),
25 October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920

1 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48
2 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and
3 recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval
4 petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations;
5 and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies,
6 equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair
7 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
8 \$575,500, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended
9 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

10 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
11 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
12 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
13 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
14 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
15 1947 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
16 agencies;

17 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any
18 department or independent establishment of the Government
19 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
20 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
21 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
22 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
23 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
24 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
25 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-

1 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
2 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
3 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
4 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
5 the annual Budget;

6 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
7 \$7,993,445.

8 BUREAU OF MINES

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-
10 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,
11 including \$81,443 for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding, including
13 the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
14 published in periodicals and journals, \$176,243.

15 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investi-
16 gation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses neces-
17 sary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue
18 and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of
19 mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations
20 as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof
21 and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the
22 safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions
23 under which mining operations are carried on, the use of
24 explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents,
25 statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and

1 other investigations pertinent to the mining industry;
2 including the construction of temporary buildings; equip-
3 ment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in
4 attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose
5 of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied
6 industries; purchase not exceeding two, operation, mainten-
7 ance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
8 hicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment
9 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;
10 and not to exceed \$76,000 for personal services in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia, \$1,019,000, of which not to exceed \$500
12 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies
13 in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That the transfer without compensation of four pas-
15 senger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement of
16 Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

17 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all sal-
18 aries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines
19 to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,
20 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including travel expenses; not to ex-
21 ceed \$91,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
22 bia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
23 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; operation,
24 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and
25 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in trans-

1 porting employees between their homes and temporary
2 locations where they may be employed and purchase of
3 special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of
4 employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other
5 incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings
6 and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the
7 coal-mining industry: \$1,483,000: *Provided*. That the trans-
8 fer without compensation of fifty passenger automobiles to
9 this activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act"
10 is hereby authorized.

11 Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and
12 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-
13 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investiga-
14 tion of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United
15 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization: to rec-
16 ommend to various departments such changes in selection
17 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon
18 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-
19 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed
20 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of
21 the United States in the District of Columbia: and special
22 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
23 while employed; and purchase (not exceeding two), mainte-
24 nance and operation of passenger automobiles: \$397,100, of

1 which not to exceed \$83,750 may be expended for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia.

3 Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to
4 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
5 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
6 anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel
7 and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
8 in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
9 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
10 Interior"; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
11 automobiles; and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services
12 in the District of Columbia, \$99,000.

13 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction
14 and equipment, in accordance with the Act of December 18,
15 1942 (56 Stat. 1056), of an anthracite research laboratory,
16 including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract,
17 or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
18 may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
19 tions thereof necessary to design and construct said labora-
20 tory; and the purchase, maintenance and operation of one
21 passenger automobile; \$450,000.

22 Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard
23 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into
24 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of
25 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from

1 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so
2 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), in-
3 cluding construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory
4 buildings and equipment, personal services in the District
5 of Columbia (not exceeding \$90,000) ; not to exceed \$50,000
6 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or
7 corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard
8 to civil-service and classification laws; purchase of special
9 wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees
10 while engaged in their work; purchase (not exceeding
11 one), maintenance, and operation of passenger automomobiles;
12 printing and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia
13 and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
14 expenses, Department of the Interior", \$3,500,000, to
15 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these
16 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
17 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
18 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
19 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
20 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are depend-
21 ents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
22 agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation
23 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may
24 be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Fed-

1 eral agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in
2 operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
3 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
4 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
5 ment may be shared.

6 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
7 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
8 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
9 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
10 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
11 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
12 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase (not
13 to exceed two), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-
14 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
15 \$32,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
16 \$381,100: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
17 may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any
18 private party.

19 Investigation and development of domestic mineral de-
20 posits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the
21 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
22 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
23 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
24 its possessions, including surface and subsurface explora-
25 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and

1 repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures and
2 appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not
3 to exceed three), operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-
4 senger automobiles; and not to exceed \$25,000 for personal
5 services in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*,
6 That said Director, for the purposes of this appropriation, is
7 authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other
8 contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute
9 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
10 or private.

11 Coal investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable
12 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
13 the United States and its possessions; purchase (not to ex-
14 ceed one), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
15 automobiles; purchase of books of reference and periodicals;
16 purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the
17 protection of employees while engaged in their work, and
18 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-
19 tion, "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
20 and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the
21 District of Columbia; \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Director
22 of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investi-
23 gations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State,
24 or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby
25 authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with

1 owners of private property upon which exploration or de-
2 velopment work is performed for payment by such owners
3 of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary
4 of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter
5 produced from such property.

6 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
7 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
8 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
9 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,
10 including purchase, not to exceed two, maintenance, opera-
11 tion, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
12 cles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
13 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropri-
14 ation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";
15 books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; and special
16 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
17 while employed; \$772,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000
18 may be expended for personal services in the District of
19 Columbia.

20 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
21 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,
22 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
23 passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connec-
24 tion with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of
25 mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March

1 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$985,820, of which not to exceed
2 \$25,000 may be expended for personal services in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia.

4 Metallurgical research in pilot plants: For all expenses
5 necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct labora-
6 tory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish
7 methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources
8 in the United States and its possessions, including the lease
9 of lands or buildings; research on and development of proc-
10 esses for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic
11 minerals; construction of temporary buildings to house labo-
12 ratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; operation,
13 maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase
14 of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and other items other-
15 wise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent
16 expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed
17 \$12,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia;
18 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of
19 Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized
20 to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions
21 from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in
22 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

23 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
24 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
25 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services,

1 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles,
2 and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, in-
3 cluding not to exceed \$30,000 for additions and improve-
4 ments, \$183,000.

5 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
6 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
7 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and
8 other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
9 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
10 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
11 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
12 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
13 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
14 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
15 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
16 ment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses;
17 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-
18 senger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses
19 not included in the foregoing, \$500,000, of which not to
20 exceed \$450,000 may be expended for personal services in
21 the District of Columbia.

22 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The
23 unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this
24 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
25 as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National De-

1 fense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued avail-
2 able until June 30, 1947.

3 Helium utilization and research: For all expenses
4 necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic
5 investigations concerning resources, production, repurifica-
6 tion, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
7 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; includ-
8 ing purchase of one and operation, maintenance, and repair
9 of passenger automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel
10 or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
11 in their work; and other items otherwise properly charge-
12 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
13 of the Interior"; \$87,400, including not to exceed \$6,000
14 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

15 Helium production and investigations: The sums made
16 available for the fiscal year 1947 in the Acts making
17 appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
18 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
19 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1946,
20 for operation and maintenance of the plants for the produc-
21 tion of helium for military and naval purposes, including
22 laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; main-
23 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-
24 carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the pur-
25 chase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items

1 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contin-
2 gent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding
3 \$5,000) ; and all other necessary expenses, and including
4 \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia
5 in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use
6 for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1947 the
7 unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such
8 operations, in prior years: *Provided*, That section
9 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to
10 this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development
11 and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section
12 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) :
13 *Provided further*, That funds available for the production
14 of helium and the development of helium properties may be
15 utilized to provide transportation between helium plants
16 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate
17 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation
18 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to
19 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-
20 sons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements
21 approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment
22 available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that
23 of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
24 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and mainte-
25 nance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such

1 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy
2 the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

3 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any depart-
4 ment or independent establishment of the Government
5 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
6 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
7 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
8 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
9 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
10 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

11 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
12 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
13 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
14 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
15 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
16 Bureau of Mines.

17 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the
18 fiscal year 1947, to sell directly or through any Gov-
19 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or
20 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
21 operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines,
22 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
23 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

24 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
25 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and

1 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations
2 and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
3 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
4 lurgical research in pilot plants".

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general
8 administration of the National Park Service, including
9 \$50,000 for printing and binding, \$643,177.

10 Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional
11 offices necessary in the administration, protection, main-
12 tenance, and improvement of the national park system,
13 \$568,814.

14 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
15 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
16 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
17 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
18 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
19 Park, Washington, \$2,384,584.

20 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
21 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
22 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memo-
23 rials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries,
24 including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements
25 across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supply-

1 ing water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and
2 the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras
3 Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National
4 Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,164,905.

5 Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada:
6 For administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance
7 of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam
8 Recreational Area, \$50,000.

9 Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma:
10 For administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance
11 in cooperation with the Chief of Engineers of the
12 War Department of areas devoted to recreational use within
13 the Denison Dam and Reservoir projects, \$44,816.

14 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
15 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
16 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
17 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
18 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
19 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency
20 prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the
21 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,
22 including lands in process of condemnation for national park
23 or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to exceed
24 \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the
25 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks

1 and national monuments herein contained, any such div-
2 sions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the
3 annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds
4 to the various areas administered by the National Park
5 Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be
6 made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the
7 expenditure has been incurred.

8 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available
9 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
10 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
11 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
12 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

13 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-
14 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the
15 fiscal year 1946 is continued available for the same purpose
16 during the fiscal year 1947.

17 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
18 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
19 onstration areas, \$79,700.

20 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
21 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
22 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Me-
23 morial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District
24 of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
25 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area.

1 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District
2 of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
3 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
4 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
5 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
6 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammuni-
7 tion, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police,
8 guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem
9 employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not
10 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of
11 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, travel expenses
12 and carfare, newspapers (not to exceed \$100), and leather
13 and rubber articles for the protection of public property and
14 employees, \$651,967.

15 Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the con-
16 struction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of
17 roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary
18 bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December
19 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including the roads from
20 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reser-
21 vation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier
22 National Park and the international boundary; and the
23 continued maintenance of other road sections outside of the
24 national parks and monuments whose maintenance was spe-
25 cifically authorized in the Interior Department Appropriation

1 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
2 able until expended, and including personal services in the
3 District of Columbia, \$4,250,000, of which \$750,000 shall
4 be for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract
5 authorization under this head in the Interior Department
6 Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000
7 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the
8 contract authorization under this head in the Interior De-
9 partment Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for
11 the National Park Service shall be available for road con-
12 struction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, ex-
13 cept on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings
14 River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

15 Parkways, National Park Service: For continuing the
16 construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez
17 Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Park-
18 ways, as authorized by section 10b of said Act of December
19 20, 1944, including personal services in the District of
20 Columbia, and the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of
21 buildings and utilities therein without regard to the Act of
22 August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), to
23 remain available until expended, \$7,500,000, of which
24 \$5,000,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred

1 under the contract authorizations under the head "Blue
2 Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial
3 Parkways" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
4 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and the Interior Department Approp-
5 riation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351), and of which \$3,000,000
6 and any other sums received from other sources for said
7 Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and expended
8 ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and
9 Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each
10 respective State and said allotments shall be used for no other
11 purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall
12 make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appro-
13 priation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropria-
14 tions at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

15 Physical improvements: For the construction, repair, or
16 rehabilitation of buildings and utilities not otherwise pro-
17 vided for, located in areas administered by the National Park
18 Service, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
19 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), \$725,000, to remain available
20 until expended.

21 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
22 national monuments, and other reservations under the
23 jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available
24 for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity;

1 for the services of field employees in cooperation with such
2 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in edu-
3 cational work in the various parks and monuments as the
4 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
5 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
6 ventions and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
7 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
8 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
9 prevention and suppression; and for necessary local trans-
10 portation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for
11 employment or as cooperators, serving without other com-
12 pensation while attending fire-protection training camps.

13 Appropriations herein made for the National Park
14 Service shall be available for the installation and operation
15 of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments,
16 or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park
17 Service.

18 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
19 shall be available for the purchase, not to exceed twenty,
20 maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles.

21 Appropriations herein made under the National Park
22 Service for "National parks" and "National monument,
23 historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire,
24 maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, including traveling expenses, necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$252,364, of which sum \$27,000 shall be available for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recommendation, and application of means, including the construc-

1 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
2 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
3 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
4 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
5 \$1,315,100.

6 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
7 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
8 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of
9 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
10 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
11 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
12 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
13 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
14 mission, \$32,375.

15 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
16 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
17 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
18 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
19 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
20 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biologi-
21 cal stations, \$659,440.

22 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
23 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
24 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-
25 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants

1 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
2 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
3 the development of methods and procedures which should be
4 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
5 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
6 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
7 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing asso-
8 ciations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521);
9 including contract stenographic reporting services, \$331,400.

10 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
11 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
12 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
13 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
14 prices of fishery products, \$119,600.

15 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
16 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
17 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
18 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
19 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
20 of employees while on said islands; and contract steno-
21 graphic reporting service, \$780,615, of which \$100,000
22 shall be available immediately.

23 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
24 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
25 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$50,000.

1 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
2 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
3 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$20,000.

4 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-
5 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the production
6 and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used com-
7 mercially for fur, including the repair of experiment stations,
8 \$136,200.

9 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,
10 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and
11 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps
12 of the life zones, and including \$40,000 for investigations
13 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
14 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d) ; for
15 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independ-
16 ently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in
17 developing and applying methods for the control of damage
18 to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for inves-
19 tigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska,
20 \$237,975.

21 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
22 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
23 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
24 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
25 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other

1 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
2 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
3 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
4 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
5 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
6 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
7 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
8 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
9 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
10 \$985,650.

11 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
12 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
13 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
14 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
15 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
16 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
17 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
18 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-
19 668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the
20 Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C.
21 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act
22 approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including
23 necessary investigations, \$335,900, of which not to exceed
24 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary
25 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations

1 of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation
2 is made available.

3 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforce-
4 ment of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48
5 U. S. C. 192-211), \$162,630, of which not to exceed
6 \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secre-
7 tary for the purpose of securing information in connection
8 with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the
9 enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

10 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
11 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
12 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
13 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under
14 supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including con-
15 struction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals,
16 landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rock-
17 work, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for eco-
18 nomical administration; for the purchase, capture, and trans-
19 portation of game for national reservations; and for the main-
20 tenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
21 Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$766,000.

22 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
23 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed
24 developments of river basins of the United States (except
25 the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and the Central

1 Valley Project, California) by the U. S. Corps of Engineers
2 and the Bureau of Reclamation, and for the preparation of
3 reports thereon and of recommendations and plans for carry-
4 ing out the purposes of the Act of March 10, 1934 (16
5 U. S. C. 661-666), in connection therewith, \$50,000:
6 *Provided*, That reports of such investigations with recom-
7 mendations shall be furnished to the Chief of Engineers, War
8 Department, and/or the Bureau of Reclamation and shall be
9 included in the reports these agencies are required to submit
10 to the Congress.

11 In all, salaries and expenses, \$6,235,249.

12 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

13 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of
14 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C.
15 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during
16 the fiscal year 1947 from the proceeds from the sale of
17 stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto
18 an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30,
19 1946, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of
20 stamps prior to July 1, 1946.

21 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
23 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$2,000,000:
24 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the

1 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the pro-
2 visions of said Act.

3 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$8,235,249, and in
4 addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory
5 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed
6 \$937,790 may be expended for departmental personal serv-
7 ices, including such services in the District of Columbia.
8 Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-
9 ice shall be available for the purchase of seventy-two motor-
10 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and for the maintenance,
11 repair, and operation of such vehicles; hire, maintenance, and
12 operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of tele-
13 phones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or
14 quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife
15 Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise,
16 facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife
17 refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes
18 of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber
19 boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits; plans and specifications for
20 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
21 thereof; and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and
22 for the expenditure from appropriations available for the
23 purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to
24 purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
25 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling

1 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be
2 established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
3 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
4 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
5 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
6 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
7 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
8 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
9 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than
10 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropria-
11 tion. The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the
12 operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts,
13 accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus
14 airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement
15 for use in Alaska from any disposal agency of the Govern-
16 ment without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

19 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
20 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;
21 clerk hire; travel expenses; printing and binding; main-
22 tenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and
23 grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and
24 repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for
25 the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel,

1 \$54,675, to be expended under the direction of the Gov-
2 ernor.

3 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
4 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,
5 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
6 of Alaska.

7 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
8 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
9 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
10 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
11 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

12 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
13 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
14 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
15 burial, and other expenses, \$291,700: *Provided*, That
16 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
17 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
18 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
19 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal
20 year 1947: *Provided further*, That so much of this
21 sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
22 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
23 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
24 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
25 shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence

1 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
2 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
3 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-
4 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
5 of such person.

6 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
7 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$140,000,
8 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
9 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
10 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
11 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

12 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
13 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to
14 be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June
15 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and
16 binding, \$2,252,900, to be immediately available, of which
17 \$72,000 shall be available for surveys and plans for new
18 construction and \$1,020,000 for new construction, and no
19 expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and
20 plans and for new construction in excess of three times the
21 amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like
22 expenditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to
23 transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and with-
24 out charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use

1 by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the
2 Alaska Highway.

3 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
4 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$500,000, to be imme-
5 diately available.

6 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the
7 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1947 shall be avail-
8 able, and continue available until expended, for all expenses
9 necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad,
10 including maintenance, operation, and improvements of
11 railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river
12 steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tribu-
13 taries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of oceangoing
14 or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement
15 with other branches of the Government service, for the
16 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transporta-
17 tion of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary,
18 for the benefit and development of industries and travel affect-
19 ing territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance
20 and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities
21 for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley Na-
22 tional Park, including the purchase (not to exceed two busses
23 and one station wagon), maintenance, repair, and opera-
24 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as au-
25 thorized by the Act of March 29, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 353a) ;

1 stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages
2 arising from operations, including claims of employees of the
3 railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident
4 on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited
5 to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in con-
6 nection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value;
7 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
8 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
9 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
10 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
11 \$6,200 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
12 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1947, and no
13 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
14 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
15 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
16 \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500. of
17 such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That there are hereby transferred to the
19 Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other
20 agency of the United States Government having title thereto,
21 ten of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered to the
22 United States Government for use on any American or for-
23 eign railroad in connection with the war, such locomotives to
24 be selected regardless of present location by a representative
25 of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without exchange

1 of funds except for the cost of transportation from the point
2 of shipment to the Territory of Alaska.

3 The following appropriations herein made shall be
4 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
5 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
6 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
7 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
8 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
9 Railroad appropriated fund".

10 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

11 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
12 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
13 \$6,440, and the private secretary to the Governor \$4,383;
14 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
15 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$23,800, to be expended
16 by the Governor.

17 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
18 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
19 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
20 1930, \$47,200.

21 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

22 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to
23 the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
24 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v).
25 travel expenses, printing and binding; repair, preservation

1 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of
2 water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, main-
3 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
4 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal
5 services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and
6 electricity necessary in the operation of Government House
7 at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix,
8 \$184,640, to be expended by and under the direction of
9 the Governor.

10 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in
11 the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and
12 other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant
13 industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in prac-
14 tical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus,
15 and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other neces-
16 sary expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$39,800, to be
18 expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

19 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

20 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
21 nance of the southwestern power transmission system, market-
22 ing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses
23 connected therewith; including hire, maintenance, repair and
24 operation of passenger automobiles, and printing and bind-
25 ing; \$100,000.

1 Construction: For construction of transmission lines,
2 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative
3 expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten
4 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and
5 operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding;
6 \$7,500,000.

7 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work
8 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-
9 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-
10 propelled vehicles and equipment.

11 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available
12 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of
13 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up
14 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-
15 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That ap-
16 propriations herein made available for the purchase of pas-
17 senger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the exception
18 of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to exceed
19 \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of used or
20 Federal surplus motor vehicles.

21 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
22 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
23 1947 in the field service of the Department for periods of
24 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
25 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

1 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following
2 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
3 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
4 members of societies or associations concerned with their
5 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
6 Secretary, \$400; Grazing Service, \$300; Petroleum Conser-
7 vation Division, \$100; General Land Office, \$300; Bureau
8 of Indian Affairs, \$2,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$3,500;
9 Geological Survey, \$2,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000; Na-
10 tional Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife Service,
11 \$2,500; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all
12 bureaus), \$1,000.

13 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel
14 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available
15 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-
16 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of
17 duty in Alaska, and return.

18 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
20 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
21 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
22 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
23 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
24 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
25 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-

1 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
2 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
3 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
4 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
5 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
6 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
7 shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be
8 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
9 one year and a day, or both: *Provided further*, That the
10 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
11 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
12 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
13 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
14 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
15 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
16 ship in any organization.

17 SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appro-
18 priations contained in this Act shall be available for expendi-
19 ture for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a
20 total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for tele-
21 grams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in
22 the items "communication services", as set forth in the
23 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not
24 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treas-
25 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 SEC. 9. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
2 able for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of
3 reference, and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in
4 completing broken sets, for use at the seat of government,
5 and payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
6 for library membership in societies or associations which
7 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
8 lower than to subscribers who are not members: *Provided*,
9 That expenditures for the foregoing purposes for the follow-
10 ing bureaus and offices shall not exceed the following
11 amounts: Office of the Secretary, \$4,000; Petroleum Con-
12 servation Division, \$350; Division of Geography, \$300;
13 Grazing Service (including headquarters at Salt Lake City),
14 \$625; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian Af-
15 fairs (including headquarters at Chicago), \$500; Bureau
16 of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Bureau
17 of Mines, \$1,500; National Park Service (including head-
18 quarters at Chicago), \$1,500; and Soil and Moisture Con-
19 servation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

20 SEC. 10. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages,
22 salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any
23 new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance
24 of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of
25 the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in

1 Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15,
2 1943.

3 SEC. 11. During the fiscal year 1947, the Secretary
4 may delegate to the Under Secretary and the Assistant
5 Secretaries the power to authorize changes in official sta-
6 tions of officers and employees and the payment of expenses
7 of travel and transportation of household goods in connection
8 with such change of official stations.

9 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Interior De-
10 partment Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 16, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 17 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

June
8

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 10, 1946
For actions of June 7 and 8, 1946
79th Cong., 2d Sess. No. 10-11

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate debated congressional-reorganization bill. Senate committee reported revised price-control; to come up for debate today. Sen. Hickenlooper criticized Porter's statement opposing price-control amendments and referred to BAE study on meat prices. Rep. Murray (Wis.) criticized OPA's "floor tax" on dairy products. Rep. Wickersham introduced bills to encourage sale of wheat and corn for foreign relief. Rep. Flannagan introduced Swan Island animal-quarantine bill. Senate Appropriations Committee reported Treasury-Post Office, Interior, Navy, and 3rd urgent deficiency bills. Sen. Butler submitted amendment to price-control bill to provide additional grain bonuses.

SENATE - June 7

1. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on S. 2177, to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch (pp. 6560-91). Agreed to amendments by Sen. La Follette to provide for committee "watchfulness" of department; instead of "surveillance", to permit appropriation bills to be reported before the revenue and appropriating committees submit their over-all estimates, and to require the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to submit its reports by Mar. 15 so they can be considered by the revenue and appropriating committees under this bill; and an amendment by Sen. George, Ga., to require a record vote on the over-all difference between expenditures and receipts (p. 6568).
2. PRICE CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6042, to amend and continue the Emergency Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act (S. Rept. 1431) (p. 6587). Majority Leader Barkley said it was intended to bring up the bill today (p. 6587).
Received a petition from the Independent Trade Association, Hyattsville, Md., opposing continuation of OPA (p. 6559).
Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized a statement by Paul Porter opposing the price-control bill and referred to a BAE study on the effects of abolition of meat-price control (pp. 6592-4).

SENATE - June 8

3. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on S. 2177 (pp. 6641-66). Agreed to the following amendments: By Sen. Barkley, to amend Sec. 208 so as to give the President flexible authority in reducing appropriations and not require such reductions by a uniform percentage (p. 6659). By Sen. La Follette, to r

require the revenue and appropriating committees to give consideration to the President's budget recommendations in estimating receipts and expenditures (p. 6644).

4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported the following bills with amendments: Treasury-Post Office/(S. Rept. 1432); 3rd urgent deficiency, H. R. 6601 (S. Rept. 1433); Navy Department, H. R. 6496 (S. Rept. 1435); and H. R. 6335, Interior Department (S. Rept. 1434) (pp. 6646, 6647).
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 6042, the price-control bill, to direct this Department to pay a 30-cent bonus for 1945 corn sold before Apr. 19, 1946, a 25-cent bonus for 1945 corn sold between Apr. 18 and May 13, 1946, a 45-cent bonus for all wheat of 1945 crop sold before Apr. 3, 1946, a 45-cent bonus for 1945 wheat sold between Apr. 2 and 19, 1946, and a 15-cent bonus for 1945 wheat sold between Apr. 18 and May 13, 1946 (except under certificate plan with respect to the last two items) (pp. 6640-1).
6. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Received from the President a recommendation for the enactment of an amendment to Sec. 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, relating to medical examinations for disability retirements.
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted his statement and a Wis. lumber company's letter on the necessity for price relief on hardwood plywood (pp. 6641-2).
8. RECESSED until Mon., June 10 (p. 6666).

HOUSE - June 7

9. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5605 (pp. 6632-6). For a tabular statement indicating the actions of the conference committee, see page 5 of this Digest.
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Arends, Ill., criticized the large number of appropriations for Government expenditure and suggested that the Appropriations Committees suspend business after the regular appropriations are finished (p. 6601).
1. PRICE CONTROL; DAIRY PRODUCTS. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized OPA's regulation placing a "floor tax" on dairy products, stating that "Mr. Bowles...is ridiculously out of his field of operation" (pp. 6600-1).
2. VETERANS; LEAVE. Began debate on H.R. 4051, to provide benefits to enlisted men in lieu of accumulated leave (pp. 6601-32).
3. REPORTS. Received from the Comptroller General a report of audit of the ECIC for the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942; and an REC operations report for the period Feb. 2, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1945 (p. 6637).
4. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 10 (p. 6637).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 7

5. GRAINS. H.R. 6708, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to encourage the immediate sale of wheat and corn by providing for payments by the Government to compensate for future adjustments in price. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6638.)
H.R. 6709, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to assure producers who sell wheat in aid of the emergency program designed to relieve distressed areas the bene-

Ferguson	La Follette	Robertson
Fulbright	Lucas	Russell
George	McCarran	Saltonstall
Gerry	McClellan	Stanall
Green	McKellar	Stewart
Guffey	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Gurney	Maybank	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Mead	Vandenberg
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Walsh
Hill	Mitchell	Wheeler
Hoey	Moore	Wherry
Huffman	Murdock	White
Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel	Wiley
Johnston, S. C.	Overton	Wilson
Knowland	Pepper	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PERMISSION TO REPORT INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be permitted to report the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, whenever it is ready.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Subsequently Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred House bill 6335, supra, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 1434) thereon.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2177) to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like to make a few remarks in connection with the pending bill.

The bill proceeds on the theory that the legislative work can be accomplished with greater facility and more quickly by reducing the number of committees. As I read the report, 19 of the standing committees are to be abolished and 16 are to remain. There is to be a reduction of more than one-half in the number of committees. However, the volume of work to be done by the Congress will not be either increased or decreased by this measure. The volume of work will remain the same, or at least it will be dependent upon other circumstances.

In order to accomplish the purpose of transacting the business of the Senate more readily by means of a reduction of committees, it is proposed that no Senator shall be a member of more than two committees. The thought is that thereby he will have much more time to attend the meetings of the two committees than he would have if he were a member of four or five or six different committees. However, the difficulty in legislative work, as I have found in my 14 years of experience in the Senate, is not so much because of the number of committees, but it is because of the number of subcommittees. For instance, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I am a member of four subcommittees of that committee. There are occasions when two or three subcommittees of which I am a member are meeting at the same time, and obviously it is impossible for me to attend all three subcommittee meetings.

We shall have the same volume of business, regardless of the number of committees we decide to appoint, and we shall have as many, if not more, subcommittees. We cannot very well reduce the number of subcommittees, and therein lies the conflict in the schedules for our attendance upon committee meetings. I repeat that it is not so much the number of full committees as it is the number of subcommittees that bears on this problem. The subcommittees do the bulk of the work and their reports are submitted to the full committees and are disposed of by the full committees in a comparatively short time. Hearings which involve days and days or weeks of work by a subcommittee are disposed of by the full committee sometimes in an hour or so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand the matter, the theory of the bill is that all the work of the Appropriations Committee, for instance—I am more familiar with it, probably, than with any other—will be taken away from the committee and will be turned over to the 44 experts whom the Director General is to appoint, so that the Appropriations Committee will be virtually displaced, and the work of that committee, according to the bill, will be done by the 44 experts whom we are to have.

I do not know where we could get 44 real experts who know something about Federal expenditures. It would be very difficult to obtain 44 actual experts. We know how easy it is to get an expert when we wish to fill a position. A number of persons who might not be experts but who would be good fellows would offer themselves, and they would go into those positions.

As I understand the proposal, the purpose is to take all the work off the Appropriations Committee and the other committees. Under the provisions of the bill, they will not be able to select their own secretaries or assistant secretaries or other employees, and such selections will have to be made by the Director General. Of course, if that is done, the Appropriations Committee might as well be abolished and turned over to the 44 experts who would be appointed by the Director General. The Director General would be the real Senate of the United States, and the committees would be mere showmen of some sort or character, and they would have nothing to do. The experts would do all the work and the Director General would employ all the experts, and therefore the Senate would be turned over to the Director General.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the Johnson amendment will take care of that situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was the Johnson amendment adopted?

Mr. OVERTON. It was.

Mr. McKELLAR. Evidently it was adopted while I was absent from the Chamber, attending the committee.

Mr. President, after this bill is passed and enacted into law, I shall have more

time to speak on the floor of the Senate, because to all intents and purposes there will be no Appropriations Committee. The Senate will be a mere form. Moreover, we shall have to find a place to house and to office the experts. I wish to ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether it is proposed that a new building be erected for the experts? Will there be a separate office building for all the experts of the Senate; or it is proposed that later on, inasmuch as the Senate will not have any real business to perform, because the work will be done by the Director General and his experts whom the Senate will appoint, arrangements will be made for the Senators to move out of the Senate Office Building, so as to make room for the experts and the Director General who are going to conduct the affairs of the Senate? Obviously, we shall not have very much to do. The job of Senator will be a very nice, pleasant job for the next 6 years for me, if I am fortunate enough to be renominated and reelected. If I am not, it will not matter to me personally; but, at the same time, after having had offices in the Senate Office Building for nearly 30 years, I should dislike to be moved out. Yet, at the same time, I think we should be fair to the experts, if we employ them. We ought to let the experts have a building of their own. I do not know exactly where such a building could be erected. There is a little space between the Senate Office Building and the Union Station, and it might be possible to erect a building there so as to take care of them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, apparently the Senator from Tennessee is not aware of the fact that this morning the Senate adopted an amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] which will place the authority for the employment and discharge of the proposed experts to the committees in the hands of the committees themselves, without any reference to the Director of Congressional Personnel—

Mr. McKELLAR. May I add—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Just a minute, please. I think the Senator from Louisiana yielded to me, and I ask that I be permitted to finish my sentence.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am trying to be as patient as I can under the circumstances.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know it takes a great deal of patience to get through a bill which is as revolutionary as this one.

Mr. OVERTON. I yielded to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, when the committee proposed the appointment of the four experts for each subcommittee of the Committees on Appropriations, as I stated yesterday, it was predicated on the service which the present experts of those committees have

rendered and the advice of four able members of the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate who were on the joint committee that if they were provided with additional staffs of the same caliber and efficiency, there would be a great possibility of their having better oversight of the departments and agencies which come within the purview of those subcommittees.

But because the Senator from Tennessee on yesterday indicated that he thought the number of experts proposed would be too many, in the Johnson amendment it is left entirely within the discretion of the Committee on Appropriations to determine how many experts they will appoint. The provision is that not more than four may be appointed. So the committee does not need to appoint any, if it shares the opinion of the chairman that the present staff is all that the committee can utilize to advantage.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Johnson amendment refer only to the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No; it refers to other committees. I am merely trying to show that we are endeavoring to take care of the criticism that the bill provides for too many experts to serve the Committee on Appropriations when, as a matter of fact, we have left to that committee's discretion the determination of how many experts it may require.

Mr. OVERTON. I wish to ask several questions, and if the Senator will answer them I may be able to secure the information which I seek. I have been in a meeting of the Appropriations Committee and therefore have not been on the floor until within the past few minutes. The same statement applies to the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] who has not been on the floor. I may point out, however, that four experts are to be assigned to each committee. That provision still remains in the bill, does it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. And each committee will have the right to select the experts without consulting with the Director of Personnel.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. May each committee reduce the number of experts which it has if the committee does not need all of them, or must the committee retain all four?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The provision in the bill is to the effect that the committee may discharge them, and I assume it will have control over the number which it may wish to employ.

Mr. OVERTON. The committee has the right to discharge any of the experts, but does not have the right to reduce their number.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The power, as I conceive it to be, is completely within the discretion of the committee.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well.

This bill would abolish the following standing committees: The Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Interoceanic

Canals, the Committee on Immigration, the Committee on Patents, the Committee on Mines and Mining, the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Committee on Rules, the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, the Committee on the Library; the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Committee on Printing, the Committee on Claims, and the Committee on Manufactures. The work which is now being done by these regular standing committees would still have to be performed. We are asked in this bill to transfer all the work of thirty-three or thirty-four standing committees to only 16 committees.

Let us take, for example, the new Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I do not know why it is that the long title of "Interstate and Foreign Commerce" was selected. Why was not a title selected such as "Commerce Committee"? The word "commerce" is all embracing. It includes domestic commerce, foreign commerce, and commerce of every other kind, nature, and description, over which the Congress has jurisdiction. The regular standing Committee on Commerce of the Senate is a much older committee than is the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Why the Commerce Committee is to be abolished and its duties assigned to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I cannot understand. I will pause now if the Senator from Wisconsin wishes to explain why the Commerce Committee is to be abolished rather than the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in making these recommendations it seemed to the committee that, first of all, contrary to the opinion of the able Senator from Louisiana for which I have great respect, one of our difficulties is in connection with the multiplicity of committees. I concede that, aside from certain provisions which we have made for the elimination of private claims bills, bridge bills, and so forth, the total work to be performed by the various committees will not be very greatly diminished.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand the Senator's argument, if I may interrupt him. But why is the committee to be named "Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce" instead of "Committee on Commerce"?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Because there are certain types of commerce over which the Federal Government does not have control. It does not have control over intrastate commerce.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well. But we have a Committee on Commerce. The first committee which had anything at all to do with the subject of interstate commerce and foreign commerce was the Senate Committee on Commerce. Of course, this is not to be interpreted as meaning that the Senate will take jurisdiction over intrastate commerce.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it was the plan of the committee, as I was about to say, to reduce the number of present committees, because it believed that a multiplicity of committees was one

of our problems. What the committee has attempted to do, insofar as it is possible to do so, is to combine the jurisdiction of committees in such a way as to gather together related subjects.

Mr. OVERTON. Again, if I may interrupt the able Senator from Wisconsin, that is not the question. Here is an old standing committee. As I have already said, the first committee which had anything at all to do with interstate commerce and foreign commerce was the Senate Committee on Commerce. That committee is to be abolished and a new committee on interstate and foreign commerce is to be established.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope that the Senator will concede that so far, the full jurisdiction over interstate commerce and over interstate transportation has rested on the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. OVERTON. Not altogether.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The jurisdiction has rested largely in that committee.

Mr. OVERTON. I would not say largely. The Interstate Commerce Committee has jurisdiction over railroads, and it should retain such jurisdiction. That also applies to allied forms of transportation such as bus lines. Of late, at least during the past few years, the committee has had jurisdiction over waterborne transportation.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I hope that the Senator will not think that I have any hostile feelings toward the Committee on Commerce. I was once appointed assistant clerk to the Committee on Commerce and served in that capacity for a substantial length of time while my grandfather was chairman of the committee. I have the warmest of feeling and deep regard for that committee and its membership. But I think the Senator from Wisconsin gave the right answer when he said that we have two committees, namely, the Interstate Commerce Committee with a large jurisdiction, and the Committee on Commerce with relatively limited jurisdiction. The question before the joint committee was whether we should superimpose the larger on the smaller, or attach the smaller to the larger. That question motivated me, at least, in my approval of the suggestion which has been made. I believe that when we undertake to analyze the jurisdiction of these two committees we will come to the conclusion that the Committee on Interstate Commerce has a vastly wider and a very much more important jurisdiction than has the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. OVERTON. I regret that I cannot agree altogether with the Senator from Maine. Let us look at some of the matters which come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. I shall speak of them offhand without having made a thorough analysis of them.

The Committee on Commerce has within its jurisdiction the subject of civil aeronautics. It also has within its jurisdiction the subject of the merchant marine. All those matters are to be taken

Calendar No. 1461

79TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1434

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 8 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6335]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$179, 426, 847. 00
Amount added by Senate (net).....	149, 910, 591. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	329, 337, 438. 00
Amount of appropriations, 1946.....	203, 526, 412. 69
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947.....	350, 357, 270. 00

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1947.....	21, 019, 832. 00
Exceeds the appropriations for 1946.....	125, 811, 025. 31

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries:

Additional Assistant Secretary and staff-----	\$18, 00
(This amount was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 188.)	
Office of Land Utilization-----	12, 10
Suggestions award system-----	5, 12
Division of Power-----	37, 70
Division of Information-----	8, 84
Division of Budget and Administrative Management---	26, 28
Miscellaneous Service Division-----	16, 88

Total, salaries, Office of the Secretary-----	124, 93
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War Agency Liquidation-----	173, 00
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This item was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 188.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For all expenses necessary for liquidating the War Relocation Authority program provided for in Executive Order 9102 and in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to Congress (H. Doc. 656, 78th Cong.), including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding, \$173,000.

Office of Solicitor:

Legislative Division-----	3, 11
Public Lands Division-----	2, 57
Indian Division-----	3, 52
Conservation Division-----	3, 52
Administrative Division-----	2, 98

Total, Office of Solicitor-----	15, 72
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Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	25, 48
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The increase proposed by the committee is for the following:

Business management adviser, P-7-----	\$7, 175
Chief of branch, CAF-14-----	7, 175
Secretary and clerk, CAF-5 (2)-----	4, 640
Clerk-stenographer, CAF-4-----	2, 100
Restoration of positions to full-time basis-----	6, 515

Total-----	27, 605
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Less 10 percent due to delay in filling new position-----	2, 116
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Net increase recommended-----	25, 489
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Oil and Gas Division-----\$449,516

This item was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 188. In recommending that this item be approved, the committee is recommending that the item in the bill as passed by the House in the amount of \$216,908 for the Petroleum Conservation Division be deleted inasmuch as the item for the Oil and Gas Division replaces the appropriation for the Petroleum Conservation Division. The Secretary of the Interior by administrative order has abolished the Petroleum Conservation Division and has created the Oil and Gas Division. This new Division will continue to administer the Connally "Hot Oil" Act, through a Branch of Conservation and Reserves. Included in the \$449,516 recommended by the committee for the Oil and Gas Division is an amount of \$224,516 for the carrying out of functions formerly under the Petroleum Conservation Division.

In recommending this item of \$449,516, the committee also recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil service and classification laws, travel expenses, contract stenographic reporting services, printing and binding, and the purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles, \$449,516.

Division of Geography-----50,000

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$50,000.

Contingent Expenses, Department of the Interior:

Solicitor's office-----	3,000
Division of Power-----	1,800
Division of Budget and Administrative Management-----	2,550
Suggestions award system-----	940
Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	750
Additional amount for travel proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 188-----	30,000
(In connection with this additional amount for travel of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, the Assistant	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Contingent Expenses, Department of the Interior—Continued

Secretaries, and other officials in the office of the Secretary, who are required to make periodic and sometimes special visits to many points at which departmental activities are conducted, the committee has also approved the proposal in the supplemental estimate that the words "hire of aircraft" be added to the bill.)

Total, contingent expenses, Department of the Interior-----	\$39, 040
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Commission of Fine Arts:

1 clerk-stenographer-----	1, 902
Travel expenses for members of the Commission attending its meetings-----	1, 740
Other expenses (printing, duplicating work, and supplies, communication services)-----	332

Total, Commission of Fine Arts-----	3, 974
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Bonneville Power Administration:

Construction, operation, and maintenance-----	10, 086, 250
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The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$19,791,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$10,086,250 to provide a total appropriation of \$19,086,250. The committee in proposing this increase recommend approval of all items contained in the Budget estimate with the exception of \$704,750 for construction work on the Spokane-Colfax transmission line, which was not allowed by the House. The Bonneville Power Administration did not request this item to be restored in view of other construction work, which it was pointed out has increased in relative urgency of need.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill, which will remove any doubt as to the authority of the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out all functions and duties authorized in the Bonneville Act, as amended:

To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the

In amending the House language, the committee recognizes the authority provided in section 2C of the Bonneville Act (16 U. S. C., ch. 12B), as amended by Public Law 201, Seventy-ninth Congress, and in so doing limits the application in this bill to the following projects:

(1) 230,000-volt river crossing and substation, Troutdale, Oreg., owned by RFC.

(2) Albany-Camp Adair line and facilities owned by the War Department.

(3) Brewster-Okanogan-Washington line and related facilities.

(4) Eugene-Drain-Oregon line and related facilities.

All of these projects are publicly owned.

The maximum estimated total cost of the four projects is \$2,027,500. Of this amount, \$1,350,000 covering the Troutdale project is presently obligated from available continuing funds, leaving the balance to be obligated in fiscal year 1947 from allowances for feeder lines.

The committee recommend that the amount to be available for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bonneville Power Administration—Continued

Construction, operation, and maintenance—Continued

therewith be increased from \$3,695,400, as proposed by the House, to \$4,290,000, as proposed in the Budget estimate.

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of passenger automobiles be increased from 29, as proposed by the House, to the number recommended in the estimate, 39, and that the authority for the purchase of aircraft be increased from 1 to 2.

Grazing Service:

Salaries and expenses

\$516, 500

The Budget estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$1,504,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$212,500. The committee recommend an increase of \$516,500 to provide a total appropriation of \$729,000. The committee's recommendation is based on allowing for not to exceed 100 permanent employees, terminal leave for 175 employees who will have to be discharged under the reduced appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, and provision for members of the advisory committees of local stockmen.

Funds appropriated for the current fiscal year, the amounts of the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts allowed by the committee are as follows:

	Appropriated, 1946	Budget estimate, 1947	Provision for 100 permanent employees
General administration	\$178, 800	\$192, 094	\$125, 698
Administration of grazing districts	733, 225	920, 356	289, 957
Fire protection and presuppression	140, 445	245, 070	169, 345
District advisers	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000
Transfer to "Contingent expenses"	6, 000	6, 000	4, 000
Lump-sum leave payments			100, 000
Overtime pay	23, 000		
Range surveys		54, 000	
Water rights		10, 000	
Plans and surveys		36, 480	
Total	1, 121, 470	1, 504, 000	729, 000

The distribution of the amount allowed by the committee by objects of expenditure is as follows:

	General administration	Administration of grazing districts	Fire protection and presuppression	District advisers	Transfer to contingent expenses	Lump-sum leave payments	Total
01 Personal services (net)	\$108, 398	\$235, 230	\$79, 300	\$28, 300		\$100, 000	\$551, 228
02 Travel	6, 000	19, 427	5, 000	11, 700			42, 127
03 Transportation of things	350	1, 000	950				2, 300
04 Communication services	1, 200	3, 500	1, 075				5, 775
05 Rents and utility services	8, 000	15, 000	2, 150				25, 150
06 Printing and binding	500	3, 000					3, 500
07 Other contractual services	500	5, 800	11, 300				17, 600
08 Supplies and materials	750	7, 000	19, 570		\$4, 000		31, 320
09 Equipment			50, 000				50, 000
Total	125, 698	289, 957	169, 345	40, 000	4, 000	100, 000	729, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Grazing Service—Continued

Salaries and expenses—Continued

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

; for payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$40,000;

The committee also recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service

Fire fighting-----\$50, 000

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill, which is proposed in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947:

Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands under Grazing Service administration, \$50,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

There are approximately 99,000,000 acres of land within grazing districts which present a high fire hazard, and the amount recommended is for on-the-ground fire-fighting purposes. The Department stated that this item may be considered an estimated appropriation only, because it is impossible to forecast accurately the amount of money needed for fire fighting in any fiscal year. However, this amount is reserved for actual fire fighting, and requests for a deficiency appropriation are submitted later in the fiscal year if necessary.

Total, Grazing Service-----566, 500

General Land Office:

Salaries and expenses-----125, 000

For this appropriation, the House allowed \$950,000, or \$125,000 less than the Budget estimate. The committee recommend that the amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,075,000, be allowed.

Surveying public lands-----255, 398

For this item, the House allowed an appropriation of \$494,602, or \$255,398 less than the Budget estimate. The committee recommend that the amount of the Budget estimate, \$750,000, be allowed.

The committee also recommend that the number of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles to be purchased out of this appropriation be increased from 1, as proposed by the House, to 3, the number proposed in the Budget estimate.

Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination-----10, 500

The Budget estimate provided funds for the purchase of 25 passenger-carrying automobiles, and the House reduced this number to 10. The committee recommend that the number proposed in the Budget estimate be allowed. The increase proposed by the committee is to provide funds for the additional 15 automobiles.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Land Office—Continued

Salaries and expenses of district land offices.....	\$16, 074
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The increase recommended by the committee restores this appropriation to the amount of the Budget estimate, \$293,200, and is for the following:

Personal services.....	\$12, 672
Travel.....	1, 000
Communications services.....	1, 200
Equipment.....	1, 202

Total increase recommended.....	16, 074
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Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon.....	119, 049
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For this appropriation, the House allowed \$310,191, the Budget estimate being in the amount of \$317,000. The committee recommend that this item be increased by \$119,049 to provide a total appropriation of \$429,240 for the fiscal year 1947. It was represented to the committee that with this amount timber sales from these lands could be increased to approximately 600,000,000 board feet. In view of the critical need of lumber, the committee feel that the additional appropriation proposed is fully justified.

Protection and management of the timber resources of the public domain.....	40, 545
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Restoration of House reduction below the regular 1947 estimates.....	\$16, 545
Restoration of House reduction in a supplemental Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1947 contained in H. Doc. 493.....	24, 000

Total increase recommended.....	40, 545
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Surveys and investigations in Alaska.....	50, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$100,000 for this work during the ensuing fiscal year. Based on the committee's recommendation the item for "Surveys and investigations," as proposed in the Budget estimate, is \$220,000 below the total amount of the estimate.....

Total, General Land Office.....	616, 566
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Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Salaries and expenses.....	128, 675
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The increase proposed by the committee restores this appropriation to the amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,128,675. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1947 proposed an increase over the current fiscal year of only \$18,169, and this increase was to cover statutory requirements. It was represented to the committee that the House reduction in the base of this appropriation would require the elimination of from 40 to 50 positions in the central office. It was further pointed out that this represents about 20 percent of the total staff, and that this reduction would cripple efforts to reorganize the Indian service, and that in addition it would seriously interfere with the conduct of the regular activities of the Indian Office during the ensuing fiscal year.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Salaries and expenses, district offices-----	\$85, 000
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It was pointed out at the committee's hearings that the Budget estimate of \$985,000 for this appropriation represents a reduction under the current fiscal year of \$143,987. The committee recommend that the further reduction of \$85,000 made by the House be restored to the bill to allow the full amount of the estimate.

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration-----	274, 600
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The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$3,274,600, and the increase recommended by the committee will provide the full amount of the estimate. The increase proposed by the committee is for the following:

Statutory increases-----	\$129, 495
Salary adjustment for underpaid Indian employees-----	97, 094
Replacement of essential equipment-----	20, 500
Reduction in the base amount-----	27, 511

Total increase recommended-----	<u>274, 600</u>
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Alaska Native Service-----	525, 392
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$3,609,400 for the Alaska Native Service, which appropriation is used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of the natives of Alaska. The increase proposed by the committee is for the following:

Restoration of House reduction below the regular 1947 Budget estimates----	\$180, 392
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This amount is divided as follows:

Education, natives of Alaska-----	\$64, 395
Conservation of health-----	42, 642
Welfare and relief-----	35, 000
Conservation of resources-----	5, 140
Additional pay for foreign service-----	33, 215
	<u>180, 392</u>

Operation of the former Sitka Naval Base as an Alaska Native Service institution-----	345, 000
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This amount was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 194. It is proposed to transfer this base to the Interior Department for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a boarding school and as a hospital for the benefit of Indians and natives of Alaska.

Total increase recommended-----	<u>525, 392</u>
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Maintenance of buildings-----	38, 100
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The Indian Service has 15,000 buildings under its jurisdiction valued at over \$58,000,000. The Budget estimate of \$838,100 for maintenance represents only 1.4 percent of the value of the buildings and utilities, and the committee feel that the full amount of the Budget estimate should be allowed.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Education of Indians.....	\$717, 450
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Curator for Knishba Museum, Apache Indian Reservation.....	\$2, 980
Classification of Indian assistants.....	400, 000
Emergency overtime.....	50, 000
Equipment.....	75, 000
Miscellaneous items.....	55, 900
H. Doc. 493 (supplemental).....	133, 570

Total increase recommended.....	<u>717, 450</u>
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Conservation of health.....	839, 000
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The committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$6,769,570, be allowed. The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Reclassification of nurses.....	\$99, 113
Classification of unclassified positions.....	355, 431
New positions to maintain service on 40-hour-week basis.....	156, 500
New positions for program expansion.....	47, 008
Equipment.....	132, 588
Miscellaneous.....	48, 360

Total increase recommended.....	<u>839, 000</u>
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Welfare of Indians.....	600, 000
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The House reduced this appropriation from a Budget estimate of \$750,000 to \$150,000. This appropriation is used for relief of needy Indians, the boarding home care of Indian children, and the institutional care of delinquent children. The Bureau of Indian Affairs pointed out to the committee that there are certain basic expenses under this program which exceed the allowance of the House. These are as follows:

Payments for boarding home for care of children.....	\$55, 000
Payments for institutional care of delinquent children.....	13, 000
Burial expense.....	30, 000
Welfare services, including obtaining employment, assistance in preparing Indian claims for Federal and State benefits, child welfare, determination of eligibility for relief, etc.....	78, 000

Total.....	<u>176, 000</u>
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In requesting that this item be restored to the amount of the Budget estimate, the Department summarized the further needs under this appropriation as follows:

To provide an average monthly payment of \$9 to the aged and physically incapacitated alone would cost approximately \$300,000. The inadequacy of a \$9-a-month allowance is readily apparent when it is contrasted with a monthly average of \$29 paid to non-Indians by other Federal agencies and State welfare departments. Therefore, it is planned during 1947 to provide an average monthly grant of \$12 to the aged and others unable to work. This will cost an additional \$100,000. The \$400,000 for the aged and those

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Welfare of Indians—Continued

totally incapacitated for work, added to the \$176,000, equals \$576,000; and if an appropriation of \$750,000 was passed by the Congress there would remain only \$174,000 for all of the other purposes for which relief funds are expended.

Management, Indian forest and range resources----- \$255, 272

The House reduced this appropriation from a Budget estimate of \$960,000 to \$704,728. The increase recommended by the committee restores this item to the amount of the estimate and is for the following purposes:

Forest management:

Cooperative sustained-yield

forest units----- \$11, 440

Forest guards----- 20, 196

\$31, 636

Range management----- 20, 196

Fire protection:

Equipment----- \$100, 000

Fire-control aides----- 35, 440

135, 440

Overtime----- 68, 000

Total increase recommended----- 255, 272

Agriculture and stock raising among Indians----- 177, 664

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Restoration of House reduction below the

regular 1947 estimate----- \$167, 664

This amount is divided as

follows:

Additional personnel... \$89, 080

Reclassification of

Indian assistant

positions----- 12, 400

Equipment----- 57, 950

Increased operation

and maintenance

costs----- 8, 234

Total----- 167, 664

Allowance of supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 194 for the control and eradication of fever ticks among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Seminole Agency, Fla-----

10, 000

Total increase recommended----- 177, 664

Revolving fund for loans to Indians and Indian corporations.. 1, 150, 000

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for this appropriation. The committee also recommend that the authorization of \$750,000 for loans from the revolving fund to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate therein be increased from \$925,000, as proposed by the House, to \$1,000,000, as proposed in the Budget estimates.

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes----- 700, 000

The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased from \$250,000 to \$950,000. The \$50,000 included in the estimate for land purchases in the State of Nevada has not been approved.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes—Continued

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as follows:

: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent in writing of the tribal council representing the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, for public uses, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, such portions of the school and agency lands as are no longer needed for administrative purposes, located in section 30, of township 2 north, range 11 west, of the Indian meridian and which formed a part of the original Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation: And provided further, That out of the proceeds of any such sale, the sum of \$1.25 per acre shall be credited to the general fund of the United States Treasury and the balance shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribal fund of the Indians of the said Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation

Development of Indian arts and crafts----- \$5, 000

The Budget estimate for this item is \$35,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$30,000, and the committee recommend that the amount of the estimate be allowed. During the war, when many of the craftsmen were away from the reservations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs allowed a vacancy to develop in the position of general manager of the Arts and Crafts Board, following the resignation of the prior incumbent of this position. Due to not filling this vacancy, there has been an unexpended balance returned to the Treasury. The committee was advised that the Bureau of Indian Affairs desires to fill this vacancy during the ensuing fiscal year.

Irrigation and drainage, maintenance, operation, repair, and improvement----- 48, 000

The Budget estimate for this item is in the amount of \$1,623,000. The House made a reduction of \$48,000 in items included in the estimate and included an appropriation of \$25,000 not included in the estimate for the Wapato project, allowing a total appropriation of \$1,600,000. The increase proposed by the committee is to restore to the bill the \$48,000 reduction below the estimate and will provide an appropriation of \$1,648,000.

Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems----- 360, 425

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,104,250 for this appropriation and is for the following projects and purposes:

Arizona:

Colorado River-----	\$300, 000
Navajo (New Mexico)-----	5, 000
Papago-----	2, 000
Salt River-----	3, 000

California:

Mission-----	1, 000
Sacramento-----	1, 500

Colorado: Southern Ute-----	1, 500
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems—Continued

Montana:

Fort Belknap-----	\$625
Fort Peck-----	4, 500

Nevada:

Carson-----	1, 550
Pyramid Lake-----	2, 500
Western Shoshone-----	2, 750
New Mexico: United Pueblos-----	1, 500
Oregon: Warm Springs-----	1, 000
Wyoming: Wind River-----	2, 000
Miscellaneous garden tracts-----	5, 000
Surveys and investigations-----	25, 000

Total increase recommended-----	360, 425
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The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the ~~Secretary~~ *Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum

Settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Ariz:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947.

Construction and so forth, buildings and utilities-----

\$2, 511, 500

The regular and supplemental Budget estimates for this appropriation total \$3,623,500. The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year of \$3,386,800, or \$236,700 less than the total Budget estimates.

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Alaska-----	\$1, 246, 400
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This amount was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 194. Of this amount \$1,206,400 is for remodeling and construction at the Sitka Naval Base, to provide facilities for a 200-bed tuberculosis sanatorium and a 600-pupil boarding school. This base is to be transferred to the Interior Department for use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The remaining \$40,000 of the increase proposed by the committee is for the replacement of a school building destroyed by fire at Sevoonga, Alaska, and was also recommended in S. Doc. 194.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Construction and so forth, buildings and utilities—Continued

Fort Apache, Ariz----- \$25, 000

The committee recommended that the following provision be added to the bill:

Fort Apache, Arizona: For the purpose of cooperating with McNary school district, Apache County, Arizona, for the construction and improvement of public-school buildings, for which the Indian Service may furnish plans, \$25,000: Provided, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same terms as other children of said school district: Provided further, That the amount expended on this project shall be recouped by the United States within a period of thirty years, commencing with the date of occupancy of the project, by the acceptance of Indian pupils in this school without cost to the United States; and, in computing the amount of recoupment of the project, interest at 3 per centum per annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: Provided further, That with the consent of the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona, the Secretary may set aside tribal land at McNary, Arizona, as a school reserve so long as such land is needed for school purposes.

Kiowa, Oklahoma----- \$30, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is an additional amount for schools, dormitories, and utilities, the House having allowed \$88,000 for this work.

Mescalero, New Mexico----- 8, 500

The increase proposed by the committee is contained in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 194 and is for the replacement of a cottage destroyed by fire at the Mescalero Indian Agency, New Mexico.

Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico---- 1, 018, 600

This increase was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 194 and is divided as follows:

Shiprock, dormitories and utilities----- 318, 600

Toadlena, school expansion-- 700, 000

Total----- 1, 018, 600

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Construction and so forth, buildings and utilities—Continued

Surveys and plans and administrative expenses-----	\$183, 000
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The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

; private architectural and engineering services

The committee also recommend that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

: Provided, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization may be transferred, in the discretion of the Secretary Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization, but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer

Total increase recom- mended, construction, etc., buildings and util- ities-----	2, 511, 500
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Roads, Indian reservations-----	\$4, 000, 000
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The Budget estimate for this item is \$4,700,000, and the amount was reduced by the House to \$1,700,000. The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total amount of \$5,700,000, or \$1,000,000 in excess of the estimate. There are 18,000 miles of roads existing on some 200 Indian reservations, and many of these roads are badly in need of repair due to necessary neglect during the war period. Funds are needed to replace bridges, restore grades, and regravell surfaces as well as for the construction of needed new roads.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian population of all the States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said States.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in requesting the deletion of the foregoing proviso submitted the following statement:

“Applying the formula to the distribution of Indian Service road funds indicates that the funds would not be allocated according to the needs of the Indian population for roads. The Indian Service does not build or maintain roads where the Indian population is reasonably well served by Federal, State, or county highways. Indian Service road

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Roads, Indian reservations—Continued

operations are conducted in areas where road needs have been proven and where Indian Service responsibility is recognized. Under the formula as proposed, the Indian Service would be required to spend about \$27,000 in New York State where our Indians are well served by roads built by the State and counties. Similarly, we would be required to provide road funds in excess of the needs in some States and under the minimum requirements in others. North Carolina, for example, with one small reservation would be receiving more than \$25,000 in excess of their recognized needs. North Dakota and South Dakota would be considerably reduced from the amounts required and would not be able to meet obligations. In some States there are scattered Indians and Indian groups whose aggregate is a sizable amount yet they are not so located as to require road facilities which are not already provided by local agencies.

"The Indian Service road appropriation is too small and the road developments of the areas so variable that a formula not based on the actual physical needs will not provide an equitable distribution. Many of our reservations are in two States. The State lines or State areas have no real bearing on the situation. This appropriation provides the only funds available for Indian road needs. The situation is not comparable to the grants-in-aid given to the States through the Public Roads Administration. The States have their own funds with which to make equitable adjustments and provide against contingencies. The regular Federal aid formula cannot be applied to the distribution of Indian Service road funds and meet the local requirements.

"The Indian Service has in the past explored the possibility of developing a formula for equitable distribution of road funds to the reservations. The several formulas developed come within reason when applied to many localities because of the wide variation in local conditions. It is these extreme conditions that frequently are the most important to correct. Also, there are localities that need more money in one year than they do the next. Conditions vary from year to year and economical operation cannot be obtained without flexibility in distribution. A rigid formula will not enable the Indian Service to vary the funds from year to year to repair unusual flood damage. Funds for resurfacing gravel roads may be needed one year and not the next."

Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from tribal funds for the administration of Indian tribal affairs be increased from \$213,320, as proposed by the House, to \$278,170, or an increase of \$64,850. Of the increase recommended by the committee, \$60,000 is to restore a reduction by the House below the Budget estimate, and \$4,850 is to allow re-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds)—Continued.
 requests by tribes submitted after the submission of the
 1947 estimates. The \$4,850 is divided as follows:

Salary and expenses for an additional game warden, Wind River Reservation.....	\$1, 700
Certain farm equipment and supplies requested in a resolution adopted by the Brighton and Big Cypress trustees of the Seminole Reservation, Fla.....	3, 150
Total.....	4, 850

Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property of the Blackfeet Indians, Montana, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Indians, \$100,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians.

This item was requested by the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians in a resolution dated November 1, 1945, in which they requested authority for the expenditure of \$100,000 of Blackfeet tribal funds for the purchase of cattle and the purchase of scattered heirship land units.

Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that this item be increased from \$106,000, as proposed by the House, to \$224,000, or an increase of \$118,000. Of the increase recommended by the committee, \$106,000 is to restore a reduction made by the House below the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1947, and \$12,000 is to allow for the purchase of certain well-drilling machinery and farm machinery requested by the Klamath Tribe in a resolution passed by the general council of the tribe on January 24, 1946.

Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that this item be increased from \$104,418, as proposed by the House, to \$129,500, or an increase of \$25,082. Of the increase recommended by the committee, \$22,082 is to restore a reduction by the House below the Budget estimate; \$1,000 is to provide for a scholarship fund for the professional and technical training of persons chosen from the membership of the tribe; and \$2,000 is to provide for the repair of the Keshena Fair Grounds and to revive the Menominee Indian Fair. The two latter items, totaling \$3,000, were requested by the advisory council of the Menominee Tribe by resolutions agreed to subsequent to the submission of the 1947 estimates.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount of this item be increased from \$186,027, as proposed by the House, to \$213,500, the Budget estimate, or an increase of \$27,473. The increase recommended is for the following:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds)—Continued

1. Established positions:

Director of community services----	\$3, 750
Accountant-----	3, 860
Do-----	3, 200
Community worker-----	2, 430
Special officer-----	2, 034
Farmer-----	3, 090
Field aide-----	2, 166
Clerk-----	2, 232
Clerk-stenographer-----	2, 034
Do-----	1, 704

2. New position: Charwoman (Senate hearing, pp. 223, 225)----- 973

Total increase recommended----- 27, 473

Development of Hot Springs Enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph, the estimate for which is contained in House Document 493, be added to the bill:

Development of Hot Springs Enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For all expenses necessary for the development of a health resort on the Flathead Indian Reservation at Hot Springs, Montana, including the construction of buildings, and the payment of private architectural and engineering fees, \$350,000, to remain available until expended, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The Committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

, except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief of the Choctaw Nation

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds):

Per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

, not to exceed ~~\$6~~ \$8 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Wyoming ~~may not exceed \$8 per diem and~~ when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, ~~may not exceed~~ \$10 per diem as heretofore provided,

Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from tribal funds for the relief of needy Indians be increased from \$50,000, as proposed by the House, to \$75,000, the amount of the Budget estimate.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount for compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by the various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, payable from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds)—Con. particular Indian tribe concerned, be increased from \$21,980, as proposed by the House, to \$22,980, an increase of \$1,000. This increase is to provide for the compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Hoquiam, Wash. This item has been requested by the tribe, and the contract was approved by the Under Secretary on April 9, 1946.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys for the Indians of California (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

That there is hereby appropriated out of funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California, the sum of \$10,000, to remain available until expended, to be used to pay attorneys for the said Indians for services or expenses incurred under and in accordance with any contract of employment which may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds):

The committee recommended that this item be increased from \$220,000, as proposed by the House, to \$304,000, or an increase of \$84,000. The increase recommended is divided as follows:

To provide for land purchases by the Indians of the Summit Lake Reservation, Nev.....	\$9, 000
To provide for land purchases by the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah.....	75, 000
Total increase recommended.....	<u>84, 000</u>

Industrial assistance (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from tribal funds for industrial assistance be increased from \$151,375, as proposed by the House, to \$326,375, an increase of \$175,000. The increase proposed by the committee is for the following:

(1) Colorado River Tribe, Arizona, for loans to purchase salvage building materials from the Colorado River War Relocation Center and for construction of homes by returning veterans and other tribal members.....	\$12, 000
(2) Hoopa Valley, Calif., for making individual loans for miscellaneous productive purposes.....	3, 000
(3) Colville Indians, Washington, for establishment and operation of a tribal cattle herd.....	50, 000
(4) Menominee Indians, Wisconsin, for loans for agricultural expansion and for the construction of homes.....	60, 000
(5) Kiowa Agency (Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians), for loans to veterans at not to exceed \$2,500 each upon approval of the tribal council.....	50, 000
Total increase recommended.....	<u>175, 000</u>

Transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Sitka Naval Base on Japonski Island, and the Army installations on the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, Alaska:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, etc.—Continued

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill, the estimate for which is contained in a supplemental Budget estimate, S. Doc. 194:

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War are hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the entire Sitka naval base on Japonski Island and the entire Army installations on the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, located in Alaska, including the land, buildings, and utilities, with the drawings, pertaining thereto, and all materials and equipment on both installations, and in addition, the said Secretaries and the War Assets Administrator are authorized to transfer to the Department of Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, any other surplus materials, supplies, and equipment needed to equip and operate these facilities for school and hospital purposes.

Vehicles, Indian Service:

The committee recommend that the authority to purchase motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles be increased from 150, as proposed by the House, to 250, as recommended in the Budget estimate. It was pointed out to the committee that very few replacements have been possible during the past 4 years, and that many of the automobiles and school busses now in use will of necessity have to be retired during the fiscal year 1947. It was further pointed out that unless replacements can be secured, the services to Indians will be seriously curtailed. The Indian Service activities are widely scattered over the United States, and the only way it is possible for employees to cover their reservation activities is by automobile since no other means of transportation is available.

Acquisition of surplus property:

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds (for three years beginning July 1, 1946), from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$6,300,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the schools, hospitals, and agencies, or by any operating division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the United States and Alaska: Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The sum incorporated in the proposal by the committee for transfer of equipment, materials and supplies to the Indian Service without exchange of funds, is based on the following estimate of needs from the various service divisions:

Administrative offices, including district offices and agencies, furniture, office equipment and supplies, telephones, radios, etc.	\$650, 000
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued

Acquisition of surplus property—Continued

Alaska Native Service, furniture, equipment and supplies, boats, tractors, trucks, radio equipment-----	500, 000
Maintenance of buildings, furniture, plumbing fixtures, generators, motors, pumps, paint, etc-----	1, 000, 000
Education of Indians, furniture, automotive equipment, shop equipment, tools, agricultural equipment, books, motion-picture projectors, school buses, trucks, tractors, housekeeping supplies, etc-----	\$1, 000, 000
Conservation of health, automotive equipment, dental equipment, X-ray machines, operation-room equipment, general hospital equipment, house-keeping supplies-----	750, 000
Management of Indian forests, and suppressing forest fires automotive equipment, fire-fighting equipment, fencing, radio equipment-----	200, 000
Agriculture and stock raising, automotive equipment, construction equipment, tractors, fencing-----	200, 000
Irrigation construction, road construction, building construction, equipment of all kinds, materials and supplies--	2, 000, 000
Total-----	6, 300, 000

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs----- \$12, 416, 078

Bureau of Reclamation:

Purchase of passenger vehicles:

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of passenger vehicles be increased from 380, as proposed by the House, to 1,168, the number proposed in the Budget estimates. The Department advised that with the investigations program faced by the Bureau of Reclamation and the resumption of the construction program, the Bureau is badly in need of the replacement of some of the vehicles on hand and the purchase of additional ones.

Acquisition, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

acquisition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947 from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft with funds provided for "General investigations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all sums appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be available for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm;

The amendment proposed by the committee will give the Bureau of Reclamation general authority to acquire hire, maintain, and operate aircraft and finance the costs therefor from funds available for the activities for which the aircraft is used.

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)----- 1, 500, 000

The committee recommend that this appropriation be increased to \$5,500,000, the amount of the Budget estimate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices)—Continued

The committee also recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$125,000 \$200,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

The expanding construction program and the increasing responsibilities of the Bureau of Reclamation as the custodian of a Federal investment of a billion dollars requires an adequate administrative and supervisory force to be financed through appropriations for salaries and expenses. Any reduction in the estimate for the fiscal year 1947 would seriously cripple the Bureau in carrying out specific mandates of the Congress such as the supervision of amendatory and new repayment contracts to protect the Federal investment in Reclamation referred to on page 16 of the House report.

It is the understanding of the committee that the provisions in the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 authorizing the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to fix ceilings on the number of employees in a Federal agency are sufficiently broad to permit the Director to recognize the urgent needs of a necessarily expanding organization such as the Bureau of Reclamation and provide it with an adequate staff to carry out its responsibilities.

General investigations.....

\$7, 750, 000

The Budget Bureau allowed an estimate of \$11,000,000 for this appropriation, which was reduced by the House to \$3,250,000. The committee recommends an increase of \$7,750,000 to provide the amount of the estimate.

The committee notes that substantial progress is being made in mobilizing essential inventories of land and water resources in the West and urges all speed possible in completing basin reports as well as individual project presentations which are required by the Congress in authorizing and making appropriations for irrigation and multiple-purpose developments. At the same time the committee calls attention to the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation for carrying forward and programing "other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation extensions, or financial readjustments of existing projects," as set forth in the language of the general investigations item, and particularly with respect to surveys of existing project facilities to determine their condition and, as emphasized in the House committee report, in connection with Reclamation repayment contracts, the field work on which should be financed from these funds.

Construction, reclamation fund:

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division.....

1, 666, 999

The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,115,660 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,666,999 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,782,659. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction be-	
low Budget estimate.....	\$1, 457, 340
Additional funds to complete.....	209, 659

1, 666, 999

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, reclamation fund—Continued

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch Dam-----	\$1, 612, 525
The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$2,847,000 for this project.	
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	566, 395
The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for this project.	
Palisades project, Idaho-----	849, 590
The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for this project.	
Sun River project, Montana-----	54, 375
The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$96,000 for this project.	
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas-----	471, 125
The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$831,800 for this project.	
Tucumcari project, New Mexico-----	984, 395
The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,738,000 for this project.	
Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma-----	1, 762, 710
The House allowed an appropriation of \$901,900 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,762,710 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,664,610. The increase is divided as follows:	
Restoration of House reduction below Budget estimate-----	\$1, 178, 100
Additional funds to complete-----	584, 610
	<u>1, 762, 710</u>
Deschutes project, Oregon-----	1, 153, 152
The House allowed an appropriation of \$563,685 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,153,152 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,716,837. The increase is divided as follows:	
Restoration of House reduction below Budget estimate-----	\$736, 315
Additional funds to complete-----	416, 837
	<u>1, 153, 152</u>
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	125, 000
This item was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in Senate Document 194 and the funds proposed will permit the completion of the Fletcher Gulch wasteway work, which work is now in progress.	
Klamath project, Oregon-California-----	1, 064, 805
The House allowed an appropriation of \$216,800 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,064,805 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,281,605. The increase is divided as follows:	
Restoration of House reduction below Budget estimates-----	\$283, 200
Additional funds to complete-----	781, 605
	<u>1, 064, 805</u>

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, reclamation fund—Continued

Provo River project, Utah-----	\$3, 256, 960
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,345,040 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$3,256,960 to provide a total appropriation of \$4,602,000. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction below Budget estimate-----	\$1, 756, 960
Additional amount to accelerate construction program in the fis- cal year 1947-----	1, 500, 000
	<u>3, 256, 960</u>

Ogden River project, Utah-----	35, 115
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide for this project the amount of the Budget estimate, \$62,000. Construction work on this project is practically complete, and the amount proposed by the committee will complete the remaining features. The Department pointed out that the work to be performed can only be completed economically if it be done at one time when equipment and labor is on the job, and that it is a one-season job and cannot be spread over a longer period without duplication of effort and increased cost.

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division-----	1, 972, 450
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$624,650 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,972,450 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,597,100. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction be- low Budget estimate-----	\$815, 950
Additional funds to complete-----	1, 156, 500
	<u>1, 972, 450</u>

Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	1, 678, 200
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$216,800 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,678,200 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,895,000. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction be- low Budget estimate-----	\$283, 200
Additional funds to complete-----	1, 395, 000
	<u>1, 678, 200</u>

Riverton project, Wyoming-----	2, 870, 140
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$650,410 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$2,870,140 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,520,550. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction below Budget estimate-----	\$849, 590
Additional funds to complete-----	2, 020, 550
	<u>2, 870, 140</u>

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Construction, reclamation fund—Continued

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division--	\$1, 570, 787
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$346,885 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,570,787 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,917,672. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction	
below Budget estimate-----	\$453, 115
Additional funds to complete-----	1, 117, 672
	1, 570, 787

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division-----	137, 925
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The House allowed an appropriation of \$58,970 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$137,925 to provide a total appropriation of \$196,895. The increase is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction	
below Budget estimate-----	\$77, 030
Additional funds to complete-----	60, 895
	137, 925

Total, construction, reclamation fund----	21, 832, 648
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Operation and maintenance:

Columbia Basin project, Washington:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed \$1,090,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to from power revenues shall be available for operation, maintenance,

The operation and maintenance of the Columbia Basin project, Washington, has been financed for the past several years from revenues from the Bonneville Power Administration which, under section 4 of Executive Order No. 8526, were deposited in a special account, subject to distribution by the Secretary of the Interior.

Since the Budget, 1947, was submitted to Congress, a memorandum of understanding approved by the Secretary has been entered into between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration for marketing power from the Columbia Basin project by the Bonneville Power Administration, for fixing terms of return of investment in the Columbia Basin, and for coordination of the Bonneville and Columbia Basin projects. This memorandum of understanding provided for the transfer to the reclamation fund from the special account established by Executive Order No. 8526, of payments to the Bureau for the generation and delivery of power. Therefore, the language in the bill as passed by the House directing the transfer of funds for financing operation and maintenance is not required.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

General provisions:

Utilization of power revenues:

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits to any individual, before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution: Provided, That the application of such revenues to the costs of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to be such a distribution.

This amendment is declaratory of existing law, but removes any doubt as to the intended effect of section 4 (I) of the Second Deficiency Act of 1924 (act of December 5, 1924, ch. 4, 43 Stat. 703; 43 U. S. C. 501), as to the status of power revenues on projects turned over by the United States to the water users' organizations for operation and maintenance. This statute reads:

"SUBSEC. I. (PROFITS FROM PROJECTS TAKEN OVER BY WATER USERS.)—That whenever the water users take over the care, operation, and maintenance of a project, or a division of a project, the total accumulated net profits, as determined by the Secretary, derived from the operation of project power plants, leasing of project grazing and farm lands, and the sale or use of town sites shall be credited to the construction charge of the project, or a division thereof, and thereafter the net profits from such sources may be used by the water users to be credited annually, first, on account of project construction charge; second, on account of project operation and maintenance charge; and third, as the water users may direct. No distribution to individual water users shall be made out of any such profits before all obligations to the Government shall have been fully paid."

It is the intent of the reclamation laws that the power revenues shall be applied for project purposes and not distributed as profits to any individual before or after the United States has been repaid its investment. The application of the power revenues to reduce the cost of water service is one of the uses intended by the Congress of the power produced as an incident to the operation of a reclamation project. No discrimination is intended by the statutes in this respect, between projects operated by the United States, those operated by irrigation districts, and those operated by water users' associations or other types of water users' organizations. The reclamation laws speak throughout of all three types of projects, collectively and indiscriminately. The proposed amendment removes any doubt as to this intent, arising from the language of the cited appropriation act.

General fund, construction:

Gila project, Arizona

\$2, 632, 790

The House allowed an appropriation of \$867,210 for this project, and the committee recommend an increase of \$2,632,790 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,500,000. The increase is divided as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

General fund, construction—Continued

Restoration of House reduction below Budget estimate-----	\$1, 132, 790
Additional amount to accelerate program of making land available to veterans-----	1, 500, 000
	<u>2, 632, 790</u>

David Dam project, Arizona-Nevada----- \$8, 495, 930

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for this project, and the committee recommend that the appropriation be available for all the purposes included in the estimate. The Department called attention to the testimony that has been given before Congress to the effect that the Davis Dam project must be constructed and placed in operation by November 1950 in order to meet the provisions of the Mexican Water Treaty.

Central Valley project, California----- 9, 996, 550

The net increase of \$9,996,550 recommended by the committee is arrived at by the following proposed increases and decreases:

Proposed increases:

Joint facilities, including storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir-----	\$1, 330, 635
Irrigation facilities-----	6, 027, 980
Power facilities, Shasta power plant-----	929, 805
Keswick Dam-----	489, 430
Keswick power plant-----	489, 430
Shasta and Keswick switchyards-----	734, 690
Transmission lines, Shasta to Shasta Substation-----	408, 670
	<u>10, 410, 640</u>

Proposed decreases:

Transmission lines:

Shasta to Oroville-----	5, 420
Oroville to Sacramento--	382, 655
Contra Costa Canal extension-----	26, 015
	<u>414, 090</u>

Net increase recommended----- 9, 996, 550

The committee recommend that the following be deleted from the bill:

Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$5,420, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$382,655, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$26,015; in all, \$10,840,120

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Shasta to Shasta Substation, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$408,670, and in addition thereto, for the line from Shasta to Shasta Substation only, the unexpended balance determined to be available from the amount heretofore allowed for other transmission lines; in all, \$20,836,670

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

General fund, construction—Continued

Kings River project, California.....	\$200, 000
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This item is contained in the Budget estimates in the amount of \$200,000.

The purposes for which the \$200,000 appropriation is requested by the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out the responsibilities of the Bureau under the Civil Functions Act in connection with the Kings River project are as follows:

Cost allocations.....	\$25, 000
Completion of water-use studies.....	40, 000
Economic surveys, including land classification.....	35, 000
Preparation for and negotiation of re-payment contracts for irrigation features.....	75, 000
Power market studies.....	25, 000
Total.....	<u>200, 000</u>

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	6, 495, 925
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The Budget estimate for this project is in the amount of \$15,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$6,504,075. The committee recommended an increase of \$6,495,925 to provide a total appropriation of \$13,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than the Budget estimate. The \$2,000,000 not approved by the committee is for transmission lines and substations, which were also eliminated by the House.

Hungry Horse project, Montana.....	1, 132, 790
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The increase proposed by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for this project, the House having allowed an appropriation of \$867,210.

Colorado River project, Texas.....	68, 400
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This item was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 194. The funds requested are to complete the Marshall Ford Dam in order that it may be turned over to the lower Colorado River Authority, an agency of the State of Texas for operation.

Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	14, 391, 855
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The Budget estimate for this project is \$30,000,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$13,008,145. The committee recommend an increase of \$14,391,855 to provide a total appropriation of \$27,400,000. The committee has not approved the amount of \$2,600,000 contained in the Budget estimate for the proposed Mason City addition to Coulee Dam, which item was also disallowed by the House.

Settlement and project development programs to aid returning veterans:

The committee, during the hearings, admonished representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation as to its responsibility for providing as speedily as appropriations permit the maximum number of irrigated farms on Reclamation projects for the settlement of returning war veterans. The Bureau was cautioned that the committee felt that the size of public land farms should be examined closely and that due consideration should be given to all factors, including the Federal investment for each individual farm, so that settlement opportunities could be extended to as many veterans as possible.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General fund, construction—Continued

Settlement and project development, etc.—Continued

The committee notes with approval that the Bureau has included in the estimates submitted to the House and Senate, and has programed under project development the expenditure of limited construction funds on a reimbursable basis for clearing and rough leveling and the roughing in of farm ditches on public lands, and for advice, assistance, and information to all new settlers on public or private land in cooperation with State colleges. These types of work are essential to give veterans and other settlers a quicker start toward bringing their farm units into production. These activities protect the Federal investment through aiding the settler to begin repayment of construction charges much sooner than if he were deprived of such assistance in the preliminary development of an irrigated farm and properly are part of the reimbursable construction costs of the projects.

The committee also renews its recommendation to the Bureau of Reclamation that in its own employment and, so far as it can bring the matter successfully to the attention of contractors, that preference be given to veterans who indicate a desire for and who are qualified for settlement on the project lands to be served by the systems under construction.

Attention is called to the importance of the Bureau's canal lining investigations as a means of reducing the cost of new canal construction and providing economical means of rehabilitating existing canals to conserve water and funds.

Total, general fund, construction.....	\$43, 414, 240
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	3, 340, 000
The estimate for this appropriation is contained in H. Doc. 493. The committee was advised that the amount of \$3,340,000 is expected to be sufficient at current prices to complete the Mancos, Colo., project (\$1,300,000), and the Eden, Wyo., project (\$2,040,000).	
Fort Peck project, Montana.....	566, 395
The House allowed an appropriation of \$433,605 for this project. The committee proposes an increase of \$566,395 to provide the amount of the Budget estimate. In recommending the allowance of the Budget estimate, the committee has approved the transmission lines, substations, and the purchase of facilities specifically eliminated by the House in making a reduction in this project below the estimate.	
Missouri River Basin.....	15, 269, 517
The Budget estimate for this appropriation, including a supplemental item of \$125,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Mines contained in S. Doc. 194, is \$23,908,600. The House allowed an appropriation of \$10,312,685.	
The Corps of Engineers, which carries joint responsibility for development of the Missouri Basin, submitted Budget estimates of \$16,000,500 for construction and \$2,720,000 for planning, and the Congress in the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Act appropriated \$18,350,000 and \$1,820,000, respectively. It was pointed out to the committee that these amounts are in addition to the proportion of the Corps of Engineers general investigation funds which may be allocated to investigations in the Missouri Basin.	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Reclamation—Continued

Missouri River Basin—Continued

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$23,908,600 for work to be carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri River Basin, together with a further increase of \$1,673,602 to provide the Bureau with an increase for its work comparable to that given for work to be performed by the Corps of Engineers.

In recommending an increase of \$15,269,517, the committee has also allowed the transmission lines eliminated by the House.

Boulder Canyon project-----	\$566, 395
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The Budget estimate for this project is in the amount of \$1,000,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$433,605. The committee recommend an increase of \$566,395 to provide the amount of the estimate.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American canal)-----	4, 615, 175
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The House allowed for this project an appropriation of \$2,384,825. The Budget estimate is in the amount of \$5,500,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$4,615,175 to provide a total appropriation of \$7,000,000.

The increase proposed is divided as follows:

Restoration of House reduction below	
Budget estimate-----	\$3, 115, 175
Additional amount to accelerate program of making lands available for veterans-----	1, 500, 000
	4, 615, 175

Colorado River development fund-----	200, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$500,000.

Colorado River front work and levee system-----	25, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the amount of the Budget estimate, \$100,000. The estimate was based on the need of \$25,000 in the Yuma district for the continuance of regular maintenance activities, and the need in the Needles and Palo Verde districts of \$75,000 to continue field surveys, general river control investigations, and studies of corrective measures needed to overcome silting and degrading action of the river.

Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	99, 079, 370
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Geological Survey:

Purchase of passenger vehicles:

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of passenger vehicles be increased from 30, as proposed by the House, to 202, as recommended in the Budget estimates. Of the increase proposed, 121 are for the replacement of worn-out and unserviceable cars, about 100 of which will be at least 7 years old by the end of the present fiscal year. The additional number of passenger vehicles is related to the increased estimates of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1947.

Purchase of office furniture and equipment:

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for the purchase of office furniture and equipment for use in the District of Columbia be increased from \$15,000, as allowed by the House, to \$55,000 as proposed in the Budget estimate. The increase in this limitation is related to the increased Budget estimates of the Geological Survey for the fiscal year 1947.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Geological Survey—Continued

Topographic surveys-----\$2, 373, 880

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate, \$5,000,000, for this appropriation. The break-down of the \$5,000,000 estimate is as follows:

Cooperative activities-----	\$500, 000
Federal administration-----	108, 950
Federal office projects-----	180, 815
Federal field projects:	
(a) Surveys for general economic purposes-----	1, 853, 235
(b) Continuation of the Columbia River Basin project-----	1, 000, 000
(c) Revising existing maps-----	300, 000
(d) Planimetric and topographic mapping of Alaska-----	125, 000
Equipment:	
(a) Surveying and mapping instru- ments-----	587, 000
(b) 300 trucks for field survey parties-----	345, 000
Total-----	<u>5, 000, 000</u>

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount to be available for cooperation with the States and municipalities be increased from \$300,000, as proposed by the House, to \$500,000, as recommended in the Budget estimates.

Geologic surveys-----1, 263, 500

For this item, the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,200,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$1,263,500 to provide the amount of the Budget estimate, \$2,463,500. The proposed use of the amount included in the estimate is as follows:

Geochemical prospecting-----	\$125, 000
Areal geology-----	332, 500
Geophysics-----	243, 000
Metallic resources study-----	518, 000
Mineral fuels-----	520, 000
Nonmetallic mineral studies-----	279, 000
Engineering geology-----	125, 500
Paleontology and stratigraphy-----	113, 000
Chemistry and physics-----	170, 000
Petrology-----	37, 500
Total-----	<u>2, 463, 500</u>

Mineral resources of Alaska-----112, 500

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the amount of the Budget estimate, \$312,500, for this appropriation. The break-down of the amount included in the estimate is as follows:

Investigation of deposits of metallic minerals-----	\$79, 500
Investigation of Alaska's petroleum possi- bilities-----	100, 000
Investigation of deposits of nonmetallic minerals and materials-----	20, 000
Investigation of "trace-element" deposits-----	35, 000
Investigation of volcano and seismic con- ditions-----	25, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Geological Survey—Continued

Mineral resources of Alaska—Continued

Investigation of permafrost (permanently frozen ground)-----	\$25, 000
Investigation of coal deposits-----	28, 000
Total-----	<u>312, 500</u>

Gaging streams-----

\$778, 655

For this work, the House allowed \$2,109,345, and the committee recommend an increase of \$778,655 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,888,000, or \$112,000 less than the Budget estimate. The House made the following reductions, totaling \$890,655, of which the committee recommend that \$778,655 be restored to the bill:

Federal gaging stations-----	\$18, 200
Compact requirements-----	30, 000
Other public service (Restoration not requested)-----	112, 000
Miscellaneous investigations and research-----	630, 000
Surplus property-----	100, 455
Total-----	<u>890, 655</u>

Classification of lands-----

133, 200

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$350,000 for this appropriation.

The \$133,200 disallowed in the House bill was included in the Budget estimates to meet the urgent need for additional personnel to reduce the existing arrearages in classification activities and reports concerning the mineral character and water storage and power potentialities of the public domain in the United States and Alaska. The orderly development of Alaska, now gaining momentum, depends upon a proper classification of its lands, predominately public domain.

Of the increase recommended, \$95,000 is for the Mineral Classification Division, and \$38,200 is for the War and Power Division.

Printing and binding-----

259, 420

The total Budget estimate for "Printing and binding," including a supplemental estimate in H. Doc. 493, is \$662,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$259,420 to provide a total appropriation of \$657,030.

The committee recommend that the amount for the subitem "Printing and binding" be increased from \$101,500, as proposed by the House, to \$150,000, the amount of the estimate.

The committee also recommend that the amount for the subitem "Engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps" be increased from \$264,080, as proposed by the House, to \$475,000, as recommended in the Budget estimate.

Mineral leasing-----

114, 500

The increase of \$114,500 proposed by the committee will provide the amount of the Budget estimate, \$690,000 for mineral leasing work. Of the increase recommended, \$86,500 is for the Oil and Gas Division, and \$28,000 is for the Mining Division.

Total, Geological Survey-----

5, 035, 655

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Mines:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$19, 557
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The increase proposed by the committee will provide a total appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" of \$195,800, the amount of the 1947 estimate. The increase recommended is for the following:

Chief counsel, P-7.....	\$7, 175
Attorney, P-5.....	5, 180
Attorney, P-2.....	2, 980
Clerk-stenographer, CAF-5.....	2, 320
Clerk-stenographer, CAF-3.....	1, 902

Total increase recommended.....	<u>19, 557</u>
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The proposed increase makes provision for a chief counsel to direct all of the legal work of the Bureau of Mines, and a staff of 2 lawyers, which is a reduction from 13 lawyers who have been handling the legal work of the Bureau during the war.

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents:

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles be increased from 2, as proposed by the House committee, to 7, and that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$76,000 to \$111,000. These amendments are necessary, due to the increase of \$180,224 in the appropriation made on the House floor.

Testing Fuel.....	198, 900
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$596,000, and is divided as follows:

Increase allowed by Budget for purchase of coal on a guaranteed analysis basis.....	\$123, 900
Lignite and subbituminous coal investigations.....	75, 000

Total increase recommended.....	<u>198, 900</u>
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Synthetic liquid fuels.....	3, 500, 000
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The Budget estimate of \$7,000,000 was reduced by the house to \$3,500,000.

Public Law 290, 78th Cong., approved April 5, 1944, authorizes the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory research and development work, construct, operate, and maintain demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances. This act authorized an appropriation not to exceed the sum of \$30,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the act during a 5-year period.

Total appropriations of \$12,000,000 have been made to date of which approximately \$11,500,000 will be obligated by June 30, 1946. This includes a contract for construction of a hydrogenation demonstration plant on which negotiations are completed and which is ready for final approval.

The committee was advised that with funds essentially exhausted by the end of the current fiscal year it will be necessary to have the \$7,000,000 proposed in the estimate to carry out effectively the provisions of the

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

Synthetic liquid fuels—Continued

Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, and that if this request is not approved, funds amounting to \$3,315,000 cannot be made available for the hydrogenation demonstration plant. Construction of the plant would have to be stopped. Preliminary engineering design work, organization of the staff, and the effort expended in securing and preparing the Missouri Ordnance Works for this use would be essentially lost. Representatives of the Bureau stated that the reduction made by the House would make it impossible for the Bureau to carry out the intent of Congress and complete the program within the 5-year period specified in Public Law 290 (78th Cong.).

Mineral-mining investigations.

\$356, 500

The Budget estimate for this appropriation is in the amount of \$737,600 made up of a regular estimate of \$602,600 and a supplemental estimate of \$135,000 contained in S. Doc. 194. The increase recommended by the committee will restore the House reduction of \$221,500 below the regular estimate and will allow the supplemental estimate of \$135,000. The break-down of the total increase of \$356,500 is as follows:

Mining and milling costs.....	\$34, 000
Ferrous metallurgy.....	20, 000
Ore dressing.....	20, 000
Mining and preparation of nonmetallics.....	20, 000
Mineral industries surveys.....	25, 000
Experimental tunnel.....	25, 000
Mineral identification.....	7, 500
Application of physics to mining.....	50, 000
Vacuum metallurgy and electrolysis.....	20, 000
For conducting extensive investigations of deposits of radioactive minerals as pro- posed in S. Doc. 194.....	135, 000
Total increase recommended.....	356, 500

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits,
except fuels.....

1, 400, 000

The Budget estimate of \$2,400,000 for this appropriation was reduced by the House to \$1,000,000. The committee recommend that the full amount of the estimate be approved. The break-down of the estimate is as follows:

Engineering examination of mineral de- posits.....	\$175, 000
Exploration and sampling.....	1, 500, 000
Analysis of samples.....	200, 000
Testing of ores.....	250, 000
Experimental mining.....	200, 000
Expenses, headquarters staff.....	75, 000
Total amount of estimate.....	2, 400, 000

Coal investigations.....

250, 000

The committee recommend an increase of \$250,000 in this item to provide the amount of the estimate, \$500,000.

In this program, coal exploratory work with the necessary laboratory analyses and supplemental tests, especially on coking properties, will be made in coal fields in the eastern, southern, Rocky Mountains, and

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

Coal investigations—Continued

northwestern parts of the United States where coke is badly needed for the western steel industry and in critical areas where coal is needed. The committee was advised that one area in Colorado appears likely to have coal, in sufficient quantity, of good coking properties which would be available for use at the new steel plants in Utah and California, and that further exploration on this deposit is necessary to prove the preliminary observations. It was pointed out that another area in Maryland may be capable of supplying additional coking coal to supplement the Pittsburgh bed which is rapidly being mined out, and that through exploration and testing it should be possible to develop sources of coal in the critical areas in the South and the Pacific Northwest.

The Department further stated that the \$250,000 allowed in the House bill for this item would cause many of these projects to be dropped and others carried only part way to completion, and that restoration of the \$250,000 cut is also necessary for the development of coking coal for the steel industry and for coal in the critical areas.

Oil and gas investigations.....	\$109, 500
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The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$837,000. The committee recommend an appropriation of \$881,500, or an amount of \$44,500 in excess of the estimate, which is to provide funds for a proposed Diesel fuel research program. The total increase of \$109,500 is divided as follows:

Secondary recovery.....	\$50, 000
Thermodynamics of hydrocarbons.....	10, 000
Cut in proposed increase of \$30,000 for experiment station at Bartlesville, Okla.....	5, 000
Diesel fuel research program.....	44, 500
 Total increase recommended.....	 <u>109, 500</u>

Mining experiment stations.....	889, 590
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The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$1,855,000. The committee recommend an amount of \$1,875,410. The \$20,410 in excess of the estimate is for additional work on mining treatment of rare and precious metals at Reno, Nev. The break-down of the total increase of \$889,590 proposed by the committee is as follows:

Tucson—Mining and metallurgy of south- western ores.....	\$22, 200
Salt Lake City—Nonferrous metallurgy.....	11, 900
Minneapolis—Preparation and smelting of Lake Superior and iron and manganese ores.....	21, 000
Reno—Mining treatment of rare and pre- cious metals.....	26, 010
Rolla—Milling and ore dressing.....	39, 100
Boulder City—Electrometallurgy.....	169, 380
Raleigh station.....	60, 000
Electrothermic magnesium pilot plant.....	110, 000
Maintenance of field offices.....	350, 000
Black Hills mica project.....	\$30, 000
Taconite fragmentation investigations.....	50, 000
 Total increase recommended.....	 <u>889, 590</u>

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Bureau of Mines—Continued

Metallurgical research and pilot plants.....	\$1, 500, 000
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The Budget estimate is \$2,000,000. The House allowed \$500,000, and the committee recommend an increase of \$1,500,000 to provide the amount of the estimate. The break-down of the estimate is as follows:

New technology of steel production.....	\$800, 000
Production and uses of light metals.....	400, 000
Development of production methods for rarer metals.....	400, 000
Nonferrous metal technology.....	325, 000
Administrative expenses, headquarters staff.....	75, 000

Total Budget estimate.....	<u>2, 000, 000</u>
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The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

construction of ~~temporary~~ buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants;

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	15, 000
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The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$198,000, and the increase recommended by the committee will provide the full amount of the estimate. The increase recommended is to provide for certain needed repair items at this station.

Economics of mineral industries.....	690, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,190,000 for this appropriation and is for the following:

Office of Chief of Branch.....	\$9, 030
Metal Economics Division.....	90, 000
Nonmetal Economics Division.....	22, 000
Coal Economics Division.....	350, 000
Foreign Minerals Division.....	100, 000
Accident Analysis Division.....	25, 000
Industrial Surveys Division.....	75, 000
Adjustments for administration promo- tions.....	3, 970
Restoration of general reduction by House.....	15, 000

Total increase recommended.....	<u>690, 000</u>
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Helium utilization and research.....	19, 600
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In recommending an increase of \$19,600 in this appropriation, the Committee recommend that the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$107,000, be approved.

The increase proposed is for the following:

Metallurgist, P-4.....	\$4, 300
Chemical engineer, P-3.....	3, 640
Chemical engineer, P-2.....	2, 980
Chemical engineer, P-1.....	2, 320
Laboratory aide, SP-3.....	1, 704

Total increase for personnel.....	14, 944
Supplies and materials.....	4, 656

Total increase recommended.....	<u>19, 600</u>
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Total, Bureau of Mines.....	<u><u>8, 948, 647</u></u>
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

National Park Service:

Salaries and expenses

\$136, 143

The increase proposed will provide the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$779,320, and is for the following:

New positions.....	\$85, 955
General expenses.....	5, 868
Printing and binding.....	25, 000
Plans and surveys.....	18, 320

Total increase recommended..... 136, 143

Regional offices

181, 186

The Budget estimate of \$828,680 for this appropriation was reduced by the House to \$568,814. The committee recommend an increase of \$181,186 to provide an appropriation of \$750,000, or \$78,680 under the estimate. The increase proposed is for the following:

For new positions.....	\$85, 061
For travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	15, 110
For new equipment.....	3, 015
For plans and surveys.....	78, 000

Total increase recommended..... 181, 186

National parks

929, 416

The Budget estimate of \$3,314,000 was reduced by the House to \$2,384,584. The increase of \$929,416 is to allow the full amount of the estimate and is for the following:

Fire protection.....	\$91, 073
New positions.....	591, 649
Equipment.....	246, 694

Total increase recommended..... 929, 416

With reference to the item for "new positions," the Department submitted the following statement:

"The amount of \$591,649 identified above as "new positions" in the report on the House bill apparently refers to all personal services and other recurring objects of expenditure such as supplies and materials. Funds recommended for those purposes are for restoring services available before the war, except for Big Bend National Park and for a nonrecurring project of fire hazard reduction in Mount Rainier National Park. Prowar appropriations for the parks were cut to the bone during the war and the areas were operated generally on a custodial basis with very little service being furnished to visitors, and maintenance and other operating activities being held to the minimum.

"With record-breaking use now being received, it is absolutely essential, if the Service is to give the visiting public the services and protection to which it is entitled, that the appropriations be restored to at least their prewar level. The Budget estimates were prepared on that basis. Examination of the prewar (1912) Budget will show that after deducting for the new Big Bend National Park (11 man-years) and the personal services transferred from the "Forest protection and fire prevention" appropriation (1.6 man-years), 801.7 man-years of permanent personal services were provided, exactly the same as the amount recommended for 1947. The House bill cut, if sustained, would eliminate 102 man-years of permanent personnel in the face of the necessity of furnishing more service to greater numbers of visitors, a shorter workweek, and a greater load of peacetime maintenance and operation.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

National Park Service—Continued

National parks—Continued

"The same comparison applies to temporary services as \$683,876 was available in 1942; \$666,258 was included in the Budget estimates for comparative activities; and the House cut would reduce those services by \$247,649 or 102.4 man-years, including rangers for operating checking stations where a great bulk of the Service's revenues are collected. As compared with the \$683,876 available in 1942, there would be provided in 1947 only \$418,609 to accomplish more work with a 36 percent increase in wage rates. The same comparison holds true with funds recommended for other recurring needs of supplies, etc. Numerous complaints are being received daily from visitors concerning unsightly conditions, lack of services, etc. Restoration of the entire \$591,649 is urgently recommended."

National monument, historical, and military areas..... \$231, 710

The committee recommend an increase of \$231,710 to allow the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,396,615. The increase proposed is for the following:

Timpanagos Cave National Monument.....	\$5, 500
Personal services and other purposes.....	154, 875
Equipment.....	43, 054
Forest protection and fire prevention.....	28, 281

Total increase recommended..... 231, 710

Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona and Nevada..... 43, 000

The increase proposed will provide the Budget estimate of \$93,000.

The Department stated that the House reduction of \$43,000 below the amount of the Budget estimate would result in eliminating \$9,628 in increases requested to restore partially reductions made during the war; and a reduction of \$35,512 below the present appropriation base which would result in terminating the services of about 12 of the permanent employees and reducing other expenditures by approximately \$3,500.

Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma..... 9, 184

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$54,000 for this appropriation.

Travel Bureau..... 38, 500

This item was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in Senate Document 194.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks..... 64, 130

The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$750,000. The House allowed \$651,967. The committee recommend an increase of \$64,130 to provide a total appropriation of \$716,097, or \$33,903 below the estimate. The break-down of the \$64,130 increase recommended is as follows:

Advance planning for deferred projects....	\$28, 000
New positions for 1947.....	24, 877
Motorcycle allowance.....	600
Uniform clothing and equipment.....	4, 000
Purchase of motorized equipment.....	5, 650
Maintenance, repair, and operation of equipment.....	1, 003

Total increase recommended..... 64, 130

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

National Park Service—Continued

Acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona----- \$25, 000

This item was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 194. The amount proposed is for the purchase of the Montezuma Well property as an addition to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz., which was authorized by the act of October 19, 1943.

The total Budget estimate for the acquisition of lands was in the amount of \$375,000. The \$350,000 contained in the regular 1947 estimates not approved by the House has also been disallowed by the committee.

Roads and trails----- 3, 150, 000

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$7,400,000 for roads and trails. The proposed use of the funds recommended in the estimate is as follows:

Maintenance of roads and trails,
including acquisition of maintenance
equipment----- \$1, 500, 000

Major roads, plans and
construction:

For roads and slope
stabilization, and
resurfacing to pre-
vent damage----- \$1, 045, 500

Other improvements
to existing roads--- 236, 000

Reconstruction----- 1, 225, 000

New construction and
completion of proj-
ects begun----- 2, 643, 500

5, 150, 000

Minor roads and trails,
plans and construction:

Major repairs, recon-
struction, and im-
provement of exist-
ing roads and trails_ 323, 400

New construction and
completion----- 426, 600

750, 000

Total amount of Budget esti-
mate----- 7, 400, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

necessary access roads for development and use of the recreational resources of Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma, and

Parkways, National Park Service----- 7, 500, 000

The House reduced the Budget estimate of \$15,000,000 to \$7,500,000. The committee recommend the full amount of the estimate. The Department pointed out that the effect of reducing the estimate of \$15,000,000 to \$7,500,000 is to provide \$5,000,000 during 1947 to meet two-thirds of existing contractual authorizations, and only \$2,500,000 of the \$10,000,000 authorization for appropriation contained in sec. 10 (a) of the 1944 Federal-Aid Highway Act which authorized an appropriation of \$10,000,000 annually for each of the first 3 postwar years.

The funds are for continuing the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Parkways, as

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

National Park Service—Continued

Parkways, National Park Service—Continued

authorized by section 10b of the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521).

Physical improvements

\$1, 605, 000

The Budget estimate for physical improvements is in the amount of \$2,500,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$1,605,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,330,000. The committee has approved an item of \$30,000 not included in the estimates to provide for the construction of facilities needed in connection with the Lake Texoma recreational area, consisting of five beaches, and floating and boat landings, navigation and safety aids for boating, dressing rooms, directional and warning signs, and other improvements. The remaining amount of the increase recommended by the committee is included in the Budget estimate and is for the following:

Major repair and rehabilitation	\$400, 000
New physical improvements	1, 175, 000
	1, 575, 000

In recommending this increase for new physical improvements, the committee has not approved the item of \$200,000 contained in the Budget estimates for a new tourist camp in East Potomac Park, District of Columbia. The amount of \$1,175,000 does include \$150,000 for a new concert barge, Watergate, District of Columbia.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

, including not to exceed \$362,000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park.

Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska

1, 250, 000

This item was proposed in H. Doc. 493 to provide for constructing a lodge, dock, warehouse, and other facilities in the Barlett Cove area of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska. The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska: For all expenses necessary for the construction of buildings and utilities, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), essential to the development of Glacier Bay National Monument, including expenses for the protection thereof, and the hire of aircraft \$1,250,000, to remain available until expended.

• Purchase of passenger-carrying automobiles:

The committee recommend that the authority of the National Park Service for the purchase of passenger-carrying automobiles be increased from 20, as proposed by the House, to 54, as recommended in the Budget estimate.

The Department advised that during the war years all passenger-carrying vehicles surplus to minimum needs were transferred to war agencies, and that the remaining vehicles, many of them as much as 10 years old, are in poor condition, expensive to operate, and unreliable. The Budget estimates proposed replacement of 46 of the vehicles in the worst condition, and the acquisition of 8 additional to replace a portion of the 79 transferred to war agencies without cost. The authority to purchase 54 vehicles during 1947 will still leave the Service with 71 less than the 193 vehicles it had before the war.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

National Park Service—Continued

Acquisition of Surplus Equipment:

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

The National Park Service is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years beginning July 1, 1946, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$2,500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the areas administered by the National Park Service or by any office of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the National Park Service shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

Total, National Park Service ----- \$15, 163, 269

Fish and Wildlife Service:

General administrative expenses ----- 30, 636

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$283,000 for this appropriation and is for the following:

Salary of a Special Assistant to the Director,
his secretary, and traveling expenses
(\$6,230; \$2,100; and \$700) ----- \$9, 030

Personnel for Service Library ----- 3, 606
(Library aide SP-4, \$1,902; clerk-
typist, CAF-2, \$1,703).

Printing and binding ----- 18, 000

Total increase recommended ----- 30, 636

Propagation of food fishes ----- 161, 500

The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total of \$1,476,600, the Budget estimate being in the amount of \$1,480,000. The increase recommended is broken down as follows:

Replacement of equipment at hatcheries.. \$35, 000

Expansion of Little White Salmon Station,
Washington ----- 75, 000

Completion of Corning, Ark., Station ----- 10, 000

Construction of residence and service building
at Meridian, Miss., Station ----- 1, 500

Engineering surveys for rehabilitation, and
completion of fish hatcheries ----- 40, 000

Total increase recommended ----- 161, 500

Investigations respecting food fishes ----- 120, 560

The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$765,000. The committee recommend an increase of \$120,560 to provide a total appropriation of \$780,000. The increase of \$15,000 in excess of the estimate is to provide an additional \$10,000 for salaries and expenses of the Fishery Biological Laboratory, Milford, Conn., and \$5,000 for a pollution survey in the Narragansett Bay area to be made by the Fishery Biological Laboratory, Milford, Conn. The increase proposed by the committee is for the following items included in the estimate:

Fishery Biological Laboratory, Milford,
Conn., additional amount for salaries
and expenses ----- \$10, 000

For pollution survey in the Narragansett
Bay area to be made by the Fishery
Biological Laboratory, Milford, Conn. --- 5, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Investigations respecting food fishes—Continued

Surveys and improvement of salmon spawning streams in Alaska.....	\$37, 500
Conversion and outfitting of a vessel for fishery research.....	25, 000
Assistance to States in oyster management programs	6, 060
Study of effects of water impoundments on fish production.....	18, 500
Study of pollution problems resulting from industrial practices.....	18, 500

Total increase recommended..... 120, 560

Commercial fisheries..... \$62, 000

The Budget estimate for "Commercial fisheries" is \$362,400. The committee recommend a total appropriation of \$393,400. The increase of \$62,000 is broken down as follows:

Survey to utilize Alaska salmon cannery waste.....	\$3, 000
Survey of facilities for handling, freezing, and transporting Alaska fishery products.....	8, 000
Addition to Ketchikan, Alaska, laboratory.....	20, 000
Construction of a garage at the College Park laboratory.....	5, 000
Economic study of the fishing industry.....	7, 000
Additional amount for sanitation work (the House allowed \$12,000 for this work).....	8, 000
Work in connection with vitamin A at the Seattle, Wash., laboratory.....	11, 000

Total increase recommended..... 62, 000

Fishery market news service..... 14, 100

The Committee recommend that the Budget estimate for this appropriation (\$133,700) be approved. The increase of \$14,100 is for the following:

Cost of extending and improving the collection of daily data on production, marketing, and distribution by employing 10 part-time market news aides (CAF-3) in additional fishing ports, market centers, and distribution points.....	\$6, 000
Additional clerical assistance and equipment for 3 of the 8 market news offices.....	8, 100

Total increase recommended..... 14, 100

Alaska fisheries..... 77, 385

The House made a reduction in this appropriation of \$77,385 below the estimate. The increase proposed by the committee will restore the Budget estimate, \$858,000, and is for the following:

For more adequate protection of the fisheries of Alaska.....	\$72, 385
For 2 additional teachers for the natives on St. Paul Island.....	5, 000

Total increase recommended..... 77, 385

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Alaska fur-seal investigations.....

\$25, 000

The Budget estimate for this item is \$75,000, which is recommended by the committee. The \$25,000 increase proposed was included in the Budget estimates to provide personnel and operating expenses of a research vessel to secure information on the life history and food habits of fur seals in the North Pacific. The sum allowed in the House bill will provide for refitting the vessel but is not adequate for operating the ship at sea. Allowing time for refitting, it is planned that the ship will spend 4 months of the first year at sea on the investigation. Several full seasons will be needed to secure the most essential information.

Fur resources investigations.....

62, 500

In this appropriation the House reduced the Budget estimate of \$198,700 to \$136,200. The committee recommend an increase of \$62,500 to provide the full amount of the estimate. The increase is divided as follows:

Fur-animal investigations on refuges.....	\$35, 000
Experimental work in raising fur animals in Alaska.....	10, 000
Research on diseases of fur animals.....	17, 500
Total increase recommended.....	62, 500

Biological investigations.....

142, 625

The committee recommend a total appropriation of \$380,600. The Budget estimate is in the amount of \$355,600. The increase of \$142,625 is for the following:

Additional personnel to maintain and develop data on birds and mammals.....	\$35, 000
Studies of effects of DDT and other control agents on wildlife.....	10, 000
Establishment of a cooperative wildlife research unit in Alaska (\$12,625) and replacement of funds formerly supplied by the American Wildlife Institute (\$20,000).....	32, 625
Wildlife investigations in Alaska.....	15, 000
Wildlife investigations on agricultural lands.....	25, 000
Investigation of the joint use of forage by big game and livestock, including competition for various types of plants by different kinds of animals, seasonal range use and related problems.....	25, 000

(The State of Utah has also given informal assurance of aid in personnel and money equivalent to \$25,000, contingent upon appropriation of that amount to the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Cooperation has also been informally assured by the Utah State College of Agriculture. All parties are agreed that the investigations, although centered in Utah, will be devoted to range and wildlife problems common to the nearby States of Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, and that benefits accruing from such investigations

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Biological investigations—Continued

will be available to sportsmen, stock raisers, and land administrators throughout the Great Basin.)

Total increase recommended..... \$142, 625

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents..... \$114, 350

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,100,000 and is for the following:

To employ and equip predatory animal hunters in the Western Range States and to provide needed assistance in controlling rabies in the South and Southwest..... \$84, 350

Extending and intensifying control of crop and range destroying field rodents and for extending operations for the control of common rats..... 30, 000

Total increase recommended..... 114, 350

Protection of migratory birds..... 81, 700

The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$417,600, which the committee recommend be approved. The \$81,700 increase will provide for the following:

For enforcement of Federal laws for the protection of migratory birds (for 10 law enforcement officers)..... \$71, 700

For investigations of migratory birds..... 10, 000

Total increase recommended..... 81, 700

Enforcement of Alaska game law..... 24, 270

The Budget estimate for this appropriation is \$186,900, and the House made a reduction of \$24,270. The committee recommend that this amount be added to the bill, which will provide funds for three additional law-enforcement agents and three automobiles.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations..... 174, 000

The increase proposed by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$940,000 and is for the following:

(1) Maintenance of big-game refuges..... \$40, 000

(2) Fire protection on refuge areas..... 50, 000

(3) Plans and surveys for development of wildlife refuges..... 64, 000

(4) Maintenance of Patuxent Research Refuge..... 20, 000

Total increase recommended..... 174, 000

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

repair of damage to public roads within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service,

The committee also recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for special improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the fiscal year 1947

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

River basin studies.....

\$100, 000

The House reduced this item from a Budget estimate of \$150,000 to \$50,000. The committee recommend that the full amount of the estimate be approved. The estimate of \$150,000 is analyzed as follows:

The sum of \$11,623 will provide for part of the salaries of a small technical staff in the Central Office and \$96,616 will be needed for a small staff of aquatic biologists, wildlife biologists, hydraulic engineers, and clerical assistance to work in each region under the direct supervision of the Regional Director. By reason of the work to be performed, travel will necessarily be by motor vehicle. For this purpose four passenger cars and four jeeps or station wagons will be needed at an estimated cost of \$8,800. Furniture, typewriters, and other office equipment will require \$3,200. \$29,761 is needed for traveling expenses, supplies, and rent of office space.

Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....

1, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for this appropriation. These funds are made available from the excise tax on arms and ammunition. It was testified at the committee's hearing that this fund is now in excess of 13½ million dollars. The increase recommended by the committee will enable the States to carry forward to completion a substantial backlog of research and development work which was delayed or suspended because of the inability to secure manpower and the necessary materials, supplies, and equipment as a result of the war. The increase will also permit the States to initiate more comprehensive conservation programs on the lands previously acquired for treatment during the postwar period.

Wildlife management areas, California.....

750, 000

This item is included in the Budget estimates.

The committee recommend that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

Wildlife management areas, California: For the acquisition, or leasing for such period of time as is deemed necessary, including the location, examination, survey, and other expenses incident thereto, of suitable areas of land or interests therein for use as wildlife management and control areas in the State of California; for the management and control of migratory waterfowl and other wildlife in connection therewith; for the administration, maintenance, and development of such areas, including the construction of dams, dikes, ditches, buildings, and other necessary improvements; for the purchase, planting, growing, and harvesting of grains and other crops for the feeding of such waterfowl and other wildlife; and for the enforcement of applicable laws protecting lands of the United States, including the Act of April 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 98), the provisions of which Act specifically are made applicable to areas acquired hereunder, \$750,000.

The proposed use of the \$750,000 is as follows:

Purchase of about 12,700 acres of land at average cost of \$50 per acre..... \$640, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued

Wildlife management areas, California—Continued

Crop growing and feeding program in the Sacramento-San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys, which will be handled by contract.....	\$40, 000
Personal services.....	37, 342
Other expenses in connection with the acquisition programs.....	32, 658
Total.....	<u>750, 000</u>

Purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles:

The committee recommend that the authority for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles be increased from 72, as proposed by the House, to 142, the number recommended in the Budget estimate. In requesting that the number proposed in the estimates be allowed, the Department submitted the following statement:

"It will be necessary to replace 96 passenger-carrying vehicles in the fiscal year 1947. These replacements have been limited to cases where the work cannot be accomplished without the use of passenger-carrying vehicles and where the vehicles now in service will be completely worn out and unserviceable. Some of the vehicles to be replaced will have run in excess of 100,000 miles, much of it over poor roads and under the hardest kind of service. The average mileage of the vehicle will be in excess of 75,000 miles.

"The purchase of 46 additional passenger cars is included in increases submitted in the estimates for 1947. Of this number, 1 is needed for investigations concerning fur animals, 13 are required for biological investigations, 11 for enforcing Federal migratory bird laws, 3 for enforcement of the Alaska game law, 5 for refuge maintenance and supervision, 9 for Federal aid activities, and 4 for river basin studies."

Plans and specifications for vessels:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof *without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5)*;

This amendment was proposed in the Budget estimates and is for the purpose of waiving requirements for advertising in connection with contracts for plans for vessels to permit the selection by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the best qualified firms of naval architects to design the types of vessels proposed.

Acquisition of airplanes, engines, vessels, etc.:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts, accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement ~~for use in Alaska~~ from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service..... \$2, 940, 626

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Government in the Territories:

Territory of Alaska:

Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska

\$1, 537, 500

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$3,790,400 and the committee recommend that the limitation for surveys and plans for new construction be increased from \$72,000, as proposed by the House, to \$250,000, and that the limitation on new construction be increased from \$1,020,000 as proposed by the House, to \$2,300,000.

The committee also recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

and no expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure

The Department pointed out that the language of the bill requiring that 25 percent of the cost of plans and surveys and for new road and highway construction be contributed by the Territory, might largely nullify the appropriation since appropriations for the territorial biennium, of which the Federal fiscal year 1947 is a part, were made by the legislature early in 1945 with no knowledge of this proposed requirement and consequently, the expenditure of this appropriation would be seriously curtailed until after the next legislature convenes early in 1947. The Department also stated that the Territory is already discriminated against by being denied Federal highway funds available to the various States, and that the Territorial appropriations are needed for smaller projects such as access roads.

Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska

500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000, which will provide funds to complete the rehabilitation work on the Richardson Highway.

The Alaska Railroad:

The committee recommend that the following language be inserted:

Construction (not to exceed \$400,000),

It was represented to the committee that this language is necessary in order to care for the expected influx of tourists during the postwar period, many of whom will desire to spend some time visiting Mount McKinley National Park. The Alaska Railroad has made plans for the construction of an addition to the McKinley Park Hotel and for the building of a number of small lodges at Wonder Lake. The park hotel was operated by the War Department from 1942 to March 1, 1945, as a recreation center for military personnel and has now been returned to the railroad, but it was pointed out that the present hotel facilities are not sufficient to accommodate a complete trainload of passengers.

Acquiring of certain surplus property:

The committee recommend that the number of Diesel locomotives from surplus stocks of the War Department that may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad be increased from 10 to 20. The committee also recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Government in the Territories—Continued

The Alaska Railroad—Continued

: *Provided further, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska Railroad: Provided further, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.*

Total, Territory of Alaska-----	\$2, 037, 500
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Government of the Virgin Islands:

Salaries and expenses-----	23, 360
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The increase recommended by the committee will provide the Budget estimate of \$208,000, and is to provide for the following:

Executive Assistant to the Governor, CAF-13-----	\$6, 230
Assistant Government Secretary and Commissioner of Finance, CAF-13_	6, 230
Legal Counsel to the Governor, P-6--	6, 230

Total-----	18, 690
Additional 25 percent for foreign serv- ice-----	4, 670

Total increase recommended-----	23, 360
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Municipal government of St. Croix:

For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix-----	142, 400
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For study of the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, Virgin Islands-----	6, 000
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The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said committee on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, \$6,000.

Total, Virgin Islands-----	171, 760
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Total, Government in the Territories-----	2, 209, 260
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General provisions:

Purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles—section 3:

The committee recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made available for the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the exception of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to exceed \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of used or Federal surplus motor vehicles

In reference to the foregoing provision the committee received the following letter from Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Assistant Administrator, War Assets Administration:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington 25, D. C., May 24, 1946.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: In response to your inquiry concerning the availability of surplus motor vehicles for Federal agencies, I wish to advise you that in accordance with Public Law 375 (the O'Mahoney-Manasco Veterans' Preference Act), the War Assets Administration is now setting aside for exclusive sale to veterans all passenger cars, jeeps, station wagons, and trucks under 2½ tons capacity. Therefore, no motor vehicles of these categories will be available for Federal agencies, particularly in view of the fact that veteran demand for motor vehicles of all types is greatly in excess of the present and foreseeable supply.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of Public Law 375 and the set-aside list issued by War Assets Administration under the law.

Sincerely yours,

GLEN E. EDGERTON,
Major General, United States Army,
Assistant Administrator.

Limitation on expenditures for attendance at meetings—
sec. 5:

The committee recommend that the limitations on expenditures for attendance at meetings for the following agencies within the Department be increased as follows:

Bureau of Reclamation.....	\$3,500 to \$5,000
Geological Survey.....	2,000 to 4,000
National Park Service.....	1,500 to 2,500
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	2,500 to 4,500

Prohibition against the use of funds for the employment of certain personnel—sec. 7:

The committee recommend that sec. 7 be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. *No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section*

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General provisions—Continued

engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided further, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

The effect of the change recommended by the committee to sec. 7 is to include within its language a prohibition against the use of any appropriation contained in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1947, to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States. This recommended change is in accordance with the change made by the Senate in a similar provision contained in the agricultural appropriation bill for 1947.

Limitation on long-distance-telephone tolls and on telegrams and cablegrams—sec. 8:

The committee recommend that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services" as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Authorization for the purchase of reference books and periodicals—sec. 9:

The committee recommend that the limitations on the amounts for the purchase of reference books and periodicals by the following agencies within the Department be increased as indicated:

Office of the Secretary	\$4,000 to \$7,000
Division of Geography	300 to 600
Bureau of Mines	1,500 to 2,500
National Park Service	1,500 to 2,500

Total increase.....\$157, 943, 899

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Petroleum Conservation Division-----\$216, 908

As pointed out in connection with the proposed appropriation for the Oil and Gas Division, the Secretary of the Interior by administrative order has abolished the Petroleum Conservation Division and has created the Oil and Gas Division, which Division will continue to administer the Connally "Hot Oil" Act through a Branch of Conservation and Reserves. It was further pointed out that included in the \$449,516 proposed for the Oil and Gas Division there is an amount of \$224,516 for the carrying out of functions formerly under the Petroleum Conservation Division.

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes:

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

Bureau of Mines:

Coal-mine inspections and investigations-----305, 000

On the House floor, this item was increased by \$305,000 above the estimate to provide for 45 additional inspectors. The committee recommend that the appropriation be reduced by \$305,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,178,000, the amount of the Budget estimate, in lieu of \$1,483,000, as proposed by the House.

National Park Service:

Recreational demonstration areas-----11, 400

This proposed decrease is based on the representation of the National Park Service that the Swift Creek recreational demonstration area in Virginia will in all probability be transferred to the State of Virginia prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1947.

Southwestern Power Administration:

Construction-----7, 500, 000

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Construction: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding; \$7,500,000.

The \$7,500,000 recommended by the committee to be deleted was allowed by the House for the following:

1. Transmission line and appurtenant facilities to interconnect the Denison Dam in Oklahoma-Texas, with the Pensacola Dam in Oklahoma and with the Norfolk Dam in Arkansas-----\$4, 602, 000

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

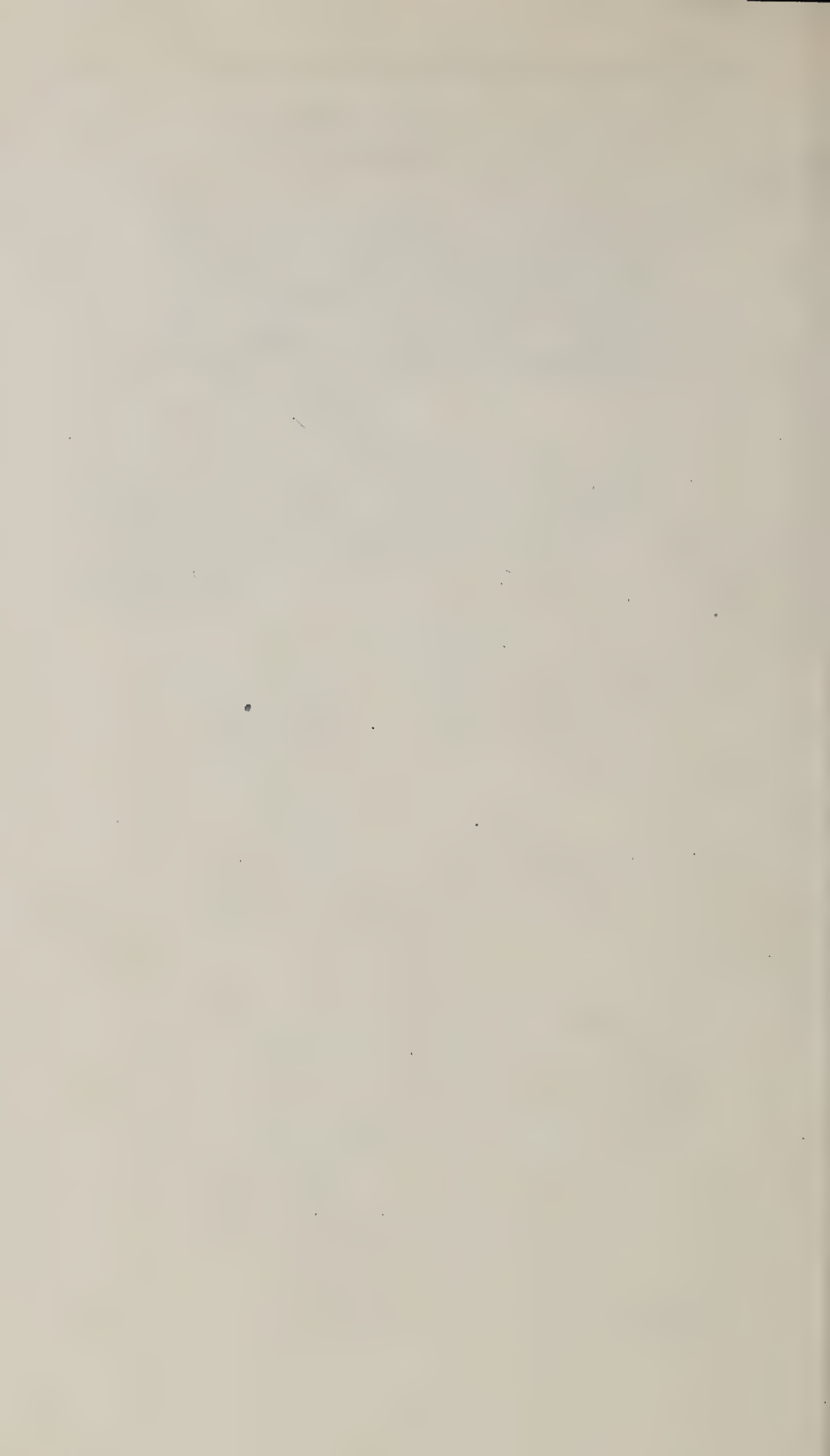
Southwestern Power Administration—Continued

Construction—Continued

2. Feeder lines, service connections, and miscellaneous capital additions, southwestern Oklahoma and northwestern Oklahoma and northeastern Texas-----	\$2, 548, 000
3. Plans and specifications for future program-----	25, 000
4. General plant and equipment-----	25, 000
5. Administration and general expense of construction-----	300, 000
Total-----	<u>7, 500, 000</u>

Total decrease-----	<u>\$8, 033, 308</u>
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Total increase-----	157, 943, 899
Total decrease-----	8, 033, 308
Net increase-----	149, 910, 591
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	329, 337, 438



Calendar No. 1461

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6335

[Report No. 1434]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 8 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1947, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in
10 this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 2 ~~\$1,243,063~~ \$1,368,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
 3 appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary
 4 by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio pro-
 5 grams designed for or calculated to influence the passage
 6 or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

7 *WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION*

8 *War Agency Liquidation: For all expenses necessary*
 9 *for liquidating the War Relocation Authority program pro-*
 10 *vided for in Executive Order 9102 and in the President's*
 11 *message of June 12, 1944, to Congress (House Document*
 12 *656, Seventy-eighth Congress), including personal services*
 13 *in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and*
 14 *binding, \$173,000.*

15 *OFFICE OF SOLICITOR*

16 For personal services in the District of Columbia and in
 17 the field, ~~\$251,278~~ \$267,000.

18 *DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS*

19 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
 20 ~~\$141,711~~ \$167,200.

21 *PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION*

22 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering
 23 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,
 24 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for co-
 25 operation with Federal and State authorities in the produc-

1 tion and conservation of oil and gas, including personal
2 services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; con-
3 tract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office
4 supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and
5 the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying
6 vehicles, \$216,908.

7 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

8 *Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for*
9 *coordinating and unifying policies and administration of*
10 *Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels,*
11 *including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State*
12 *authorities in the production, processing, and utilization*
13 *of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and syn-*
14 *thetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon,*
15 *for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act*
16 *of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A);*
17 *and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for*
18 *War; including personal services in the District of Columbia*
19 *and elsewhere; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a*
20 *director without regard to the civil service and classification*
21 *laws; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting serv-*
22 *ices; printing and binding; and the purchase (not to exceed*
23 *five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger*
24 *automobiles; \$449,516.*

1 DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

2 *Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of*
3 *the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed*
4 *upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April*
5 *17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic*
6 *nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Gov-*
7 *ernment, including personal services in the District of Colum-*
8 *bia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding,*
9 *\$50,000.*

10 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

11 For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying
12 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and
13 moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdic-
14 tion of the Department of the Interior in accordance with
15 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
16 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, includ-
17 ing \$98,700 for departmental personal services including
18 such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses;
19 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
20 and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, main-
21 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn pas-
22 senger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of
23 aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
24 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance
25 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-

1 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects
2 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
5 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
6 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
7 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
8 including not exceeding \$5,000 for inspections and investi-
9 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
10 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
11 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
12 in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-
13 mediately complied with by administrative authority in
14 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment
15 of damages caused to private property by Department
16 motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two, including
17 one at not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and
18 operation of four passenger automobiles; *hire of aircraft*;
19 expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in con-
20 nection with disbarment proceedings instituted against per-
21 sons charged with improper practices before the Department,
22 its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not
23 exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting serv-
24 ices; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; \$12,500, exclu-
25 sively for payment of awards pursuant to the Act of June

1 26, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 500) ; printing and binding; ~~\$224,-~~
 2 ~~460~~ ~~\$263,500~~; and, in addition thereto, sums transferred
 3 from other appropriations to this for stationery supplies as
 4 follows: General Land Office, \$5,000; Geological Survey,
 5 \$15,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Recla-
 6 mation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall
 7 revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of
 8 Mines, \$9,000; Grazing Service, ~~\$6,000~~ ~~\$4,000~~.

9 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
 10 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
 11 Interior, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
 12 (Public Law 364), \$205,000.

13 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

14 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
 15 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and
 17 binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the
 18 members and secretary of the Commission in attending meet-
 19 ings and committee meetings of the Commission either
 20 within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed
 21 on vouchers approved by the Commission, ~~\$7,926~~ ~~\$11,900~~.

22 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

23 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
 24 power transmission system: ~~For~~ *To enable the Bonneville*
 25 *Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon*

1 *him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmis-*
 2 *sion lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation*
 3 *and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system;*
 4 *marketing of electric power and energy; and all adminis-*
 5 *trative expenses, including printing and binding; purchase*
 6 *(not to exceed ~~twenty-nine~~ thirty-nine in the fiscal year*
 7 *1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-*
 8 *senger automobiles; purchase (not to exceed ~~one~~ two in*
 9 *the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-*
 10 *ation of aircraft; ~~\$9,000,000~~ \$19,086,250, to be available*
 11 *until expended, of which amount not to exceed ~~\$3,695,400~~*
 12 *\$4,290,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1947*
 13 *for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission*
 14 *system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-*
 15 *trative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for*
 16 *personal services in the District of Columbia.*

17 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE
 18 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

19 The appropriations contained in the Interior Depart-
 20 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, for the United States High
 21 Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby con-
 22 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the main-
 23 tenance of the office as provided therein until the President
 24 shall have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines,
 25 as provided by the Act of Congress of March 24, 1934, as

1 amended (48 U. S. C., 1232), and for the necessary ex-
2 penses of liquidation of the office and payment of out-
3 standing obligations: *Provided*, That from the funds herein
4 made available an amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
5 available for expenditure in the discretion of the High
6 Commissioner or any representative who may be designated
7 by the President to liquidate the affairs of the office of the
8 High Commissioner for maintenance of his household and
9 such other purposes as he may deem proper.

10 GRAZING SERVICE

11 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions
12 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A),
13 including examination and classification of lands with respect
14 to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classifi-
15 cation maps and reports, ~~fighting fires~~, fire prevention and
16 the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or
17 threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing
18 Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling
19 and other necessary expenses, personal services in the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), oper-
21 ation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
22 vehicles, and printing and binding, ~~\$212,500~~ \$689,000;
23 *for payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually*
24 *employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses,*
25 *exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees*

1 of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, \$729,000: *Provided,*
2 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of
3 warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and
4 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
5 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the
6 Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials
7 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
8 transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the
9 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service",
10 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
11 ment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with
12 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment:
13 *Provided further, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall*
14 *be available only for the payment to employees for accumu-*
15 *lated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation*
16 *from Government service.*

17 *Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands*
18 *under Grazing Service administration, \$50,000, which*
19 *amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the*
20 *preceding fiscal year.*

21 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
22 maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts.
23 pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the
24 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and
25 not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of

1 June 28, 1934, \$205,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
2 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
3 received from grazing districts under the provisions of said
4 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years
5 1946 and 1947.

6 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
7 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
8 the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$7,500: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
10 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
11 with section 4 of said Act.

12 Appropriations herein made for the Grazing Service for
13 "Salaries and expenses", and "Range improvements", and
14 "fire fighting", shall be available for the hire, maintenance,
15 and operation of aircraft.

16 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

17 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia, including one clerk who shall be authorized
19 by the President to sign land patents and for all necessary
20 expenses not otherwise provided for in the administration of
21 the public-land laws under the supervision of the Com-
22 missioner of the General Land Office, including travel ex-
23 penses, printing and binding, advertising, production of maps
24 and official plats of survey, and for hearings or other
25 proceedings, ~~\$950,000~~ \$1,075,000.

1 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of
 2 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and
 3 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral
 4 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary
 5 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be
 6 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in
 7 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under
 8 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land
 9 Office and direction of the Secretary, ~~\$494,602~~ \$750,000, in-
 10 cluding purchase (not to exceed ~~one~~ *three*), operation and
 11 maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles:
 12 *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended for sur-
 13 veys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the
 14 General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that
 15 would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be re-
 16 imbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special
 17 deposit.

18 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For
 19 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of
 20 lands, and investigations required in the administration and
 21 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the
 22 public lands and their resources from trespass, including
 23 purchase of ~~ten~~ *twenty-five* and operation and maintenance
 24 of passenger-carrying automobiles, ~~\$387,000~~ \$397,500.

25 Salaries and expenses of district land offices: For all

1 necessary expenses incident to the operation and mainte-
2 nance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision,
3 and management of the public lands, including operation
4 and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
5 vehicles, ~~\$277,126~~ \$293,200: *Provided*, That no expenses
6 chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers
7 in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous spe-
8 cific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land
9 Office.

10 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from
11 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of
12 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying
13 within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making
14 public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That
15 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate re-
16 ceipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section
17 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

18 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon-
19 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For
20 carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August
21 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and
22 patrol, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State,
23 and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and
24 other necessary expenses; and including purchase (not to
25 exceed two), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$310,191~~ \$429,240: *Provided*,
2 That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per
3 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved
4 August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon
5 and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act
6 approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the
7 "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

8 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing
9 districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,
10 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
11 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15
12 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of
13 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including
14 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-
15 carrying vehicles: \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
16 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
17 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act
18 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

19 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
20 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
21 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
22 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923
23 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of
24 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
25 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State

1 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
 2 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
 3 \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
 4 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
 5 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appro-
 6 priation Repeal Act, 1934.

7 Protection and management of the timber resources of
 8 the public domain: For expenses necessary for the admin-
 9 istration, management, and protection, including prevention
 10 and suppression of fires, of timber and other growth on
 11 the public domain in the United States, including Alaska,
 12 pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C.
 13 594) and March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583), the use
 14 of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and purchase (not
 15 to exceed one), maintenance and operation of passenger
 16 automobiles, and not to exceed ~~\$15,000~~ \$23,500 for per-
 17 sonal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$433,455~~
 18 \$474,000.

19 Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses
 20 necessary for land classification and forest and range sur-
 21 veys and inventories in Alaska, ~~\$50,000~~ \$100,000, to be
 22 immediately available.

23 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

24 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs: For
 25 expenses necessary for the general administration of the

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
 2 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of
 3 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies
 4 therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addi-
 5 tion to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
 6 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
 7 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 8 technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
 9 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,128,675.

10 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary ex-
 11 penses of district offices for the administration and supervision
 12 of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding,
 13 ~~\$900,000~~ \$985,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
 15 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
 16 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
 17 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
 18 provisions, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,274,600.

19 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide
 20 for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of
 21 health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of
 22 the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of
 23 school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection
 24 of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
 25 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the

1 Alaska native service; ~~\$3,084,008~~ \$3,609,400, to be imme-
2 diately available, and to remain available until June 30,
3 1948.

4 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
5 advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses in-
6 cident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian
7 Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other
8 transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$760,000:
9 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in
10 payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered
11 within one year from the time the service is performed.

12 Maintenance of buildings: For all expenses necessary
13 to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the
14 lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any
15 one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the
16 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,
17 power, sewerage, and water systems, ~~\$800,000~~ \$838,100.

18 Education of Indians: For the support and education
19 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
20 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
21 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
22 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; sup-
23 port and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient,
24 or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid
25 in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending

1 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
2 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
3 binding (including illustrations) ; the support of an arts and
4 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums
5 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana,
6 and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$9,600,000
7 \$10,317,450, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance
8 of \$25,000 for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma for
9 the construction and equipment of an Indian arts and crafts
10 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior
11 Department Appropriation Act, 1946, is continued available
12 for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*,
13 That formal contract shall not be required for payment
14 (which may be made from the date of admission) of tuition
15 and care of Indian pupils.

16 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
17 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
18 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
19 returning to their former homes and interring the remains of
20 deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical re-
21 search in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal
22 and other disease conditions among Indians, including coop-
23 eration with State and other organizations engaged in similar
24 work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physi-

1 cians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated
 2 by such organizations, and printing and binding; ~~\$5,930,570~~
 3 ~~\$6,769,570~~.

4 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
 5 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
 6 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
 7 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses
 8 of Indians participating in folk festivals, ~~\$150,000~~ \$750,000:
 9 *Provided*, That formal contract shall not be required for
 10 payment (which may be made from the date of service) for
 11 the care of Indians.

12 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
 13 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
 14 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
 15 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
 16 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the
 17 arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest
 18 or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of
 19 law on Indian lands; and the establishment of cooperative
 20 sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29,
 21 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583) ; ~~\$704,728~~ \$960,000: *Provided*,
 22 That the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures
 23 made from this appropriation for expenses incident to the
 24 sale of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations pro-

1 mulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1,
2 1933 (25 U. S. C. 413).

3 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
4 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
5 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
6 not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for
7 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
8 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
9 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
10 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
11 the annual Budget.

12 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
13 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
14 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and mainte-
15 nance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-
16 dians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
17 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
18 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; *the control and*
19 *eradication of fever ticks among livestock of Indians under*
20 *the jurisdiction of the Seminole Agency, Florida*; and the
21 development, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic
22 and stock water facilities, ~~\$808,236~~ \$986,000.

23 Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving
24 loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian asso-

1 ciations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance
 2 with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934
 3 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936
 4 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and
 5 July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), ~~\$350,000~~ *\$1,500,000*,
 6 and the authorization of \$750,000 for loans from said re-
 7 volving fund to individual Indians and Indian organizations
 8 otherwise ineligible to participate therein is hereby increased
 9 to ~~\$925,000~~ *\$1,000,000*.

10 Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock: The
 11 appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on
 12 Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental
 13 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby con-
 14 tinued available until June 30, 1947, for the same
 15 purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among live-
 16 stock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency.
 17 **Arizona.**

18 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acqui-
 19 sition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface
 20 rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition,
 21 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18,
 22 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), ~~\$250,000~~ *\$950,000: Provided,*
 23 That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used
 24 for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona,
 25 Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming

1 outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations
2 : *Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior, with*
3 *the consent in writing of the tribal council representing the*
4 *Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation,*
5 *is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the city of Lawton,*
6 *Oklahoma, for public uses, upon such terms and conditions*
7 *as he may prescribe, such portions of the school and agency*
8 *lands as are no longer needed for administrative purposes,*
9 *located in section 30, of township 2 north, range 11 west,*
10 *of the Indian meridian, and which formed a part of the*
11 *original Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation: And*
12 *provided further, That out of the proceeds of any such sale,*
13 *the sum of \$1.25 per acre shall be credited to the general fund*
14 *of the United States Treasury and the balance shall be de-*
15 *posited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the*
16 *tribal fund of the Indians of the said Kiowa, Comanche,*
17 *and Apache Reservation.*

18 Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to tax-
19 ation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,-
20 000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
21 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties
22 and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land,
23 title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation
24 or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the
25 Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or re-

1 stricted funds with the understanding that after purchase
2 it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June
3 20, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 412a), is hereby continued available
4 for the same purposes until expended.

5 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
6 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
7 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
8 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses
9 of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,
10 and other necessary expenses, ~~\$30,000~~ \$35,000, of which
11 not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal serv-
12 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of
13 this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
14 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

15 Irrigation and drainage: For the maintenance, opera-
16 tion, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power sys-
17 tems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of
18 operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and
19 within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclama-
20 tion charges; purchase of water and water rights; including
21 the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances;
22 drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by
23 floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary
24 expenses, ~~\$1,600,000~~ \$1,648,000, of which ~~\$290,000~~
25 \$299,631 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing

1 law, and ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,284,157 nonreimbursable but from
 2 which latter amount expenditures for any one project or
 3 system shall not exceed the aggregate receipts for such
 4 project or system covered into the Treasury in accordance
 5 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,
 6 1934: *Provided*, That of the latter sum not to exceed
 7 \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in case of
 8 unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or storm.

9 *The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained*
 10 *in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for*
 11 *settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River,*
 12 *Arizona, is hereby continued available for the same purposes*
 13 *until June 30, 1947.*

14 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
 15 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
 16 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 17 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-
 18 of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and
 19 water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights,
 20 ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage
 21 and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or
 22 loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for
 23 irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable
 24 on a per-acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

25 Arizona: Colorado River, ~~\$200,000~~ \$500,000; Navajo,

- 1 Arizona and New Mexico, ~~\$45,000~~ \$50,000; Papago,
- 2 ~~\$18,000~~ \$20,000; Salt River, ~~\$27,000~~ \$30,000;
- 3 California: Mission, ~~\$9,000~~ \$10,000; Sacramento,
- 4 ~~\$13,500~~ \$15,000;
- 5 Colorado: Southern Ute, ~~\$13,500~~ \$15,000;
- 6 Montana: Fort Belknap, ~~\$5,625~~ \$6,250; Fort Peck,
- 7 ~~\$40,500~~ \$45,000;
- 8 Nevada: Carson, ~~\$13,950~~ \$15,500; Pyramid Lake,
- 9 ~~\$22,500~~ \$25,000; Western Shoshone, ~~\$24,750~~ \$27,500.
- 10 New Mexico: United Pueblos, ~~\$13,500~~ \$15,000;
- 11 Oregon: Warm Springs, ~~\$9,000~~ \$10,000;
- 12 Wyoming: Wind River, ~~\$18,000~~ \$20,000;
- 13 Miscellaneous garden tracts, ~~\$45,000~~ \$50,000;
- 14 For surveys and investigations, ~~\$225,000~~ \$250,000;
- 15 In all, ~~\$743,825~~ \$1,104,250, reimbursable in accordance
- 16 with law, and to remain available until completion of the
- 17 projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be
- 18 used interchangeably in the discretion of the ~~Secretary~~
- 19 *Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, but not more than 10 per
- 20 centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any
- 21 other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by
- 22 more than 10 per centum.
- 23 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the
- 24 construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service build-
- 25 ings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the

1 acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furni-
2 ture, furnishings, and equipment; *private architectural and*
3 *engineering services*, as follows:

4 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, ~~\$113,300~~
5 ~~\$1,359,700~~;

6 Carson, Nevada: Improvements to utilities, \$15,000;

7 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma: School dormitory,
8 \$10,000; improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

9 Colville, Washington: Remodeling employees quarters,
10 \$7,500;

11 Crow, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$9,000;

12 Crow Creek, South Dakota: Quarters, \$7,000; improve-
13 ments to utilities, \$7,000;

14 *Fort Apache, Arizona: For the purpose of cooperating*
15 *with McNary school district, Apache County, Arizona, for*
16 *the construction and improvement of public-school build-*
17 *ings, for which the Indian Service may furnish plans,*
18 *\$25,000: Provided, That the expenditure of any money*
19 *so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the*
20 *schools maintained by said district shall be available to all*
21 *Indian children of the school district on the same terms*
22 *as other children of said school district: Provided further,*
23 *That the amount expended on this project shall be recouped*
24 *by the United States within a period of thirty years, com-*
25 *mencing with the date of occupancy of the project, by the*

1 acceptance of Indian pupils in this school without cost
 2 to the United States; and, in computing the amount of
 3 recoupment of the project, interest at 3 per centum per
 4 annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: Provided
 5 further, That with the consent of the Tribal Council of the
 6 White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian
 7 Reservation, Arizona, the Secretary may set aside tribal land
 8 at McNary, Arizona, as a school reserve so long as such land
 9 is needed for school purposes.

10 Fort Belknap, Montana: Improvements to utilities,
 11 \$51,500;

12 Hoopa Valley, California: Improvements to utilities,
 13 \$30,000;

14 Kayenta, Arizona: Repair, improvement, and equipment
 15 of hospital building, \$30,000;

16 Kiowa, Oklahoma: Schools, dormitories, and utilities,
 17 ~~\$88,000~~ \$118,000;

18 Klamath, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$20,000;

19 Menominee, Wisconsin: Improvements to utilities,
 20 \$46,000;

21 Mescalero, New Mexico: Improvements to utilities,
 22 \$16,000; *Quarters*, \$8,500;

23 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: quarters, \$100,000;
 24 improvements to utilities, \$2,500; *Shiprock dormitories*

1 *and utilities, \$318,600; Toadlena School expansion, \$700,-*
 2 *000;*

3 Sells, Arizona: Quarters, \$30,000;

4 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Improvements to
 5 utilities, \$18,000;

6 Truxton Canyon, Arizona: School, \$8,000;

7 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: Quarters, \$22,500; improve-
 8 ments to utilities, \$12,000;

9 Umatilla, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$5,000;

10 Wahpeton School, North Dakota: Improvements to
 11 utilities, \$17,000;

12 Wind River, Wyoming: Improvements to utilities,
 13 \$93,000;

14 Winnebago, Nebraska: Improvements to utilities,
 15 \$7,000;

16 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
 17 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
 18 printing and binding, and purchase of periodicals and books
 19 of reference, ~~\$80,000~~ \$263,000;

20 In all, ~~\$875,300~~ \$3,386,800, to remain available until
 21 completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 22 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization
 23 may be transferred, in the discretion of the ~~Secretary~~ *Com-*
 24 *missioner of Indian Affairs*, to the amount of any other

1 specific authorization, but no limitation shall be increased
2 more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

3 Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improve-
4 ment, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads
5 under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C.
6 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
7 521), ~~\$4,700,000~~ *\$5,700,000, to remain available until*
8 *expended*, of which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be
9 expended for departmental personal services: ~~Provided, That~~
10 ~~no part of this appropriation shall be available except on~~
11 ~~the basis of apportionment among the States containing~~
12 ~~Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the~~
13 ~~ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area~~
14 ~~of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the~~
15 ~~Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian~~
16 ~~population of all the States as shown by the Federal Census~~
17 ~~of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage~~
18 ~~which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said~~
19 ~~States.~~

20 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
21 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
22 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
23 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between
24 Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving

1 the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as author-
2 ized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (*55 Stat. 207*).

3 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For per-
4 manent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February
5 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

6 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
7 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
8 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

9 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For per-
10 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
11 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-
12 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,
13 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June
14 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of
15 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
16 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
17 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-
18 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,
19 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity
20 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and
21 article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

22 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For
23 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
24 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

1 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservation: For payment
 2 of Sioux benefits, to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
 3 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895).
 4 as amended, \$150,000.

5 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment
 6 of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for
 7 the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of
 8 Congress, \$1,114,000.

9 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

10 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):
 11 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 12 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, ~~\$213,320~~
 13 \$278,170, payable from funds held by the United States
 14 in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed
 15 \$50,000 for any one tribe.

16 *Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Mon-*
 17 *tana (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and*
 18 *administration of Indian property of the Blackfeet Indians,*
 19 *Montana, including the purchase of land, title to which shall*
 20 *be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the*
 21 *Blackfeet Indians, \$100,000, payable from funds held by*
 22 *the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians.*

23 Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New
 24 York (tribal funds): For salary of a clerk and expenses
 25 incident to administering the leasing work of the Seneca

1 Nation of New York, payable from funds deposited into the
 2 United States Treasury pursuant to the Act of February
 3 28, 1901 (31 Stat. 819); \$2,500.

4 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):
 5 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
 6 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, pay-
 7 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
 8 Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, ~~\$106,000~~ \$224,000, of
 9 which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and
 10 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the
 11 tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secre-
 12 tary, and for relief, including cash grants.

13 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
 14 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
 15 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdic-
 16 tion of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from
 17 funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee
 18 Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, ~~\$104,418~~ \$129,500, including
 19 \$30,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance, including
 20 cash ~~grants,~~ *grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000);*
 21 and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney
 22 or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract
 23 approved by the Secretary: *Provided, That* not to exceed
 24 \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee
 25 Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chair-

1 man, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general
2 council and members of the Menominee advisory council and
3 tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at
4 rates to be determined by the Menominee general council
5 and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

6 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
7 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
8 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
9 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,
10 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of
11 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including
12 the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500
13 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage
14 Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between
15 said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which
16 contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
17 not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage
18 Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School,
19 Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees;
20 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
21 travel expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,
22 and repair and operation of automobiles, ~~\$186,027~~ \$213,500,
23 payable from funds held by the United States in trust for
24 the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided, That*
25 of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby

1 made available for travel and other expenses of members
2 of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other
3 tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the
4 tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed
5 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed
6 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
7 when duly authorized or approved in advance by the
8 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

9 *Development of Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated*
10 *Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For*
11 *all expenses necessary for the development of a health resort on*
12 *the Flathead Indian Reservation at Hot Springs, Montana,*
13 *including the construction of buildings, and the payment of*
14 *private architectural and engineering fees, \$350,000, to re-*
15 *main available until expended, payable from funds held by the*
16 *United States in trust for the Confederated Salish and Koo-*
17 *tenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.*

18 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
19 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
20 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
21 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
22 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to
23 individual members of the respective tribes, and for
24 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the

1 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
2 mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
3 at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,
4 and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
5 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes
6 employed under contract approved by the President under
7 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
8 named officials shall be determined and limited by the Com-
9 missioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each,
10 except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the
11 purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief of the
12 Choctaw Nation.

13 Monument at grave of late Governor Douglas Johnston,
14 Chickasaw Nation (tribal funds): For the purchase and
15 erection of a monument at the grave of the late Governor
16 Douglas Johnston, \$750, payable from funds on deposit to
17 the credit of the Chickasaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

18 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
19 funds): For travel and other expenses of members of
20 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-
21 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including
22 supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 \$8 per diem
23 in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile
24 for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly author-
25 ized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian

1 Affairs, except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of
2 Wyoming ~~may not exceed \$8 per diem and~~ when in
3 the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, *may not*
4 *exceed* \$10 per diem as heretofore provided, \$25,000, pay-
5 able from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular
6 tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-
7 tion, or of any other appropriation contained in this Act,
8 shall be available for expenses of members of tribal councils,
9 business committees, or other tribal organizations, when in
10 the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for more than
11 an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing
12 approve a longer period.

13 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief of
14 Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the pur-
15 chase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods;
16 medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other neces-
17 sary expenses, ~~\$50,000~~ \$75,000, payable from funds on
18 deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without
20 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of
21 May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

22 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
23 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
24 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
25 the Secretary of the Interior, ~~\$21,980~~ \$22,980, payable

1 from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to the
 2 credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

3 *That there is hereby appropriated out of funds in the*
 4 *Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians*
 5 *of California, the sum of \$10,000, to remain available*
 6 *until expended, to be used to pay attorneys for the said*
 7 *Indians for services or expenses incurred under and in*
 8 *accordance with any contract of employment which may*
 9 *be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.*

10 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds): For the
 11 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
 12 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
 13 ~~\$220,000~~ \$304,000, payable from funds held in trust for
 14 the particular tribe concerned, to remain available until ex-
 15 pended: *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements
 16 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States
 17 in trust for the tribe for which purchased.

18 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to
 19 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
 20 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery,
 21 tools, implements, building material, and other equipment
 22 and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
 23 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
 24 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
 25 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, ~~\$151,375~~

1 \$326,375, payable from tribal funds as follows: Northern
2 Idaho, Idaho, \$50,000; *Kiowa Agency (Apache, Kiowa, and*
3 *Comanche Indians)* for loans to veterans at not to exceed
4 \$2,500 each upon approval of the tribal council, \$50,000;
5 Flandreau, South Dakota, \$1,375; Yakima, Washington,
6 \$100,000; *Colorado River, Arizona, \$12,000; Hoopa Val-*
7 *ley, California, \$3,000; Colville, Washington, \$50,000;*
8 *Menominee, Wisconsin, \$60,000;* and the unexpended bal-
9 ances of funds available under this head in the Interior De-
10 partment Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946 are
11 hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the
12 purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided, That*
13 advances may be made to worthy Indian youth to enable
14 them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing,
15 home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial
16 subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and
17 advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight
18 years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe:
19 *Provided further, That* all moneys reimbursed during the
20 fiscal year 1947 shall be credited to the respective
21 appropriations and be available for the purposes of this
22 paragraph: *Provided further, That* funds available under this
23 paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation
24 of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and
25 approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary:

1 *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the author-
2 ity contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by
3 the regulations established for the making of loans from the
4 revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934
5 (25 U. S. C. 470) : *Provided further*, That the unexpended
6 balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe,
7 including reimbursements to such appropriations and the
8 appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe,
9 if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the
10 making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized
11 by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470) .

12 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
13 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
14 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
15 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
16 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to
17 the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
18 made available for payment of irrigation operation and main-
19 tenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said
20 Pima Indians.

21 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
22 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
23 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, pay-
24 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
25 respective tribes interested.

1 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
2 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
3 including care of Indian children of school age attending
4 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for
5 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
6 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
7 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
8 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-
9 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
10 155), not more than \$410,000: *Provided*, That formal con-
11 tracts shall not be required for payment (which may be
12 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care
13 of Indian pupils.

14 *The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War*
15 *are hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the*
16 *Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with-*
17 *out compensation therefor, the entire Sitka naval base*
18 *on Japonski Island and the entire Army installations on*
19 *the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, located in Alaska,*
20 *including the land, buildings, and utilities, with the draw-*
21 *ings pertaining thereto, and all materials and equipment on*
22 *both installations, and in addition, the said Secretaries and*
23 *the War Assets Administrator are authorized to transfer*
24 *to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of*
25 *Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, any other*

1 *surplus materials, supplies, and equipment needed to equip*
2 *and operate these facilities for school and hospital purposes.*

3 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of
4 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of
5 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,
6 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
7 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian
8 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,
9 and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase
10 of not to exceed ~~one hundred~~ *two hundred* and fifty motor-
11 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may
12 be used for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

13 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
14 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
15 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
16 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
17 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
18 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
19 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,
20 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service
21 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-
22 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any
23 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported
24 to Congress in the annual Budget.

25 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-

1 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
2 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, mate-
3 rials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from
4 central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the mainte-
5 nance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops,
6 and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services ren-
7 dered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or
8 shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

9 *The Bureau of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to*
10 *acquire by transfer without exchange of funds (for three*
11 *years beginning July 1, 1946), from the War Depart-*
12 *ment, the Navy Department, the Department of Agricul-*
13 *ture, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, ma-*
14 *terials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value*
15 *of not to exceed \$6,300,000 from the surplus stores of*
16 *these agencies, for use in the schools, hospitals, and agen-*
17 *cies, or by any operating division of the Bureau of Indian*
18 *Affairs in the United States and Alaska: Provided, That*
19 *the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus*
20 *property to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall not be con-*
21 *strued to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in*
22 *obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved*
23 *May 3, 1946.*

24 Appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall

1 be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the
2 purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

3 The following appropriations herein made for the Indian
4 Service shall be available for hire, maintenance, and oper-
5 ation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forests and range
6 resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires on Indian
7 reservations"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and
8 expenses, reservation administration".

9 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
11 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for
12 all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902,
13 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.
14 known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under
15 which expenditures are authorized, including personal
16 services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful
17 information, photographing and making photographic
18 prints, and completing and distributing material, including
19 recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in
20 the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other
21 purposes; lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;
22 purchase (not to exceed ~~three hundred and eighty one~~
23 *thousand one hundred and sixty-eight* in fiscal year 1947),
24 maintenance, and operation of passenger vehicles; acqui-
25 sition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947 from any

1 disposal agency of the Government without reimburse-
2 ment or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and opera-
3 tion of aircraft with funds provided for "General investi-
4 gations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all sums
5 appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be avail-
6 able for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet
7 unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm; con-
8 tract stenographic reporting service; payment of damages
9 caused to the owners of lands or other private property of
10 any kind by reason of the operations of the United States,
11 its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, opera-
12 tion, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for
13 official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in
14 case of official telephones installed in private houses when
15 authorized under regulations established by the Secretary;
16 payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the
17 Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and
18 conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or
19 destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part
20 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and
21 maintenance of any project or division of a project by the
22 Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of
23 any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district
24 which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and
25 is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment

1 of any charges due the United States, and no part of any
2 sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used
3 for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the
4 Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than
5 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from
6 said lands to the United States.

7 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
8 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
9 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
10 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
11 diately:

12 GENERAL OFFICES

13 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
14 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, in the
16 administration and performance by other than project offices
17 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$5,500,000,
18 to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under
19 the head "Operation and maintenance administration"
20 Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior
21 Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures
22 for operation and maintenance administration to the same
23 extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in ad-
24 dition to the foregoing amount there shall be available for ex-
25 penditure under this appropriation any sums transferred

1 thereto for work performed or to be performed for the
2 benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other
3 funds or appropriations are available: *Provided further,*
4 That not exceeding ~~\$125,000~~ \$200,000 of funds available for
5 expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries
6 and expenses in connection with informational work;

7 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

8 General investigations: For engineering and economic
9 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
10 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
11 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
12 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
13 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
14 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in
15 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
16 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
17 Commission, ~~\$3,250,000~~ \$11,000,000, to remain available
18 until expended and which may be used to execute detailed
19 surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifications:
20 *Provided,* That the expenditure of any sums from this ap-
21 propriation for investigations of any nature requested by
22 States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the
23 basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing
24 at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investi-
25 gations: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation

1 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
 2 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
 3 upon current prices and costs;

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 Construction: For continuation of construction of the
 6 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,
 7 all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, to remain
 8 available until expended for carrying out projects (including
 9 the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein
 10 authorized by Congress:

11 Projects: San Luis project, Colorado, \$650,410;

12 Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, ~~\$1,115,660~~
 13 ~~\$2,782,659~~; Anderson Ranch Dam, ~~\$1,234,475~~ \$2,847,000;

14 Minidoka project, Idaho, ~~\$433,605~~ \$1,000,000, of
 15 which \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and precon-
 16 struction work in connection with the North Side pumping
 17 division;

18 Palisades project, Idaho, ~~\$650,410~~ \$1,500,000;

19 Sun River project, Montana, ~~\$41,625~~ \$96,000;

20 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, ~~\$360,675~~
 21 \$831,800;

22 Tucumcari project, New Mexico, ~~\$753,605~~ \$1,738,000;

23 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, ~~\$901,900~~ \$2,664,610;

24 Deschutes project, Oregon, ~~\$563,685~~ \$1,716,837;

25 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$125,000;

1 Klamath project, Oregon-California, ~~\$216,800~~ \$1,281,-
2 605;

3 Provo River project, Utah, ~~\$1,345,040~~ \$4,602,000;

4 Ogden River project, Utah, ~~\$26,885~~ \$62,000;

5 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, ~~\$624,650~~
6 \$2,597,100;

7 Kendrick project, Wyoming, ~~\$216,800~~ \$1,895,000;

8 Riverton project, Wyoming, ~~\$650,410~~ \$3,520,550;

9 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division,
10 ~~\$346,885~~ \$1,917,672;

11 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division,
12 ~~\$58,970~~ \$196,895;

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

14 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
15 exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues shall be
16 available for operation and maintenance;

17 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
18 maintenance, \$97,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000
19 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
20 and maintenance of the commercial system;

21 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed
22 \$500,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
23 operation and maintenance of the power system;

24 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-

1 ceed \$151,400 from power revenues shall be available for
2 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
4 \$142,000;

5 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
6 nance, reserved works, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to
7 exceed \$190,000 from the power revenues shall be available
8 for the operation of the commercial system;

9 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
10 ceed \$105,700 from the power revenues shall be available
11 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
12 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
13 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
14 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall
15 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation
16 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of
17 water;

18 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
19 \$200,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
20 operation and maintenance of the power system;

21 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
22 nance, \$225,000;

23 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
24 maintenance, \$160,000: *Provided*, That revenues received

1 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
2 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
3 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
4 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

5 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
6 \$1,090,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account
7 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526
8 ~~shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to from power~~
9 *revenues shall* be available for operation, maintenance, and
10 replacements, including operation and maintenance of camp
11 and other facilities turned over by construction contractors,
12 and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related
13 thereto, and the payment to the school district or school dis-
14 tricts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington,
15 as reimbursement for instruction during the 1946-47 school
16 year in the schools operated by said district or districts of
17 each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the
18 United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam,
19 in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily
20 attendance at said schools, payable after the term of in-
21 struction in any semester has been completed, under regu-
22 lations prescribed by the Secretary;

23 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
24 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000

1 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
2 maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$175,000
4 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
5 and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
7 tenance, \$80,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$49,000
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
9 and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
11 tenance, Willwood division, \$27,255: *Provided*, That not
12 to exceed \$65,345 from the power revenues shall be available
13 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
16 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
17 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1947,
18 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under
19 the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
20 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
21 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year
22 1947 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
23 the fiscal year;

24 *Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on*
25 *any project shall be distributed as profits to any indi-*

1 *vidual, before or after retirement of the project debt,*
 2 *and nothing contained in any previous appropriation Act*
 3 *shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution:*
 4 *Provided, That the application of such revenues to the*
 5 *cost of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the*
 6 *irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in*
 7 *aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to*
 8 *be such a distribution.*

9 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
 10 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
 11 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
 12 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum
 13 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of
 14 said projects, except that should existing works or the water
 15 supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods
 16 or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make
 17 necessary emergency repairs shall become available for ex-
 18 penditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said
 19 projects upon approval of the Secretary;

20 Total, from reclamation fund, ~~\$18,489,395~~ \$49,572,-
 21 043.

22 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

23 For continuation of construction of the following projects
 24 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
 25 available, to remain available until expended for carrying

1 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
 2 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
 3 bursable under the reclamation law:

4 Gila project, Arizona, ~~\$867,210~~ \$3,500,000, from
 5 which expenditures may be made for land leveling, construc-
 6 tion of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of
 7 soil-building crops, and the preparation of raw public lands
 8 for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged
 9 into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands bene-
 10 fited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or other-
 11 wise as a result of these operations to be credited to such
 12 construction costs;

13 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, ~~\$6,504,070~~
 14 ~~\$15,000,000~~;

15 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, in-
 16 cluding storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, ~~\$1,385,-~~
 17 ~~365~~ \$2,716,000; irrigation facilities, ~~\$6,284,020~~ \$12,312,-
 18 000; power facilities, Shasta power plant, ~~\$970,195~~ \$1,900,-
 19 000, Keswick Dam, ~~\$540,570~~ \$1,000,000, Keswick power
 20 plant, ~~\$540,570~~ \$1,000,000, switchyards at Shasta and
 21 Keswick Dams, ~~\$765,310~~ \$1,500,000, transmission lines line,
 22 Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$5,420,
 23 Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 24 \$382,655, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt,
 25 \$26,015; in all, ~~\$10,840,120~~ Shasta to Shasta Substation,

1 *two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$408,670 and in addition*
 2 *thereto, for the line from Shasta to Shasta Substation only,*
 3 *the unexpended balance determined to be available from the*
 4 *amount heretofore allowed for other transmission lines; in all,*
 5 *\$20,836,670;*

6 *Kings River project, California, \$200,000.*

7 *Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, ~~\$6,504,075~~*
 8 *\$13,000,000;*

9 *Hungry Horse project, Montana, ~~\$867,210~~ \$2,000,000;*

10 *Colorado River project, Texas, \$68,400;*

11 *Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation*
 12 *of construction and for other purposes authorized by the*
 13 *Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.*
 14 *14), ~~\$13,008,145~~ \$27,400,000;*

15 *Total, general fund, construction, ~~\$38,590,830~~ \$82,-*
 16 *005,070.*

17 *WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS*

18 *For the construction of water conservation and utiliza-*
 19 *tion projects and small reservoirs, as authorized by the Act*
 20 *of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C., 590y, 590z-1,*
 21 *590z-2), \$3,340,000, to be immediately available and to re-*
 22 *main available until expended.*

23 *FORT PECK PROJECT*

24 *Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-*
 25 *mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be*

1 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the
2 Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), ~~\$433,605~~
3 \$1,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
4 available until expended.

5 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

6 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
7 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
8 tary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-
9 ber 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), ~~\$10,312,685~~ \$25,582,202,
10 to remain available until expended for carrying out the initial
11 stages (including the construction of transmission lines) and
12 for continuing investigations on the general plan of develop-
13 ment: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended,
14 either independently or through or in cooperation with exist-
15 ing Federal and State agencies.

16 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

17 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
18 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other
19 facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, and payment
20 to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement
21 for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in
22 the schools operated by said district of each pupil who
23 is a dependent of any employee of the United States,
24 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in
25 the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily at-

1 tendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction
2 in any semester has been completed, under regulaions to be
3 prescribed by the Secretary, \$1,251,530, payable from the
4 Colorado River dam fund.

5 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

6 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-
7 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the
8 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to
9 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
10 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
11 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
12 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
13 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
14 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
15 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved
16 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), ~~\$433,605~~
17 \$1,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
18 available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

19 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
20 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
21 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
22 drainage systems) located entirely within the United
23 States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and
24 Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings
25 in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way,

1 and other property necessary for such purposes; and for
2 incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon
3 Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C.,
4 ch. 12A); for land leveling, construction of farm ditches
5 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops,
6 and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public
7 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be
8 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the
9 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of
10 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be
11 credited to such construction costs, to be immediately avail-
12 able, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado
13 River dam fund, ~~\$2,384,825~~ \$7,000,000.

14 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

15 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-
16 count): For investigations of projects for the utilization of
17 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the
18 upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
19 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
20 (54 Stat. 774), ~~\$300,000~~ \$500,000 from the Colorado River
21 development fund (holding account), to remain available
22 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
23 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
24 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
25 upon current prices and costs.

1 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

2 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the
3 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the
4 Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California,
5 and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works
6 along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and
7 Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54
8 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, ~~\$75,000~~ \$100,000.

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of
11 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed ~~thirty~~ two
13 *hundred and two*), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation
14 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger vehicles and
15 the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and exchange
16 of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part pay-
17 ment for new freight vehicles; purchase of special wearing
18 apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while
19 engaged in their work; and purchase (not to exceed ~~\$15,000~~
20 \$55,000) of office furniture and equipment for use in the
21 District of Columbia in addition to that which may be
22 purchased from the appropriation for contingent expenses
23 of the Department; as follows:

24 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
25 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$268,070;

1 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
 2 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
 3 ~~\$2,626,120~~ \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$400,000~~
 4 \$675,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
 6 priation shall be expended in cooperation with States or
 7 municipalities except upon the basis of the State or munici-
 8 pality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess
 9 of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey
 10 to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such
 11 share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per
 12 centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That
 13 ~~\$300,000~~ \$500,000 of this amount shall be available only
 14 for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

15 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
 16 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,
 17 ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$2,463,500, of which not to exceed ~~\$500,000~~
 18 \$725,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 19 District of Columbia;

20 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
 21 mineral resources of Alaska, ~~\$200,000~~ \$312,500, to be
 22 available immediately, of which not to exceed ~~\$65,000~~
 23 \$97,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 24 District of Columbia;

25 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining

1 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
2 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
3 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, ~~\$2,109,-~~
4 ~~345~~ \$2,888,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
5 expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to
6 exceed ~~\$220,000~~ \$250,000 may be expended for personal
7 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part
8 of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with
9 States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or
10 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in
11 excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological
12 Survey to perform its share of general water resource investi-
13 gations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case ex-
14 ceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That \$1,620,000 of this amount shall be
16 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-
17 palities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
18 priated in this paragraph shall be used for the drilling of
19 water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic
20 use.

21 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
22 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
23 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
24 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
25 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps

1 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
 2 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
 3 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
 4 ~~\$216,800~~ \$350,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~
 5 \$80,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 6 District of Columbia;

7 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
 8 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 9 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 10 ~~\$101,500~~ \$150,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,030;
 11 and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic
 12 maps, ~~\$264,080~~ \$475,000; in all, ~~\$397,610~~ \$657,030;

13 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
 14 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435),
 15 October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920
 16 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48
 17 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and
 18 recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval
 19 petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations;
 20 and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies,
 21 equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair
 22 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
 23 ~~\$575,500~~ \$690,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$75,000~~
 24 \$105,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 25 District of Columbia;

1 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
2 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
3 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
4 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
5 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
6 1947 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
7 agencies;

8 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any
9 department or independent establishment of the Government
10 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
11 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
12 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
13 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
14 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
15 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein
16 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
17 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
18 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
19 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
20 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
21 the annual Budget;

22 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
23 ~~\$7,993,445~~ \$13,029,100.

24 BUREAU OF MINES

25 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-

1 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,
2 including ~~\$81,443~~ \$101,000 for personal services in the
3 District of Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding,
4 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
5 articles published in periodicals and journals, ~~\$176,243~~
6 \$195,800.

7 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investi-
8 gation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses neces-
9 sary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue
10 and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of
11 mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations
12 as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof
13 and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the
14 safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions
15 under which mining operations are carried on, the use of
16 explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents,
17 statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and
18 other investigations pertinent to the mining industry;
19 including the construction of temporary buildings; equip-
20 ment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in
21 attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose
22 of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied
23 industries; purchase not exceeding ~~two~~ seven, operation, main-
24 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
25 hicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment

1 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;
2 and not to exceed ~~\$76,000~~ \$111,000 for personal services in
3 the District of Columbia, \$1,019,000, of which not to exceed
4 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of
5 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid con-
6 tests: *Provided*, That the transfer without compensation of
7 four passenger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement
8 of Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

9 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all sal-
10 aries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines
11 to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,
12 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including travel expenses; not to ex-
13 ceed \$91,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of
15 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; operation,
16 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and
17 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting
18 employees between their homes and temporary locations
19 where they may be employed and purchase of special wearing
20 apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while
21 engaged in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses
22 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held
23 for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry;
24 ~~\$1,483,000~~ \$1,178,000: *Provided*, That the transfer with-
25 out compensation of fifty passenger automobiles to this

1 activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is
2 hereby authorized.

3 Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and
4 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-
5 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investiga-
6 tion of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United
7 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to rec-
8 ommend to various departments such changes in selection
9 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon
10 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-
11 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed
12 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of
13 the United States in the District of Columbia; and special
14 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
15 while employed; and purchase (not exceeding ~~two~~ *five*),
16 maintenance and operation of passenger automobiles;
17 ~~\$397,100~~ \$596,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$83,750~~
18 \$137,000 may be expended for personal services in the
19 District of Columbia.

20 Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to
21 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
22 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
23 anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel
24 and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
25 in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable

1 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
2 Interior"; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
3 automobiles; and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services
4 in the District of Columbia, \$99,000.

5 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction
6 and equipment, in accordance with the Act of December 18,
7 1942 (56 Stat. 1056), of an anthracite research laboratory,
8 including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract,
9 or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
10 may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
11 tions thereof necessary to design and construct said labora-
12 tory; and the purchase, maintenance and operation of one
13 passenger automobile; \$450,000.

14 Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard
15 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into
16 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of
17 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from
18 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so
19 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), in-
20 cluding construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory
21 buildings and equipment, personal services in the District
22 of Columbia (not exceeding ~~\$90,000~~ \$140,000); not to ex-
23 ceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, archi-
24 tects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or other-

1 wise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
2 purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the pro-
3 tection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase
4 (not exceeding ~~one~~ *four*), maintenance, and operation of pas-
5 senger automobiles; printing and binding; and purchase in the
6 District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise prop-
7 erly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses,
8 Department of the Interior", ~~\$3,500,000~~ \$7,000,000, to
9 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these
10 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the
11 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that
12 provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged
13 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for
14 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are depend-
15 ents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to
16 agreements approved by the Secretary, the transporta-
17 tion equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may
18 be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Fed-
19 eral agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in
20 operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
21 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
22 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
23 ment may be shared.

24 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
25 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,

1 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
 2 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
 3 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
 4 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
 5 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase (not
 6 to exceed ~~two~~ five), operation, maintenance, and repair of
 7 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to ex-
 8 ceed ~~\$32,000~~ \$36,000 for personal services in the District of
 9 Columbia, ~~\$381,100~~ \$737,600: *Provided*, That no part of
 10 this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in
 11 behalf of any private party.

12 Investigation and development of domestic mineral de-
 13 posits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the
 14 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
 15 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
 16 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
 17 its possessions, including surface and subsurface explora-
 18 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
 19 repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures and
 20 appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not
 21 to exceed ~~three~~ ten), operation, maintenance, and repair of
 22 passenger automobiles; and not to exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$65,000
 23 for personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~\$1,000,000~~
 24 \$2,400,000: *Provided*, That said Director, for the purposes
 25 of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings,

1 equipment, and other contributions from public or private
2 sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other
3 agencies, Federal, State, or private.

4 Coal investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable
5 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
6 the United States and its possessions; purchase (not to ex-
7 ceed ~~one~~ *three*), operation, maintenance, and repair of pas-
8 senger automobiles; purchase of books of reference and
9 periodicals; purchase of special wearing apparel and equip-
10 ment for the protection of employees while engaged in their
11 work, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to
12 the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Department of
13 the Interior"; and not to exceed ~~\$15,000~~ *\$30,000* for
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~\$250,000~~
15 *\$500,000*: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of
16 Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in
17 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
18 *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby au-
19 thorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
20 owners of private property upon which exploration or de-
21 velopment work is performed for payment by such owners
22 of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary
23 of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter
24 produced from such property.

25 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-

gations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto, including purchase, not to exceed ~~two~~ *five*, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; and special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; ~~\$772,000~~ *\$881,500*, of which not to exceed ~~\$50,000~~ *\$55,000* may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), ~~\$985,820~~ *\$1,875,410*, of which not to exceed ~~\$25,000~~ *\$70,000*, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Metallurgical research ~~in~~ *and* pilot plants: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to estab-

lish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources in the United States and its possessions, including the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development of processes for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic minerals; construction of temporary buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; operation, maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed ~~\$12,500~~ \$65,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~\$500,000~~ \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed ~~\$30,000~~ \$36,270 for additions and improvements, ~~\$183,000~~ \$198,000.

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,

1 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
2 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and
3 other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
4 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
5 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
6 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
7 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
8 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
9 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
10 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
11 ment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses;
12 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-
13 senger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses
14 not included in the foregoing, ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,190,000, of
15 which not to exceed ~~\$450,000~~ \$1,005,000 may be expended
16 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The
18 unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this
19 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
20 as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National De-
21 fense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued avail-
22 able until June 30, 1947.

23 Helium utilization and research: For all expenses
24 necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic
25 investigations concerning resources, production, repurifica-

tion, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of one and operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; ~~\$87,400~~ \$107,000, including not to exceed ~~\$6,000~~ \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1947 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1946, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia

1 in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use
2 for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1947 the
3 unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such
4 operations, in prior years: *Provided*, That section
5 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to
6 this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development
7 and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section
8 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) :
9 *Provided further*, That funds available for the production
10 of helium and the development of helium properties may be
11 utilized to provide transportation between helium plants
12 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate
13 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation
14 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to
15 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-
16 sons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements
17 approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment
18 available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that
19 of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
20 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and mainte-
21 nance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
22 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy
23 the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

24 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any depart-
25 ment or independent establishment of the Government

1 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
2 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
3 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
4 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
5 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
6 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

7 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
8 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
9 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
10 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be
11 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
12 Bureau of Mines.

13 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the
14 fiscal year 1947, to sell directly or through any Gov-
15 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or
16 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
17 operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines,
18 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
19 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

20 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
21 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
22 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations
23 and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
24 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
25 lurgical research in pilot plants".

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including ~~\$50,000~~ \$75,000 for printing and binding, ~~\$643,177~~ \$779,320.

Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional offices necessary in the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park system, ~~\$568,814~~ \$750,000.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, ~~\$2,384,584~~ \$3,314,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras

1 Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National
 2 Seashore Recreational Area project, ~~\$1,164,905~~ \$1,396,615.

3 Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada:
 4 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
 5 nance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam
 6 Recreational Area, ~~\$50,000~~ \$93,000.

7 Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma:
 8 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
 9 nance in cooperation with the Chief of Engineers of the
 10 War Department of areas devoted to recreational use within
 11 the Denison Dam and Reservoir projects, ~~\$44,816~~ \$54,000.

12 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
 13 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
 14 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
 15 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
 16 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
 17 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emer-
 18 gency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the
 19 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,
 20 including lands in process of condemnation for national park
 21 or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to ex-
 22 ceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the
 23 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks
 24 and national monuments herein contained, any such diver-
 25 sions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the

1 annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds
2 to the various areas administered by the National Park
3 Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be
4 made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the
5 expenditure has been incurred.

6 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available
7 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
8 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available
9 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
10 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

11 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-
12 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the
13 fiscal year 1946 is continued available for the same purpose
14 during the fiscal year 1947.

15 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
16 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
17 onstration areas, ~~\$79,700~~ \$68,300.

18 *Travel Bureau: For all expenses necessary in carrying*
19 *out the provisions of the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U.*
20 *S. C. 18), including personal services in the District*
21 *of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses incident to partici-*
22 *pation by the Travel Bureau in international expositions*
23 *and conferences dealing with travel; printing and binding;*
24 *and books, newspapers, and periodicals; \$38,500.*

25 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For

1 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
 2 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Me-
 3 morial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District
 4 of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
 5 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area,
 6 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District
 7 of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
 8 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and
 9 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
 10 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
 11 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammuni-
 12 tion, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police,
 13 guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem
 14 employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not
 15 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of
 16 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, travel expenses
 17 and carfare, newspapers (not to exceed \$100), and leather
 18 and rubber articles for the protection of public property and
 19 employees, ~~\$651,967~~ \$716,097.

20 *Acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona:*
 21 *For the acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Ari-*
 22 *zona, in accordance with the Act approved October 19, 1943*
 23 *(57 Stat. 572), \$25,000.*

24 Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the con-
 25 struction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of

1 roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary
2 bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December
3 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including *necessary access*
4 *roads for development and use of the recreational resources*
5 *of Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma,*
6 *and* the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Black-
7 feet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary
8 line of the Glacier National Park and the international
9 boundary; and the continued maintenance of other road
10 sections outside of the national parks and monuments whose
11 maintenance was specifically authorized in the Interior
12 Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately
13 available and to remain available until expended, and
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
15 ~~\$4,250,000~~ \$7,400,000, of which \$750,000 shall be for
16 the payment of obligations incurred under the contract
17 authorization under this head in the Interior Department
18 Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000
19 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the
20 contract authorization under this head in the Interior De-
21 partment Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for
23 the National Park Service shall be available for road con-
24 struction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, ex-

1 cept on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings
2 River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

3 Parkways, National Park Service: For continuing the
4 construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez
5 Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Park-
6 ways, as authorized by section 10b of said Act of December
7 20, 1944, including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, and the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of
9 buildings and utilities therein without regard to the Act of
10 August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), to remain
11 available until expended, ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$15,000,000, of which
12 \$5,000,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred
13 under the contract authorizations under the head "Blue
14 Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial
15 Parkways" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
16 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and the Interior Department Approp-
17 riation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351), and of which ~~\$3,000,000~~
18 \$6,000,000 and any other sums received from other sources
19 for said Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and ex-
20 pended ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama,
21 and Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each
22 respective State and said allotments shall be used for no other
23 purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall
24 make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appro-

1 priation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropria-
2 tions at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

3 Physical improvements: For the construction, repair, or
4 rehabilitation of buildings and utilities not otherwise pro-
5 vided for, located in areas administered by the National Park
6 Service, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
7 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), *including not to exceed \$362,-*
8 *000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction*
9 *of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries*
10 *of Mesa Verde National Park, ~~\$725,000~~ \$2,330,000, to*
11 *remain available until expended.*

12 *Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska: For all ex-*
13 *penses necessary for the construction of buildings and utilities,*
14 *without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended*
15 *(16 U. S. C. 451), essential to the development of Glacier*
16 *Bay National Monument, including expenses for the pro-*
17 *tection thereof, and the hire of aircraft, \$1,250,000, to re-*
18 *main available until expended.*

19 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
20 national monuments, and other reservations under the
21 jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available
22 for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity;
23 for the services of field employees in cooperation with such
24 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in edu-

1 cational work in the various parks and monuments as the
2 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
3 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
4 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
5 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
6 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
7 prevention and suppression; and for necessary local trans-
8 portation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for
9 employment or as cooperators, serving without other com-
10 pensation while attending fire-protection training camps.

11 Appropriations herein made for the National Park
12 Service shall be available for the installation and operation
13 of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments,
14 or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park
15 Service.

16 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
17 shall be available for the purchase, not to exceed ~~twenty~~
18 *fifty-four*, maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying
19 automobiles.

20 Appropriations herein made under the National Park
21 Service for "National parks" and "National monument,
22 historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire,
23 maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

24 *The National Park Service is hereby authorized to*
25 *acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three*

1 *years beginning July 1, 1946, from the War Department,*
 2 *the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration,*
 3 *equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an*
 4 *appraised value of not to exceed \$2,500,000 from the*
 5 *surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the areas ad-*
 6 *ministered by the National Park Service or by any office*
 7 *of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii:*
 8 *Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph for trans-*
 9 *fer of surplus property to the National Park Service shall*
 10 *not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to*
 11 *them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375,*
 12 *approved May 3, 1946.*

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For salaries and expenses, including traveling expenses,
 16 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the
 17 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,
 18 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organi-
 19 zations, or individuals, as follows:

20 General administrative expenses: For general administra-
 21 tive purposes, including personal services in the District of
 22 Columbia, ~~\$252,364~~ \$283,000, of which sum \$27,000
 23 \$45,000 shall be available for printing and binding, includ-
 24 ing the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles
 25 published in periodicals and journals and the publication of

1 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people
2 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of
3 four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under
4 addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives,
5 and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

6 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
7 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
8 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
9 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
10 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-
11 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
12 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
13 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
14 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
15 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
16 ~~\$1,315,100~~ \$1,476,600.

17 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
18 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
19 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of
20 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
21 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
22 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
23 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
24 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
25 mission, \$32,375.

1 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
2 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
3 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
4 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
5 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
6 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological
7 stations, ~~\$659,440~~ \$780,000.

8 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
9 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investigations
10 and studies of methods and means of capture, preservation,
11 utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
12 and products thereof, including investigation, study and research
13 with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
14 the development of methods and procedures which should be
15 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
16 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
17 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and enforcing
18 the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing associations
19 of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521) ;
20 including contract stenographic reporting services, ~~\$331,400~~
21 \$393,400.

22 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
23 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information
24 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,

1 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
2 prices of fishery products, ~~\$119,600~~ \$133,700.

3 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
4 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
5 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
6 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
7 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
8 of employees while on said islands; and contract steno-
9 graphic reporting service, ~~\$780,615~~ \$858,000, of which
10 \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

11 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of
12 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
13 (16 U. S. C. 631i), ~~\$50,000~~ \$75,000.

14 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
15 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
16 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$20,000.

17 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-
18 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the production
19 and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used com-
20 mercially for fur, including the repair of experiment stations,
21 ~~\$136,200~~ \$198,700.

22 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,
23 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and
24 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps
25 of the life zones, and including \$40,000 for investigations

1 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
2 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d) ; for
3 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independ-
4 ently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in
5 developing and applying methods for the control of damage
6 to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for inves-
7 tigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska,
8 ~~\$237,975~~ \$380,600.

9 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
10 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
11 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-
12 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
13 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
14 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
15 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
16 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
17 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
18 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
19 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
20 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
21 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
22 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
23 ~~\$985,650~~ \$1,100,000.

24 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
25 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,

1 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
2 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
3 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with
4 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
5 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
6 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-
7 668d) ; for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the
8 Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C.
9 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act
10 approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including
11 necessary investigations, ~~\$335,900~~ \$417,600, of which not
12 to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
13 Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning
14 violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this
15 appropriation is made available.

16 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforce-
17 ment of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48
18 U. S. C. 192-211), ~~\$162,630~~ \$186,900, of which not to
19 exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Sec-
20 retary for the purpose of securing information in connection
21 with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the
22 enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

23 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
24 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
25 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game

1 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under
2 supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including con-
3 struction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals,
4 landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rock-
5 work, bulkheads, *repair of damage to public roads within*
6 *reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the*
7 *Fish and Wildlife Service*, and other improvements neces-
8 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,
9 and transportation of game for national reservations; and for
10 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the
11 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, ~~\$766,000~~ \$940,000,
12 *and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for special*
13 *improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge*
14 *for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the fiscal*
15 *year 1947.*

16 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
17 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed
18 developments of river basins of the United States (except
19 the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and the Central
20 Valley Project, California) by the U. S. Corps of Engineers
21 and the Bureau of Reclamation, and for the preparation of
22 reports thereon and of recommendations and plans for carry-
23 ing out the purposes of the Act of March 10, 1934 (16
24 U. S. C. 661-666), in connection therewith, ~~\$50,000~~
25 *\$150,000: Provided, That reports of such investigations with*

1 recommendations shall be furnished to the Chief of Engineers,
 2 War Department, and/or the Bureau of Reclamation and
 3 shall be included in the reports these agencies are required
 4 to submit to the Congress.

5 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$6,235,249~~ \$7,425,875.

6 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

7 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of
 8 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 9 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during
 10 the fiscal year 1947 from the proceeds from the sale of
 11 stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto
 12 an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30,
 13 1946, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of
 14 stamps prior to July 1, 1946.

15 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

16 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
 17 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), ~~\$2,000,000~~
 18 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall
 19 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
 20 under the provisions of said Act.

21 *Wildlife management areas, California: For the ac-*
 22 *quisition, or leasing for such period of time as is deemed*
 23 *necessary, including the location, examination, survey, and*
 24 *other expenses incident thereto, of suitable areas of land*
 25 *or interests therein for use as wildlife management and*

1 *control areas in the State of California; for the manage-*
 2 *ment and control of migratory waterfowl and other*
 3 *wildlife in connection therewith; for the administration,*
 4 *maintenance, and development of such areas, including the*
 5 *construction of dams, dikes, ditches, buildings, and other*
 6 *necessary improvements; for the purchase planting, grow-*
 7 *ing, and harvesting of grains and other crops for the feeding*
 8 *of such waterfowl and other wildlife; and for the enforcement*
 9 *of applicable laws protecting lands of the United States,*
 10 *including the Act of April 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 98), the*
 11 *provisions of which Act specifically are made applicable to*
 12 *areas acquired hereunder, \$750,000.*

13 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$8,235,249 \$11,-
 14 175,875, and in addition thereto, funds made available under
 15 the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not
 16 to exceed ~~\$937,799~~ \$992,790 may be expended for depart-
 17 mental personal services, including such services in the Dis-
 18 trict of Columbia. Funds available for the work of the Fish
 19 and Wildlife Service shall be available for the purchase of
 20 ~~seventy-two~~ *one hundred and forty-two* motor-propelled
 21 passenger-carrying vehicles and for the maintenance, repair,
 22 and operation of such vehicles; hire, maintenance, and
 23 operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of tele-
 24 phones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or
 25 quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife

1 Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise,
2 facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife
3 refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes
4 of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber
5 boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits; plans and specifications for
6 vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
7 thereof *without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes*
8 *(41 U. S. C. 5)*; and rations for officers and crews of vessels;
9 and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the
10 purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to
11 purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
12 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling
13 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be
14 established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
15 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
16 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
17 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
18 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
19 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
20 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
21 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than
22 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropria-
23 tion. The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the
24 operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts,
25 accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus

1 airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement
2 ~~for use in Alaska~~ from any disposal agency of the Govern-
3 ment without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

4 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

5 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

6 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
7 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;
8 clerk hire; travel expenses; printing and binding; main-
9 tenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and
10 grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and
11 repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for
12 the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel,
13 \$54,675, to be expended under the direction of the Gov-
14 ernor.

15 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
16 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,
17 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
18 of Alaska.

19 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
20 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
21 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
22 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
23 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

24 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
25 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation

1 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
2 burial, and other expenses, \$291,700: *Provided*, That
3 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
4 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
5 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
6 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal
7 year 1947: *Provided further*, That so much of this
8 sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
9 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and
10 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
11 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
12 shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
13 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
14 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
15 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-
16 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
17 of such person.

18 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
19 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$140,000,
20 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
21 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
22 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
23 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

24 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
25 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to

1 be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June
2 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and
3 binding, ~~\$2,252,900~~ ~~\$3,790,400~~, to be immediately avail-
4 able, of which ~~\$72,000~~ ~~\$250,000~~ shall be available for
5 surveys and plans for new construction and ~~\$4,020,000~~
6 ~~\$2,300,000~~ for new construction, and no expenditures shall
7 be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new
8 construction in excess of three times the amount contributed
9 by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure; and the Secre-
10 tary of War is authorized to transfer to the Secretary for
11 the purposes hereof and without charge therefor the buildings
12 and equipment now in use by the Alaska Road Commission
13 for the maintenance of the Alaska Highway.

14 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
15 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, ~~\$500,000~~ ~~\$1,000,000~~, to be
16 immediately available.

17 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the
18 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1947 shall be avail-
19 able, and continue available until expended, for all expenses
20 necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad,
21 including maintenance, operation, and improvements of
22 railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river
23 steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tribu-
24 taries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of oceangoing
25 or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement

1 with other branches of the Government service, for the
2 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transporta-
3 tion of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary,
4 for the benefit and development of industries and travel affect-
5 ing territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; *construction*
6 *(not to exceed \$400,000)*, maintenance and operation of
7 lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the accommo-
8 dation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, includ-
9 ing the purchase (not to exceed two busses and one station
10 wagon), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
11 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the
12 Act of March 29, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 353a); stores for
13 resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from
14 operations, including claims of employees of the railroad
15 for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on
16 the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited
17 to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in con-
18 nection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value;
19 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
20 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
21 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
22 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 \$6,200 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
24 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1947, and no
25 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one

1 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
2 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
3 \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of
4 such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That there are hereby transferred to the
6 Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other
7 agency of the United States Government having title thereto,
8 ~~ten~~ *twenty* of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered
9 to the United States Government for use on any American
10 or foreign railroad in connection with the war, such locomo-
11 tives to be selected regardless of present location by a repre-
12 sentative of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without
13 exchange of funds except for the cost of transportation from
14 the point of shipment to the Territory of Alaska: *Provided,*
15 *further, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska*
16 *Railroad, the War Department or any other agency of the*
17 *United States Government having title thereto is authorized*
18 *to transfer regardless of present location and without charge*
19 *to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge*
20 *maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives*
21 *and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies,*
22 *rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and*
23 *which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as*
24 *necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation*

1 *of the Alaska Railroad: Provided further, That the authori-*
 2 *zation in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to*
 3 *the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans*
 4 *the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property*
 5 *under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.*

6 The following appropriations herein made shall be
 7 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-
 8 craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary,
 9 Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of
 10 roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and
 11 improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska
 12 Railroad appropriated fund".

13 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

14 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
 15 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary
 16 \$6,440, and the private secretary to the Governor \$4,383;
 17 for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor;
 18 and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$23,800, to be expended
 19 by the Governor.

20 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compen-
 21 sation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the
 22 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27,
 23 1930, \$47,200.

24 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

25 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to

1 the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.
2 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v).
3 travel expenses, printing and binding; repair, preservation
4 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of
5 water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, main-
6 tenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
7 carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal
8 services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and
9 electricity necessary in the operation of Government House
10 at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix,
11 ~~\$184,640~~ \$208,000, to be expended by and under the
12 direction of the Governor.

13 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in
14 the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and
15 other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant
16 industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in prac-
17 tical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus,
18 and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other neces-
19 sary expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
20 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$39,800, to be
21 expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

22 *Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying*
23 *the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of*
24 *Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current*

1 *expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1947,*
2 *\$142,400, to be paid in monthly installments.*

3 *For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts,*
4 *to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee*
5 *on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said*
6 *committee on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of Saint*
7 *Croix, Virgin Islands, \$6,000.*

8 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

9 Operation and maintenance: For operation and mainte-
10 nance of the southwestern power transmission system, market-
11 ing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses
12 connected therewith; including hire, maintenance, repair and
13 operation of passenger automobiles, and printing and bind-
14 ing; \$100,000.

15 Construction: For construction of transmission lines,
16 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative
17 expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten
18 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and
19 operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding;
20 \$7,500,000.

21 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work
22 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-
23 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-
24 propelled vehicles and equipment.

25 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available

1 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of
 2 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up
 3 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being con-
 4 sidered as passenger-carrying vehicles: ~~Provided~~, That ap-
 5 propriations herein made available for the purchase of pas-
 6 senger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the exception
 7 of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to exceed
 8 \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of used or
 9 Federal surplus motor vehicles.

10 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
 11 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
 12 1947 in the field service of the Department for periods of
 13 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
 14 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

15 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following
 16 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
 17 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
 18 members of societies or associations concerned with their
 19 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
 20 Secretary, \$400; Grazing Service, \$300; Petroleum Conser-
 21 vation Division, \$100; General Land Office, \$300; Bureau
 22 of Indian Affairs, \$2,000; Bureau of Reclamation, ~~\$3,500~~
 23 ~~\$5,000~~; Geological Survey, ~~\$2,000~~ ~~\$4,000~~; Bureau of
 24 Mines, \$4,000; National Park Service, ~~\$1,500~~ ~~\$2,500~~; Fish

1 and Wildlife Service, ~~\$2,500~~ \$4,500; and soil and moisture
2 conservation operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

3 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel
4 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available
5 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-
6 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of
7 duty in Alaska, and return.

8 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
10 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
11 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
12 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
13 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
14 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
15 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
18 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
19 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
20 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
21 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
22 shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be
23 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
24 one year and a day, or both: *Provided further*, That the
25 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-

1 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
3 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
4 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and
5 wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-
6 ship in any organization.

7 *SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in*
8 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
9 *person who engages in a strike against the Government of the*
10 *United States or who is a member of an organization of Gov-*
11 *ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the*
12 *Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a*
13 *member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow*
14 *of the Government of the United States by force or violence:*
15 *Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall*
16 *be considered prima facie evidence that the person making*
17 *the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section*
18 *engaged in a strike against the Government of the United*
19 *States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-*
20 *ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the*
21 *Government of the United States, or that such person does*
22 *not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that*
23 *advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
24 *States by force or violence: Provided further, That any*
25 *person who engages in a strike against the Government of the*

1 *United States or who is a member of an organization of Gov-*
2 *ernment employees that asserts the right to strike against the*
3 *Government of the United States, or who advocates, or*
4 *who is a member of an organization that advocates, the*
5 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force*
6 *or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for*
7 *which are paid from any appropriation contained in this*
8 *Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall*
9 *be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more*
10 *than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above*
11 *penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitu-*
12 *tion for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided*
13 *further, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,*
14 *storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed*
15 *for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries*
16 *and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their mem-*
17 *bership in any organization.*

18 SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appro-
19 priations contained in this Act shall be available for expendi-
20 ture for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a
21 total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for tele-
22 grams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in
23 the items "communication services", as set forth in the
24 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not

1 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treas-
 2 ury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 SEC. 9 8. Appropriations herein made shall be avail-
 4 able for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of
 5 reference, and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in
 6 completing broken sets, for use at the seat of government,
 7 and payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
 8 for library membership in societies or associations which
 9 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
 10 lower than to subscribers who are not members: *Provided*,
 11 That expenditures for the foregoing purposes for the follow-
 12 ing bureaus and offices shall not exceed the following
 13 amounts: Office of the Secretary, ~~\$4,000~~ \$7,000; Petroleum
 14 Conservation Division, \$350; Division of Geography, ~~\$300~~
 15 \$600; Grazing Service (including headquarters at Salt Lake
 16 City), \$625; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian
 17 Affairs (including headquarters at Chicago), \$500; Bureau
 18 of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Bureau
 19 of Mines, ~~\$1,500~~ \$2,500; National Park Service (including
 20 headquarters at Chicago), ~~\$1,500~~ \$2,500; and Soil and Mois-
 21 ture Conservation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

22 SEC. 10 9. No part of any appropriation contained in
 23 this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages,
 24 salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any

1 new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance
2 of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of
3 the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in
4 Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15,
5 1943.

6 SEC. ~~44~~ 10. During the fiscal year 1947, the Secretary
7 may delegate to the Under Secretary and the Assistant
8 Secretaries the power to authorize changes in official sta-
9 tions of officers and employees and the payment of expenses
10 of travel and transportation of household goods in connection
11 with such change of official stations.

12 SEC. ~~42~~ 11. This Act may be cited as the "Interior De-
13 partment Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 16, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6335

[Report No. 1434]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 17 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 8 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 17, 1946
For actions of June 14, 15, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 115 and 116

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to authorize condemnation of unfit materials in process or renovated butter; ready for President. Senate passed bill to give forest-range permittees exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to provide for grazing boards, etc. Senate passed bill to promote mineral development on public domain. Senate confirmed nomination of Duggan as FCA Governor. House sent price-control bill to conference. Rep. Voorhis urged diversion of grain from liquor to relieve shortage. Rep. Merrow introduced measure to create committee to investigate U.S. grain and food commitments to foreign countries. President approved bill to give FWA additional powers over buildings and grounds. (June 14).

SENATE - June 14

1. BUTTER INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3611, to authorize condemnation of unfit materials used in process or renovated butter (p. 7018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 33, to confer upon present users of national-forest range, or purchasers from users, an exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to define the kind of property commensurate with and prerequisite to permitted use of range, to provide for advisory boards in connection with use of range, and to guard against establishment of vested rights in public property (pp. 7017-8).
3. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1236, to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (as amended, does not include USDA land) (pp. 7032-4).
4. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1672, to authorize transfer to Interior of surplus property of Federal agencies on reclamation projects (pp. 7037-8).
5. PULASKI'S DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 304, to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, Pulaski's Memorial Day (p. 7019). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT. Passed as reported S. 178, to include osteopaths and chiropractors under this Act (p. 7025).
7. TRADE-MARKS. Passed as reported, and appointed conferees on, H. R. 1654, to

provide for registration and protection of trade-marks (pp. 7026-7).

8. FCA NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Ivy W. Duggan to be FCA Governor (p. 7075).
9. CORPORATIONS. Passed with amendments S. 2223, to establish and effectuate a policy regarding creation of chartering nonprofit corporations by Congress (pp. 7044-7).
10. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. Discussed and passed over H. R. 2788, to limit the time during which actions against the U. S. may be brought (p. 7035).
11. ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION. Chairman Murray submitted and discussed a Small Business Committee report on economic concentration and World War II (pp. 7010-12).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted statements by the Farm Bureau asking modifications of the Price Control Act (pp. 7010-11).
13. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6429 (pp. 7061-5). Conferees were appointed (p. 7065).
14. 3RD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7065-73). Conferees were appointed (pp. 7072-3). Sen. Tydings, Md., submitted an amendment to increase the salary of the Comptroller General to \$15,000, but after discussion a point of order by Sen. Taft, was sustained against the amendment (p. 7072).

15.

SENATE - June 15

15. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7122-5). Conferees were appointed (p. 7124).
16. BANKRUPTCY. Passed as reported H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time, salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (p. 7125).
17. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 6335, was made the unfinished business (p. 7125).

18. RECESSED until Tues., June 18 (p. 7126).

HOUSE - June 14

19. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Spence, Brown, (Ga.) Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble were appointed conferees on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (p. 7077). Sens. Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Downey, Tobey, Taft, and Millikin were appointed conferees on this bill June 13 (p. 6964). Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in opposition to the amendments to the bill (pp. 7100-2).
20. FOREIGN LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (H. Rept. 2289) (p. 7103).
21. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed as reported H. R. 6627, for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the U. S. Government (pp. 7094-5).
22. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke in favor of his measure, H. J. Res. 325, to prevent the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5990) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Did the fact that the vote by which the District of Columbia bill was originally passed was vacated in order to consider an additional amendment vacate the subsequent appointment of conferees?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. The Chair announced that they had been previously appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McGill, Acting Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6393. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6572. An act to provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines in establishing and maintaining national security and to form a basis for participation by that Government in such defensive military operations as the future may require; and

H. R. 6627. An act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6627) for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REFEREES' SALARY BILL

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4160, Calendar No. 968.

Mr. WHITE. Reserving the right to object, I understand this is the bill which was objected to by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on the call of the calendar yesterday.

Mr. HUFFMAN. No; it was not, Mr. President.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator assure me that the Senator from Oregon has withdrawn his objection?

Mr. HUFFMAN. I should like to correct the Senator from Maine. The Senator from Oregon did not object to this bill on the call yesterday. Objection was made to it some months ago.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon is not now pressing any objection?

Mr. HUFFMAN. That is my understanding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4160) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, on page 2, line 10, to strike out "(8) 'Council' shall mean the council of circuit judges for the circuit, as defined in section 306 of the United States Judicial Code." and insert "(8a) 'Council' shall mean the judicial council of the circuit provided for by section 306 of the United States Judicial Code."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 18, after the word "fund", to strike out the comma and "which funds are hereby permanently appropriated for the purposes of the respective funds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 21, after the words "out of", to insert "annual appropriations from."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 23, after the words "out of" to insert "annual appropriations from."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HUFFMAN. There are a number of other amendments which have been agreed to by the committee, and on behalf of the committee I offer the amendments and ask that they be now considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The first amendment offered by Mr. HUFFMAN on behalf of the committee was, on page 3, line 8, to strike out the word "council" and insert in lieu thereof the words "senior judge."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, to strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive, as follows:

b. Reappointment: A referee shall be reappointed upon the expiration of the term of his office, unless there is cause for not reappointing him by reason of incompetency, misconduct, or neglect of duty: *Provided, however, That, in the case of a part-time referee, an additional cause for not reappointing him shall be that his services are not needed.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to strike out lines 7 to 10, inclusive, as follows:

If the Director shall report to such judge or judges any of the above-mentioned causes for removal of a referee and the judge or judges shall fail to remove such referee, the council may remove him from office for any one or more of such causes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 16, beginning with the word "and", to strike out "and shall further, on petition, be entitled to review of such order

by the council, and opportunity to be heard on such review."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to insert a period after the word "charges" in line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 3, to strike out "less than \$3,000 nor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 5, to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4160) was read the third time and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before we took up the District of Columbia bill the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] made a motion to recommit House bill 4386, Calendar 1341, which was passed yesterday. I have consulted the Senator from South Dakota, and I now ask unanimous consent that the bill may remain on the calendar for consideration when the Senate next assembles, in order that the Senator from South Dakota and the chairman of the committee may have an opportunity to offer a perfecting and clarifying amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6335, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes. I make this motion with the understanding that the bill will not be taken up today, but will be the unfinished business of the Senate when it convenes next week.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

CLAIMS OF PATUXENT DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In his capacity as a Senator, the present occupant of the chair takes the liberty of asking unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 884, Calendar No. 901. When the bill was reached on a previous call of the calendar, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] objected because he thought there ought to be an amendment. The

Senator has prepared an amendment which is acceptable.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 884) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., of Southern Pines, N. C., against the United States arising out of the use and occupancy of the Pine Needles Hotel property, at Southern Pines, N. C., by the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command under contract No. W2203 eng-16862, dated March 3, 1942. In the determination of such claims the said company shall, notwithstanding any provision of any contract, release, or other agreement, be deemed to be entitled to receive fair and just compensation from the United States for the use and occupancy of such property, including fair and just compensation for expenses incurred by the said company, and for damage done to such property by reason of its use and occupancy by the United States.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph twentieth of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] on February 21, 1946, will be stated.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 9, after the name "United States", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "all between and including August 17, 1943, and August 31, 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul A. Walker to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Navy nominations are routine promotions, and so forth. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, June 18, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Harry F. Besosa for appointment as State director of selective service for Puerto Rico under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

Compensation for the position of State director of selective service for Puerto Rico will be at the rate of \$6,650 per annum.

The persons named below for appointment to the positions indicated opposite their respective names:

John L. McCormick, State director, Alaska, \$5,905.20.

Ebenezer L. Compere, State director, Arkansas, \$6,384.

Vivian B. Collins, State director, Florida, \$6,384.

Paul G. Armstrong, State director, Illinois, \$9,376.50.

John Van B. Metts, State director, North Carolina, \$8,179.50.

Holmes B. Springs, State director, South Carolina, \$7,102.20.

Carleton C. Pierce, State director, West Virginia, \$6,384.

Candler Cobb, director, New York City, \$8,179.50.

Homer A. Higgins, State medical adviser, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$5,905.20.

Philip H. Bartholomew, State medical adviser, Nebraska, \$5,905.20.

Troy W. Lewis, Chief, Legal Division, Arkansas, \$5,905.20.

Frank D. Norton, administrative officer, District of Columbia headquarters, \$6,384.

Joseph A. Bell, administrative officer, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia branch, \$5,905.20.

Joseph Kormann, Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia branch, \$7,102.20.

Raymond V. Bowers, Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, national headquarters, \$7,102.20.

William Green de Rosset, records analyst, national headquarters, \$5,905.20.

Edmund A. Flagg, Executive, Communications, and Records Division, National Headquarters, \$5,905.20.

Angus J. Gallagher, Chief, Headquarters Division, National Headquarters, \$8,179.50.

Ronald M. Holmes, Chief, Appointments and Personnel Division, National Headquarters, \$7,175.

Colgate Hoyt, Assistant Chief, Veterans' Personnel Division, National Headquarters, \$7,102.20.

Austin S. Imirie, Administrative Officer, National Headquarters, \$8,179.50.

Raymond M. Lancaster, Fiscal Accountant, National Headquarters, \$5,905.20.

Kenneth H. McGill, Chief, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters, \$8,179.50.

James M. Smith, Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters, \$7,102.20.

Under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Paul A. Walker to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years, from July 1, 1946.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY

Dean L. Kellogg to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from June 5, 1946.

OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Edward W. Rounds et al., officers for appointment in the United States Navy, which were transmitted to the Senate on June 10, 1946, and which appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Edward W. Rounds on page 6706 and ending with the name of Clyde H. Walsworth on page 6712.

H. R. 6335

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz:

1 In lieu of the matter inserted by the committee amend-
2 ment beginning with the word "Shasta" in line 25, page 52,
3 and ending with the amount "\$20,836,670" in line 5, page
4 53, insert the following: "and substations, \$4,572,000, in-
5 cluding Shasta to Delta switchyards via Oroville and Sacra-
6 mento, two-hundred-and-thirty kilovolt, Shasta to Delta
7 switchyards (West Side lines), two-hundred-and-thirty kilo-
8 volt; Keswick to Sacramento, one-hundred-and-fifteen kilo-
9 volt; Contra Costa power distribution system, miscellaneous
10 transmission, feeder lines and facilities, and substations; in all,
11 \$25,000,000.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6335

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

1842
X

JUNE 18

JUNE 19



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 19, 1946
For actions of June 18, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill; ready for President. Senate passed bill to decrease public-debt limit to \$275 billion; ready for President. Senate committee reported bill to authorize FHLB to purchase GI loans. Senate committee reported Bulwinkle transportation bill authorizing agreements among carriers. Sen. Capper inserted telegrams criticizing Government wheat requisition. Sen. Butler discussed Secretary's report on disposition of Government plants and commended S. 1908, for utilization of the plants. Rep. Vursell commended USDA for its work on corn and wheat program. Rep. Anderson outlined six-point program to ease food shortage.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report, and to House amendments to the Senate amendments in disagreement, on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 7170-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Debated this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7170, 7190, 7195-202). In supporting reclamation, Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted BAE tables showing production of various farm commodities by States (pp. 7195-7).
3. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 6699, to reduce the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 7194-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FARM CREDIT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2280, authorizing Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to provide a secondary market for GI loans (S. Rept. 1513)(p. 7165).
5. R. F. C. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 156, to extend RFC (S. Rept. 1517)(p. 7165).
6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (S. Rept. 1510)(p. 7165).
7. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 2335, to excuse Government employees July 5, 1946 (S. Rept. 1512)(p. 7165).
House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers (pp. 7202, 7207).

8. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill which authorizes agreements among carriers (S. Rept. 1511)(p. 7165).
9. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2341, to remove certain restrictions on mortgage insurance by FHA on property already constructed (S. Rept. 1514)(p. 7165).
10. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted telegrams criticizing Government requisitioning of wheat (p. 7165).
11. COMMITTEE CONTINUATION. Sen. Lucas, Ill., presented a resolution to continue special committees until Jan. 31, 1947, but withdrew it temporarily on request (pp. 7190-1).
12. INTERIOR SOLICITOR. Agreed to a House amendment to S. 1460, to provide for a \$10,000 salary and Senate confirmation of the Solicitor of the Interior Department (p. 7167). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

13. FLOOD CONTROL. Began debate on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood control bill of 1946 (pp. 7209-36). Agreed to several amendments to the bill but postponed a final vote until Thurs., June 20. During the debate, Rep. Whittington, Miss., explained the policy of giving the Corps of Engineers the responsibility of planning and constructing the flood-control projects and this Department the responsibility of investigating water-flow retardation and soil erosion (p. 7210).
14. 3RD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7207-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE-MARKS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks (p. 7205). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
16. BANKRUPTCY. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (pp. 7236-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. FOREIGN RELIEF; FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Vursell, Ill., commended the Department for its handling of the corn and wheat programs, but urged an investigation of food commitments for foreign relief in the face of the food shortages at home (pp. 7237-9).
Rep. Merrow, N. H., urged an investigation of the Government's food commitments to foreign countries and a careful study to determine how the shipment of grains can be curtailed in order to relieve the food and feed shortages in New England (pp. 7239-43).
Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized the administration for "failure of...officials to make plans immediately after last year's abundant harvest to cover food and feed requirements and commitments for domestic and foreign consumption" and outlined a six-point plan to relieve the food shortage (pp. 7244-6).
18. WHEAT. Rep. Andresen, Minn., announced that Great Britain is negotiating a long-term contract for Canadian wheat (p. 7208).

On page 20, following the paragraph ending in line 9, insert the following:

"Hereafter every Saturday shall be a holiday and not a business day for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and any act which would otherwise be required, authorized, or permitted to be performed on Saturday in the Bureau, if Saturday were not a holiday, shall or may be so performed on the next succeeding business day, and no liability or loss of rights of any kind shall result from such delay."

On page 34, following the paragraph ending in line 9, insert the following:

"The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, approved June 30, 1945, is hereby amended as follows:

"(1) By striking out the word 'forty' where it appears in section 201, in subsection (b) of section 202, and in subsections (a) and (d) of section 604 and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'thirty';

"(2) By striking out the words 'forty-eight' in subsection (a) of section 202 and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'forty'; and

"(3) By striking out the words 'two thousand and eighty' where they appear in subsection (a) of section 201 and in subsections (a) and (b) of section 203, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'one thousand five hundred sixty.'

"Sections 26b and 26c of title 5 of the United States Code, being, respectively, (1) section 11, title II, chapter 212 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); and (2) section 1, chapter 359 of the act of June 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 269), are hereby repealed.

"The Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to issue, within three months after the date of enactment of this act, and subject to the approval of the President, such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of the provisions of this act insofar as this act affects officers and employees in or under the executive branch of the Government."

On page 34, following the paragraph ending in line 22, insert the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Postmaster General, acting through the postmaster of the Senate Post Office, is authorized and directed to cash checks for Senators and secretaries to Senators, in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable, and for that purpose he is authorized to use any funds available for disbursement by him."

On page 41, following the paragraph ending in line 14, insert the following:

The following provisions of this act shall apply to the carrying of mail on star routes within the United States.

"(1) There shall be placed in charge of the Star Route Service in the Post Office Department a Superintendent of Star Route Service.

"(2) For the purpose of fixing rates for the transportation of mail on star routes the Postmaster General shall divide such routes into classes A and B. Class A shall consist of those routes on which the mail service is performed by aircraft or by common carrier by motor vehicles. Class B shall consist of those routes not included in class A.

"(3) (a) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class A route, or upon the creation of a new class A route, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, advertise for proposals for the transportation of mail on such route, or may negotiate therefor without advertising, for a contract period not exceeding four years.

"(b) Upon the expiration of an existing contract on a class B route, or within ninety days after the enactment of this act, the contractor on the route, if otherwise qualified, shall be afforded an opportunity to accept an appointment as carrier on such route under the provisions of this act by giving notice in writing to the Postmaster General

of such desire, the appointment to be without term, except as hereinafter provided.

"(c) To be eligible as a class B carrier under this act a person must be a citizen of the United States; a resident of the county or counties through which the star route passes, or a resident of a county adjoining such county or counties; of good moral character; between the ages of 21 and 70 years; in good health, except that a present contractor may be considered eligible if capable of performing the duties required on the route which he has been serving. Vacancies shall be filled by the Postmaster General upon certification by the Civil Service Commission from registers of eligibles resulting from examination: *Provided*, That only persons between the ages of 21 and 55 years shall be eligible to take such examination.

"(4) At the end of the month in which a class B carrier serving under the provisions of this act attains his seventieth birthday he shall be relieved of the duties of his appointment and the vacancy thus created shall be filled as provided herein, except that a present contractor capable of performing the duties of his route shall be permitted to carry the route for a period after reaching his seventieth birthday not exceeding the expiration date of his present contract.

"(5) Class B carriers serving under the provisions of this act shall be paid for the scheduled time of the route, including scheduled lay-over time at outside places to be fairly established by the Postmaster General, at the rate of 90 cents per hour; and in addition thereto shall be paid for equipment maintenance for horse, horse and vehicle, dogs and sleds, boat, passenger motorcar, or lesser type of equipment, a sum equal to 8 cents per mile or major fraction of a mile traveled in performing star-route service; for one-half-ton truck station wagon, or closed body delivery truck, 7 cents; for one-ton truck but less than two-ton, 8 cents; and for two- and two-and-one-half-ton truck, 9 cents; and for large equipment, 10 cents: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General shall determine the size of equipment necessary to transport the mail over the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy. Payment of equipment maintenance shall be at the same period and in the same manner as payments for regular compensation.

"(6) Each class B carrier shall designate a substitute carrier acceptable to the postmaster at the head of the route to act in the absence of the carrier. The substitute shall receive for his services the same amount as is paid to the carrier for such services: *Provided*, That if the substitute carrier uses the equipment of the carrier to perform the services of the route the equipment maintenance allowance for the use of such equipment may be paid to the carrier.

"(7) Every class B carrier and substitute carrier shall take the official oath prescribed in section 30, Postal Laws and Regulations, and shall execute a bond in the sum of \$1,000 with acceptable sureties, the bond to be forwarded to the Postmaster General; the amount of bond required on each class A route to be determined by the Postmaster General.

"(8) Wherever the Postmaster General is unable to procure mail service on a class B route under the provisions of this act he may enter into a temporary contract for the performance of mail service on such route at a rate in excess of the fixed rate until such time as he is able to procure such service at the rate scheduled herein.

"(9) Carriers on all routes shall furnish equipment sufficient for transportation of the mails and the proper handling of all postal business on the route with certainty, celerity, security, and economy."

On page 44, following the paragraph ending in line 5, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"It is the sense of the Senate that September 8, 1946, being the twenty-sixth anniversary of the dispatch by the Post Office Department of the first air-mail letter from coast to coast, the Postmaster General should issue a special air-mail postage stamp, of 8-cent denomination, of such design and for such period as he may determine, in commemoration of this anniversary."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5452, the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill, fiscal year 1947, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see foregoing notices.)

THE SALVATION OF DEMOCRACY— ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject The Salvation of Democracy, delivered by him on June 12, 1946, in Chicago, Ill., to the graduating class of 1946 of De Paul University, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE HOUSING PROBLEM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ELLENDER

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the housing problem from the national viewpoint, delivered by Senator ELLENDER, in the city of Washington on June 17, 1946, before the Citizens Council for Community Planning, which appears in the Appendix.]

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA BEFORE NEVADA STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

[Mr. CARVILLE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Senator JOHNSTON of South Carolina, before the Nevada State Democratic Convention on May 14, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT— ADDRESS BY LELAND OLDS

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project, delivered by Hon. Leland Olds, Chairman, Federal Power Commission, at Syracuse, N. Y., on May 27, 1946, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE NUREMBERG TRIALS—PAPER BY SAMUEL A. HARPER

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a paper entitled "The Nuremberg Trials," by Samuel A. Harper, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WORLD INDUSTRIALIZATION—ARTICLE BY MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE

[Mr. Taylor asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Some Observations on World Industrialization," by Morris Llewellyn Cooke, consulting engineer in management, Philadelphia, Pa., published in the May 1946 issue of Mechanical Engineering, which appears in the Appendix.]

WARNINGS—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Warnings," dealing with labor and industrial relations, published in the Chicago Times of June 13, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. GUFFEY obtained the floor.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. GUFFEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hatch	Overton
Ball	Hawkes	Pepper
Barkley	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brooks	Hill	Revercomb
Buck	Hoey	Robertson
Bushfield	Huffman	Russell
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Capper	Kilgore	Stewart
Carville	Knowland	Taft
Chavez	La Follette	Taylor
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McClellan	Tunnell
Eastland	McFarland	Wagner
Ellender	McKellar	Walsh
Ferguson	Millikin	White
George	Moore	Wiley
Gerry	Morse	Willis
Green	Murdock	Wilson
Guffey	Murray	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senators from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is absent on official business, attending the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Bermuda.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, at-

tending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 57, and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 33, 35, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 62, 63, and 65, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,309,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,163,457"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading 'Economic investigations' shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$885,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$497,032"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$981,012"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,428,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,070,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,355,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$584,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,676,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$3,066,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$461,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$6,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,754,111"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$1,003,710"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

River is connected with the Tombigbee River. Then navigation will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Ohio, along the Ohio to the Mississippi River and her great tributaries.

The Senator complains of attacks being made against TVA by such men as the ex-governor of Colorado, to whom the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] referred, by such men as Mr. Rising, Mr. Hagie, and Judge Sloan. I know all three of these men because they have appeared before my committee. They are able men, every one of them, the testimony of the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] in reference to one of them to the contrary notwithstanding. So far as I know they are patriotic. So far as I know, what they are interested in is to prevent the TVA philosophy and authority being carried into the Missouri Valley Basin and the Columbia Valley Basin and other basins of the United States.

I must say that, notwithstanding the Senator's statement that there is a vast horde of lobbyists connected with the power companies in Washington, I have never been visited in my office by a single one of them in connection with TVA. But I dare say the fight that is being made is in order for the power companies to protect themselves from the evident purpose of some people to make one great Power Trust in the United States of America, and that is to put the Government in charge of power generation through hydroelectric plants throughout the United States and to distribute electric power throughout the United States. These private companies have millions and billions of dollars invested in the utility business, and they are acting for their own preservation.

I have no doubt that another reason for a fight that has arisen against TVA is because, according to common repute at least, Mr. Lilienthal is one of the spearheads back of this movement to convert all the valleys of the United States of America and their great basins into regional authorities. If the TVA-ites and Mr. Lilienthal would play and stay in their own backyard, I do not think they would be subjected to all this criticism.

As far as I am concerned, I have supported TVA ever since I have been in the Congress. I voted for every appropriation made for it. We have appropriated over \$700,000,000 to TVA. It is not self-supporting—not by a long jump. We have appropriated over \$700,000,000 to it, and we have permitted TVA to take all the income that is produced by the power that is generated through dams that were constructed by Federal money and use that money just as its management pleases without any accounting to the Congress of the United States. I am not fighting the TVA.

I have fought for REA. I am no special private power advocate. I have battled for REA in my State, and battled for REA throughout the United States, and have supported, I think, every appropriation made for and all legislation authorizing REA.

Mr. Lilienthal and the propagandists of TVA would do well if they would content themselves with their own valley, with which they seem to be so well satis-

fied, and not undertake to convert the great Missouri Basin into one great regional authority or the Columbia Basin or the Arkansas Basin or the Ohio Basin or the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Mr. President, there is no resemblance whatsoever between the Tennessee Valley and these other great basins. TVA, as I said, is par excellence today a power project. But when we go into the Missouri Basin we go into a basin of vast resources, of diversified resources, of all kinds of interests of which the Tennessee Valley never dreamed or its inhabitants ever conceived. However, over this huge basin it is proposed to extend an authority like unto TVA, and that is largely in the interests of these propagandists for Government control of power production in the United States.

There is no irrigation in the TVA. There is no irrigation in the Tennessee Valley. Yet the arid and semiarid West depends upon irrigation for its fruitful crops, for the raising of its vast herds of cattle, for its beneficial uses of water.

There are certain laws and procedures in these Western States that provide for the use and control of water. Those laws, mostly embraced in what is known as the reclamation laws, have grown up through a large number of years and through the ripened experience of Congress. They are satisfactory to the people of the West and they are working splendidly. But the Missouri Valley Authority would, for the most part, repeal all those laws and set up an authority of three men to be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. They need not come from the Missouri Valley at all. These three men would exercise arbitrary power over the irrigation and control of the waters of the Missouri Basin.

Mr. President, the people in the Missouri Basin are undertaking to operate their own schools. They send their children to schools which are supported locally. But this Missouri Valley Authority gives to this three-board trusteeship autocratic control over the educational and cultural development of the great Missouri Basin.

The Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings which lasted for days in respect to the Missouri Valley Authority. They rose from the hearings and unanimously reported against the bill. Then the bill was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, composed largely of western Senators. That committee sat and heard the testimony pro and con with reference to the Missouri Valley Authority. I mention the Missouri Valley Authority because it is the only one which has been considered by any committee of Congress, although the effort is being made through pending bills to have such authorities created throughout the United States. The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, after it had considered the bill, reported it unfavorably, with two exceptions. I think the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and one other Senator voted for the bill.

I wish to read some of the things stated by the committee in its conclusions in

reference to the Missouri Valley Authority bill. When I speak of the Missouri Valley Authority, it is just as though I were speaking of the Columbia Valley, the Arkansas Valley, and all the other valleys for which authorities are proposed, because very nearly the same problems are presented in each case and the same pattern of legislation is proposed for each.

A comprehensive plan has been proposed by the joint action of the Army Engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation with reference to the development of the Missouri Valley Basin. That plan had been adopted unanimously by the Congress. There had been no objection to it. Then all of a sudden the Missouri Valley Authority bill came along, to supplant the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers, and to turn over this vast domain, with its almost limitless resources, to a group of neophytes and amateurs. It is proposed to get rid of the experienced men who have been dealing with these problems through years and generations, and turn them over to a three-man board. It is proposed to get rid of the Army engineers, with all their experience, and the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation, and replace them with engineers of their own choosing. It is a great grasp for political power. Of course these two committees, composing over one-third of the membership of the United States Senate, rose as one man to condemn such nefarious legislation. I hope no such bill ever passes the Congress.

I was about to make a statement as to the conclusion reached by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Its conclusions are as follows:

(a) A comprehensive plan for the development of the resources of the Missouri River Basin has, after thorough consideration by the Congress, been adopted, and the initial stages thereof have been authorized for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers. This plan provides a program of unified water and land resource development and control for the Missouri River Basin.

(b) Execution of the plan already approved by the Congress through existing Federal agencies, in cooperation with the States, assures proper emphasis on the primary needs of flood control and irrigation, and resolves conflicts between the uses of water. It assures, furthermore, that the plan will be carried out by experienced agencies.

(c) The existing laws and procedures provide for full integration of the activities of the established Federal agencies charged with the responsibility of prosecuting the several phases of water- and land-resource development. These policies and procedures protect States' rights and interests, State water law and provide full cooperation between the local, State, and Federal interests.

(d) The present organization of the Bureau of Reclamation affords the benefits of resource development on a regional basis without the objectionable features contained in S. 555.

That is the Missouri Valley Authority bill.

(e) Under S. 555, policies and laws respecting the use and control of water, heretofore established by the Congress, are in a large measure destroyed, and the State water laws and States' rights and interests in water and its utilization and control are not adequately preserved and protected. Provisions

of S. 555, ostensibly designed for this purpose, are wholly inadequate.

(f) The Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and the Bureau of Reclamation would either be eliminated entirely from the Missouri Basin, or their activity curtailed at the will of the Authority. Other Federal land and water agencies operating in that basin would find it necessary in large measure to conform with the policies of the Authority. The laws under which these agencies now operate and basic provisions of the present reclamation law, would, so far as the Missouri Basin is concerned, be drastically changed by the repeal and other provisions of S. 555.

(g) Enactment of S. 555 would seriously delay the construction in the Missouri River Basin of works authorized to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and by the Corps of Engineers—works that are badly needed in the area for reclamation and power development, for flood control and navigation.

(h) Enactment of S. 555 would create serious conflicts between existing agencies of the Government and the proposed MVA, conflicts between development in the Missouri Valley and development in adjoining river basins, and would make impossible the establishment and the carrying out of Nation-wide policies and programs.

(i) S. 555 creates a Federal corporation with broad discretionary powers. The bill provides a means for the expansion of Government by Federal Corporations. In essence, it is a proposal to create an instrument of government with questionable and irresponsible powers affecting the social, cultural, and economic welfare of the people in a large section of the United States. It is a proposal to create a corporation to plan and to establish for the people of the Missouri River Basin a physical, social, cultural, and economic pattern over which they would have little or no control.

That is what these Authority bills would do. The attempt is made to vest in the corporation to be created more powers than the Constitution of the United States vests in the Congress of the United States. To that extent it is unconstitutional; but it shows to what extent the propagandists of regional control go in their attempt to destroy the established agencies of the Government which have been dealing with these problems for years.

(j) The creation of authorities, along the lines proposed in S. 555, involves the surrender to Federal corporations of legislative powers that should be exercised by the Congress. It is contrary to democratic traditions and would do violence to accepted notions of constitutional government.

(k) Local autonomy is not assured by the enactment of measures such as S. 555. On the contrary, the people directly affected by the corporate form of government thus proposed would have no real control over its operations.

The report sums up as follows:

(1) The creation of an MVA would amount to the welding of economic and political powers resulting in nothing short of autocracy. It would mean the substitution of arbitrary power for democratic processes. It would mean the creation of a superstate, neither Federal nor State, and not contemplated by our Constitution. It would subject the social, cultural, and economic welfare of the Missouri Basin to the dictates and whims of a three-man board, not responsible to the people and largely irresponsible to the Congress itself. It would constitute a virtual abdication by the Congress in favor of government by Federal corporations wielding autocratic powers. It would challenge State

sovereignty and destroy systems of laws, both State and Federal, under which western agriculture has grown and prospered. It would throttle in the West the reclamation program which has been prosecuted through the years by an experienced agency and which has met with the approval of the Congress and of the people directly affected. It would permit a three-man board to avail itself of trust funds created for reclamation. It would be an excursion into an uncharted field of vast expenditures of public funds and of experimentation under a board unencumbered by the restraints that a democracy should erect against agencies of Government.

Mr. President, to repeat, I do not know why there was presented to the Senate at this time the speech by the able junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], followed by that of the able Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. There is no bill now pending in the Congress to do away with the TVA, or to modify or curtail its powers in any respect. I can only look upon it as a coordinated effort, such as the Senator from Alabama complains about, to create something to which the Senator from Alabama objects, namely a trust—not a private power trust, but a public power trust. I think that is the chief purpose behind the effort. The proponents of that philosophy wish the TVA theory extended throughout the United States, so as to exercise supreme control over the power development, water development, navigation, flood control, agriculture, industry, cultural education, and all the resources of the magnificent valleys of our land. I hope that no such action will ever be taken by the Congress of the United States.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary—Salaries," on page 2, line 2, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,243,063" and insert "\$1,368,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For all expenses necessary for liquidating the War Relocation Authority program provided for in Executive Order 9102 and in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to Congress (House Document 656, Seventy-eighth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding, \$173,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, under the subhead "Office of Solicitor," on page 2, line 17, after the word "field", to strike out "\$251,278" and insert "\$267,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Division of Territories and Island Possessions," on page 2, line 20,

after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$141,711" and insert "\$167,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

CONTINUATION OF STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, out of order, for the consideration of an original resolution which I report from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. It merely deals with the continuation of standing and select committees, and it provides them the right to employ clerical assistance, hold hearings, and conduct investigations during the Seventy-ninth Congress, and continues that right until January 31, 1947. The resolution is offered because the Congress probably will adjourn sine die sometime during the coming month.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore agreed to authorizing standing or select committees to employ clerical assistance, hold hearings, and conduct investigations during the Seventy-ninth Congress hereby are continued in full force and effect until January 31, 1947.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the resolution would prolong, would it not, the life of the committees until the next Congress?

Mr. LUCAS. It would prolong the life of any special or standing committees until January 31. It is the usual resolution which we adopt prior to adjourning sine die.

Mr. WHITE. The only thing that gives me hesitation is that I do not know whether we have any right to give authority to committees which will serve during the next Congress. I had supposed that the practice was to continue committees during the present Congress, and perhaps up to the beginning of a new Congress. But it is a new idea to me to undertake to extend the life of committees into the next Congress.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask that the Clerk read again the part of the resolution giving the date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Hereby are continued in full force and effect until January 31, 1947.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I may say to the able minority leader that that practice has been followed in the past. It merely keeps the committees in operation until such time as the new Congress can determine whether it wishes to continue them or to do away with them. In other words, the resolution covers both the standing committees and select committees, and it gives them the right to continue to operate when we return for the next session of Congress.

There is nothing irregular about the resolution. It is in the customary form, and it proposes what has been done for years.

certain Senators on this side took on the British loan, that anything dealing with the bond limit should originate in the House of Representatives?

Mr. GEORGE. At least the House said that this limitation of the national debt to \$275,000,000,000 under the Second Liberty Loan Act was a measure affecting revenue and should have originated in the House. So the House proceeded to pass a similar bill with some slight, trivial changes, and sent it back to the Senate.

Mr. TAFT. The House seems to have supported the position of the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKEN] that a bill which authorized an increase of the national debt, as the British loan bill did, should originate in the House of Representatives. Is that not correct?

Mr. GEORGE. That may be, but the Ways and Means Committee of the House did not have jurisdiction of the British loan.

Mr. President, I now ask for the immediate consideration and passage of the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill H. R. 6699, to decrease the amount of obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act which may be outstanding at any one time, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, we now have under consideration House bill 6335, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior. I wish to make a few brief remarks in connection with a portion of that bill. The appropriation included in the bill for the Missouri Valley Basin and other items for the Bureau of Reclamation might well be entitled "A bill to insure the future food supply of the East." It is primarily the great eastern cities that will benefit from this bill, for it is their food supply which is at stake.

Mr. President, peace and food are the two most important items in the world at the present time. They have always been so. We have seldom had less of either. We can accept as an axiom, also, that we will not have peace until we have food for all the peoples of the earth. War, drouth, or flood, with all of the attendant miseries of each of them, would each constitute a world disaster. We have all three of them present in international proportions.

It is a fallacy in our thinking, however, to believe that hunger is something that concerns only Europe and Asia. The fact is that hunger stalks here at home. Our food shelves are getting bare, and butter and meat are practically unobtainable. This is not due to shipments abroad. Wheat is the only major food that we are exporting in large quantities.

We are short of other foods because we simply do not produce enough to feed our own people.

It is true we used to think we had too much of some crops, but that was never really the case. At times the farmer has produced more than he could sell profitably, but never more than was really needed. Now that most of our citizens are employed at good wages and salaries, we can see clearly that we do not have too much. We do not have enough. Furthermore, our consuming population is increasing slowly but steadily—a million a year. Mr. President, our food problem of the future will be one of shortage, not surplus.

Where shall we get our food supply of the future?

Mr. President, this appropriation bill is, I believe, only the first step in a gigantic program to assure our future food supply, by increasing food production in the only way that it can be increased—by expanding our acreage of irrigated land in the West.

Let me make a few comparisons to show how dependent is the industrial East on the agricultural West for its food supply. I have had compiled some figures on the per capita food production of the nine Northeastern States, namely, New England, plus New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, compared with the nine States of our Missouri Valley—Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

This industrial area produces only 3 bushels of corn per capita, while the Missouri Valley States produce 112, and Nebraska, 250.

The Northeastern States produced less than 1 bushel of wheat per capita. In the Missouri Valley, the production was 44; in Nebraska, 27 per capita.

The industrial area produced only 1 pound of creamery butter per capita; the Missouri Valley, 44; and Nebraska, 61; and that does not include the butter churned on the farm.

The industrial areas produced 24 pounds of beef per capita; the Missouri Valley, 722; Nebraska, 967. The industrial areas produced 8 pounds of pork, the Missouri Valley, 717; Nebraska, 907; with respect to mutton the industrial areas did not register at all, although they eat most of it; the States of the Missouri Valley produced 101 per capita; Nebraska, 99 pounds per capita.

In fact, the Missouri Valley is the best provider in the Nation, and one of the few places capable of producing more food. As it is we produce one-half of the bread of this country, one-fifth of the butter, one-sixth of the pork, one-fifth of the beef, one-fourth of the mutton, and one-third of the wool. Nebraska alone makes twice as much butter as New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, or twice as much as all six of the New England States.

Still we are not producing enough, even on this prolific scale. The indisputable fact is that we do not have enough to go around, and it appears we are going to have less.

This brings the problem right back to the question: Where can we produce

more food? There is only one answer—reclamation of the acreage that is now lying idle and power development—to help finance these projects and make life more livable on the farm.

Under the present plans for the Missouri Valley alone, the Pick-Sloan plan contemplates the irrigation of 5,000,000 additional acres by surface or gravity irrigation. This does not include many small projects which will ultimately be developed. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of this development are in Nebraska alone, and we can irrigate probably another million acres by the use of subsurface water—that is, by pump irrigation. Every acre irrigated supplements 3 to 4 acres of grazing land. This adds up to between twenty and thirty million additional acres to be benefited, and would save us from slaughtering our herds in the dry years. This area is the source of our future food supply.

The bill we are now considering will take the first steps toward realization of this program. I would like to emphasize that we cannot wait. Our people are leaving the farm. About 200,000 left the valley during the drought years. Nine and seven-tenths percent more left during the war years, and once they have left it is hard to get them back. Figures compiled by the Federal land bank of our area show that less than 50 percent of the veterans from the farm are returning to the farm. This is immediately reflected in less food for the Nation. Unless these population trends are reversed, there will not be enough people left on the farms to grow the crops. We must make farming more profitable and more stable and take away some of the drudgery by expanding the use of electricity. This bill is a good step in that direction.

Mr. President, the action of our Appropriations Committee in restoring the drastic reductions made by the House is very gratifying to me. I have no doubt that these appropriations will be approved by the Senate. But I hope our colleagues representing us in the conference committee will not now rest on their oars and permit these appropriations to be whittled away in conference. I feel sure they will not. I feel sure they realize as well as I that our future food supply is at stake.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point some statistical tables furnished me by the secretary of the Nebraska Reclamation Association. All the figures are drawn from official sources. The crop and meat statistics were prepared under the direction of A. E. Anderson, Nebraska State crop statistician, who is also associated with the Department of Agriculture. Other figures were from the Bureau of Reclamation.

These statements showing the production of beef, pork, and mutton, also the production of corn, wheat, and butter, on a per capita basis, by States, will be interesting as well as profitable to all who are interested in solving our food problems.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. S. Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

States	Beef					Pork					Mutton				
	Production (1,000 pounds)	Rank	Pounds per capita	Outshipments and local slaughter (1,000 pounds)	Pounds per capita	Production (1,000 pounds)	Rank	Pounds per capita	Outshipments and local slaughter (1,000 pounds)	Pounds per capita	Production (1,000 pounds)	Rank	Pounds per capita	Outshipments and local slaughter (1,000 pounds)	Pounds per capita
Maine	37,275		44	32,615	39	24,341		29	17,491	21	1,180		1	1,100	1
New Hampshire	19,345		39	17,805	36	8,086		16	5,246	11	355		1	410	
Vermont	68,825		192	64,775	180	11,640		32	5,880	16	560		1	800	2
Massachusetts	31,680		7	51,760	14	31,795		7	22,595	5	185			240	
Rhode Island	4,610		6	15,890	22	2,982		4	2,562	4	80			80	
Connecticut	27,790		16	36,170	21	9,779		6	5,939	3	240			175	
New York	343,465		25	293,695	22	95,206		7	55,361	4	11,340			15,910	1
New Jersey	32,080		8	48,390	12	34,302		8	36,792	9	420			840	
Pennsylvania	315,215		32	336,615	34	238,627		24	141,102	14	11,533		1	15,368	2
	880,285		24	897,715	25	456,758		13	292,968	8	25,893			34,923	
Ohio	525,435		76	562,735	81	1,196,704		173	1,212,079	175	62,220		9	93,010	13
Indiana	502,555		146	652,345	190	1,690,763		493	1,736,398	506	38,744		11	59,629	17
Illinois	784,770		99	1,370,700	174	2,166,397		274	2,332,057	295	41,297		5	73,702	9
Michigan	426,160		81	423,360	80	347,504		66	342,774	65	36,812		7	48,952	9
Wisconsin	845,370		269	775,950	247	803,174		256	810,524	258	20,937		7	33,857	11
Minnesota	960,605		344	1,046,950	375	1,401,480		502	1,564,490	501	76,354		27	113,784	41
	4,044,895		138	4,832,040	164	7,606,022		259	7,998,322	272	276,364		9	422,934	14
Iowa	1,660,840		654	2,533,390	997	4,033,348		1,588	4,559,968	1,795	94,249		37	181,254	71
Missouri	1,025,730		271	1,396,340	368	1,358,096		358	1,375,386	363	82,054		22	119,599	32
North Dakota	480,780		749	440,195	686	269,999		421	304,584	475	47,931		75	67,821	106
South Dakota	638,405		993	609,225	947	540,365		840	671,255	1,044	75,448		117	132,198	206
Nebraska	1,032,940		788	1,276,780	967	978,175		741	1,197,100	907	55,343		42	130,698	99
Kansas	1,068,595		610	1,437,855	799	573,038		318	670,438	372	56,875		32	90,640	50
Montana	494,705		885	513,010	918	111,655		200	116,150	208	150,363		269	204,923	367
Wyoming	280,000		1,116	281,435	1,121	32,670		130	34,640	138	111,790		445	151,060	602
Colorado	488,440		436	675,480	603	140,881		126	176,641	158	107,560		96	203,710	182
	7,200,435		567	9,163,710	722	8,038,227		633	9,106,162	717	781,613		62	1,281,903	101
Delaware	10,425		39	8,740	33	10,745		40	6,585	25	100			100	
Maryland	62,895		35	62,560	34	79,553		44	45,803	25	2,325		1	2,220	1
Virginia	201,120		75	211,410	79	253,346		95	141,016	53	19,265		7	18,830	7
West Virginia	133,045		70	145,175	76	80,800		43	33,925	18	21,025		11	23,840	13
North Carolina	121,660		34	105,580	30	312,243		87	148,808	42	2,215			2,076	
South Carolina	68,640		36	68,040	36	149,965		79	73,510	39	65			65	
Georgia	173,785		56	169,500	54	369,527		118	186,852	60	285			130	
Florida	147,450		78	138,440	73	122,114		64	91,354	48	211			201	
	919,020		53	909,245	53	1,378,293		80	727,853	42	45,491		3	47,461	3
Kentucky	324,360		114	427,305	150	441,811		155	337,416	118	55,350		19	72,125	25
Tennessee	312,650		107	368,160	126	412,420		141	287,140	98	23,260		8	25,465	9
Alabama	208,445		74	212,660	75	294,915		104	174,600	62	855			1,110	
Mississippi	231,685		106	208,310	95	209,997		96	103,037	47	983			1,183	
Arkansas	269,450		138	282,550	145	257,595		132	178,220	91	3,197		2	4,067	2
Louisiana	190,895		81	170,820	72	182,570		77	133,420	57	2,676		1	2,796	1
Oklahoma	769,835		329	987,065	422	313,625		134	296,225	127	15,471		7	19,116	8
Texas	1,516,750		237	2,063,585	322	612,928		96	498,418	78	275,015		43	286,995	45
	3,824,070		161	4,720,455	198	2,725,861		115	2,008,476	84	376,807		16	412,857	17
Idaho	243,700		464	246,670	470	118,910		227	140,800	263	98,002		187	126,942	242
New Mexico	292,405		550	429,660	808	31,288		59	24,513	46	45,785		86	59,990	113
Arizona	178,720		358	265,910	533	12,698		25	12,618	25	24,423		49	19,703	39
Utah	128,835		234	147,070	267	42,470		77	46,970	85	76,747		140	92,525	168
Nevada	97,785		889	92,410	840	6,519		59	4,569	42	18,833		171	23,568	214
Washington	241,770		139	276,170	159	103,618		60	110,208	63	25,353		15	33,128	19
Oregon	292,020		268	293,940	270	85,726		79	96,056	88	50,738		47	67,208	62
California	652,135		94	1,057,635	153	174,518		25	200,478	29	131,713		19	169,983	25
	2,127,370		179	2,809,465	236	575,747		48	636,212	53	471,594		40	593,047	50
	18,996,975		145	23,332,630	178	20,780,908		159	20,769,993	159	1,977,762		15	2,793,125	21

States	Corn					Wheat					Creamery butter		
	Production (1,000 bushels)	Rank	Bushels per capita	Sold (1,000 bushels)	Bushels per capita	Production (1,000 bushels)	Rank	Bushels per capita	Sold (1,000 bushels)	Bushels per capita	Production (1,000 pounds)	Rank	Pounds per capita
Maine	640			5		40			20		405		
New Hampshire	640		1	5									
Vermont	2,553		7	2							4,211		12
Massachusetts	1,763			14							214		
Rhode Island	288			2									
Connecticut	2,080		1	10							10		
New York	25,655		2	160		8,932			5,061		25,511		2
New Jersey	6,755		1	662		1,380			437		93		
Pennsylvania	53,580		5	4,248		20,288		2	9,633	1	11,718		1
	93,954		3	5,108		30,640			15,151		42,162		1
Ohio	142,956	7	21	18,413	3	46,805	7	7	28,289	4	63,291		9
Indiana	176,244	5	51	33,516	10	26,488		8	17,683	5	49,555		16
Illinois	403,695	2	51	150,210	2	24,632		3	20,411	3	70,118		9
Michigan	57,760		11	4,021		23,022		4	13,382	3	64,175		12
Wisconsin	116,536	9	37	4,165	1	1,423			376		124,966		40
Minnesota	253,399	4	91	56,941	20	20,689		7	14,548	5	251,614		90
	1,150,590		39	267,266	9	143,059		5	94,689	3	623,719		21

U. S. Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)—Continued

States	Corn					Wheat					Creamery butter		
	Production (1,000 bushels)	Rank	Bushels per capita	Sold (1,000 bushels)	Bushels per capita	Production (1,000 bushels)	Rank	Bushels per capita	Sold (1,000 bushels)	Bushels per capita	Production (1,000 pounds)	Rank	Pounds per capita
Iowa.....	607,608	1	239	150,074	59	2,248	-----	1	1,470	-----	212,482	-----	84
Missouri.....	162,554	6	43	20,371	5	23,800	-----	6	14,208	-----	70,297	-----	19
North Dakota.....	36,250	8	56	2,589	4	161,630	-----	252	146,598	228	56,093	-----	87
South Dakota.....	140,292	3	218	44,775	70	38,847	-----	76	32,634	-----	36,622	-----	57
Nebraska.....	329,855	10	250	154,810	117	35,944	-----	27	29,553	-----	81,157	-----	61
Kansas.....	114,793	-----	64	39,078	22	191,669	-----	106	173,127	-----	60,805	-----	34
Montana.....	3,308	-----	5	120	-----	73,884	-----	132	66,095	-----	11,858	-----	21
Wyoming.....	1,260	-----	5	37	-----	3,188	-----	13	2,248	-----	2,922	-----	12
Colorado.....	16,283	-----	15	3,767	3	19,137	-----	17	15,106	-----	19,545	-----	17
	1,412,203	-----	112	415,621	33	550,357	-----	44	481,639	-----	551,781	-----	44
Delaware.....	3,645	-----	14	601	2	1,280	-----	5	863	-----	4	-----	-----
Maryland.....	17,150	-----	9	3,285	2	8,906	-----	5	6,173	-----	2,775	-----	2
Virginia.....	34,272	-----	13	3,450	1	11,275	-----	4	5,818	-----	7,271	-----	3
West Virginia.....	10,426	-----	5	751	-----	1,680	-----	-----	588	-----	2,240	-----	1
North Carolina.....	51,524	-----	14	5,966	2	8,928	-----	3	3,369	-----	1,725	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	24,160	-----	13	2,589	1	3,653	-----	2	1,011	-----	352	-----	-----
Georgia.....	40,802	-----	13	4,700	2	2,964	-----	-----	1,168	-----	1,144	-----	-----
Florida.....	7,190	-----	4	698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----
	189,169	-----	11	22,040	1	38,686	-----	2	18,990	-----	15,513	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	67,080	12	24	5,916	2	7,902	-----	3	5,113	-----	21,344	-----	7
Tennessee.....	59,950	-----	21	6,331	2	6,714	-----	2	3,783	-----	15,054	-----	5
Alabama.....	48,128	-----	17	7,032	2	218	-----	-----	71	-----	407	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	42,224	-----	19	2,649	1	432	-----	-----	159	-----	4,491	-----	2
Arkansas.....	32,300	-----	17	2,739	1	588	-----	-----	276	-----	6,733	-----	3
Louisiana.....	18,870	-----	8	1,007	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	594	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	32,958	-----	14	6,300	3	85,914	-----	37	75,162	-----	46,852	-----	20
Texas.....	69,622	11	11	15,805	2	74,746	-----	12	69,639	-----	30,938	-----	5
	371,132	-----	16	47,779	2	176,514	-----	7	154,205	-----	128,413	-----	5
Idaho.....	1,581	-----	3	300	-----	30,309	-----	58	23,970	-----	35,869	-----	68
New Mexico.....	3,510	-----	7	889	2	3,186	-----	6	2,422	-----	1,774	-----	3
Arizona.....	361	-----	-----	29	-----	528	-----	1	403	-----	1,038	-----	2
Utah.....	754	-----	1	51	-----	7,361	-----	13	4,480	-----	7,430	-----	14
Nevada.....	120	-----	1	11	-----	479	-----	4	145	-----	1,230	-----	10
Washington.....	1,189	-----	-----	50	-----	64,030	-----	37	58,439	-----	27,977	-----	16
Oregon.....	1,587	-----	1	137	-----	23,105	-----	21	19,773	-----	24,130	-----	22
California.....	2,211	-----	-----	722	-----	10,393	-----	1	9,001	-----	29,466	-----	4
	11,313	-----	1	2,199	-----	139,391	-----	12	118,631	-----	128,914	-----	11
	3,228,361	-----	25	760,013	6	1,078,647	-----	8	883,305	-----	1,488,502	-----	11

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 20, to strike out:

PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for cooperation with Federal and State authorities in the production and conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$216,908.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil service and classification laws; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services;

printing and binding; and the purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; \$449,516.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," page 5, line 18, after the word "automobiles", to insert "hire of aircraft"; on page 6, line 1, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$224,460" and insert "\$263,500"; and in line 8, after the words "Grazing Service", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$4,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Commission of Fine Arts," on page 6, line 21, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$7,926" and insert "\$11,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," on page 6, line 24, after the word "system", to strike out "For" and insert

"To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is an important appropriation bill, and there is a difference of opinion on the question. I am therefore inclined to suggest the absence of a quorum, but shall not do so at the moment.

Mr. President, the House Appropriations Committee made a record-breaking cut in the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1947 (H. R. 6335) before reporting it to the House, and the House accepted most of the recommendations of its committee. The Budget estimate totaled \$346,765,830 and the amount voted by the House totalled only \$179,426,846—a cut of nearly one-half. But during the debate in the House some skeptical Members expressed the thought that "in another place" an effort would be made to restore the cuts. This skepticism was, it appears, more than justified. The bill now submitted to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$329,337,438, which means that a net restoration totaling \$149,910,561 is recommended.

If the bill as recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee becomes a law, then the effort of the House Committee to curb what it called "inefficient and gross extravagance in certain agencies in the Department of the Interior" will fail. The Department of the Interior will be given appropriations for 1947

exceeding those of 1946 by \$125,811,025. Practically without exception, every bureau and office in the Department will have more to spend than ever before, and during the war the appropriations of most of these bureaus and offices swelled enormously. The point I am making is very simple. The Senate, by approving the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee, will be throwing its weight against a sincere attempt at economy by the House. I intend, therefore, to offer amendments which will give those Members of the Senate who favor economy a chance to go on record as disapproving certain of the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee.

I am, of course, ready to admit that the cut made by the House was severe and that, in some respects, it may have been too severe. For example, the appropriation provided for the Grazing Service was inadequate. I believe also that the House was too severe toward the National Park Service, the Fish and Wild Life Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. But it was not too severe toward many other bureaus. Take, for example, the Geological Survey. The House subcommittee called attention to the "skyrocketing appropriations" for this Bureau. In 1939 and 1940 it had appropriations of approximately \$3,000,000; in 1946 it had \$7,816,900; and for 1947 it asked for \$13,166,000. The House cut this request to \$7,993,445—an appropriation slightly in excess of that for 1946—and in doing so expressed the opinion that it was being "extremely generous."

Mr. President, at this time I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question. I previously raised the point of having a quorum call because, frankly, I disagree with some of the amendments, and I should like to have them discussed and have a record vote taken on them.

But if it would suit the purpose of the Senator from Arizona to have the Senate act on the amendments as to which there is no objection or question, I should be perfectly willing to have that done. Then tomorrow the Senate could go into the details of the controversial amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that arrangement will be satisfactory and it will expedite the final consideration of the bill. If there are any items which the Senator from New Hampshire feels should be passed over, I shall be glad to have him point them out. I know of two or three matters which certain Senators would like to have passed over.

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall offer some amendments to the portions of the bill dealing with the Bureau of Reclamation, the general fund, construction, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and the Government in the Territories.

So, cannot we take up the other amendments and act upon them, and then tomorrow begin to consider the ones as to which I and other Senators propose to offer amendments?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. Under that arrangement we can now proceed with the amendments; and whenever we reach an amendment which the Senator wishes to have passed over, perhaps he will indicate it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

• The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, in line 24—

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I did not understand that we had reached that point.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; we have.

Mr. MOORE. I wish to call attention to an item on page 3.

Mr. HAYDEN. I assume that the Senator from Oklahoma refers to the Oil and Gas Division amendment on page 3. In order that the Senator may inquire about it, Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 3, in lines 8 to 24, was agreed to, be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment on page 3, lines 8 to 24, was agreed to, is reconsidered, and the amendment is before the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, now that the matter is before the Senate again, let me ask what the Senator's inquiry is.

Mr. MOORE. I am glad the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is in the Chamber, because I have talked with him about this matter, and probably he knows more about the purpose than I do and is better able to explain.

It seems to me that the amendment would increase the appropriation by approximately \$240,000. The reason for that is set out under a proposal to strike out the Petroleum Conservation Division and to substitute for it an Oil and Gas Division.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. Let me explain to the Senator that this item is based upon a supplemental estimate submitted after the bill passed the House. In the estimate it is stated that the Petroleum Conservation Division has been abolished. The Oil and Gas Division has been created in its place. It has the purpose of coordinating under one head the entire activities of the Department of the Interior relating to petroleum or oil and gas.

The Senator's colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. Thomas] was present at the hearings. We had Mr. Ralph K. Davies before us.

Mr. MOORE. I think I can obviate any further explanation, because I myself heard some explanation at the hearing which was held before the Special Committee of which the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is chairman. There Mr. Davies and others gave the reason for the substitution. As I understand the matter, the creation of this new agency is done by means of nothing but an Executive order, evidently in contemplation of a proposal under the reorganization plan to set up this bureau. Of course, that proposal has not been made. So at this time, prior to a proposal for such a consolidation, I see no reason whatever for creating a new agency. If that is to be done under the reorganization bill, why should we now proceed to create this agency, which could be nothing more than a temporary one?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say that it seemed to me it was made clear yesterday, at the meeting of Special Committee to Investigate Petroleum Resources, at which the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Moore] was present, that the purpose of the appropriation which is added by this item to the regular appropriation for the administration of the Petroleum Conservation Division, which administers the so-called Connally "Hot Oil" Act, is to enable a new Oil and Gas Division to make a survey of the activities of other executive agencies and departments having to do with petroleum, and thereby make a recommendation to the President for the exercise of his authority under the Reorganization Act. If we do not allow the two-hundred-thousand-odd dollars which will be necessary to enable Mr. Davies to have the staff he will need, then it will be impossible for the executive branch of the Government to study what is being done in the Commerce Department with respect to oil, what is being done in the State Department with respect to oil, what is being done in the OPA or any other emergency agency with respect to oil, and to make a recommendation for the coordination of all such activities.

At the hearing yesterday, Mr. President, it was made clear that it will be the purpose of the Oil and Gas Division to consult with Congress, with the committees of Congress, in preparing any recommendations which are to be made.

As a result of the very complete inquiry which we had yesterday, I feel that it is in the interest of coordinating the activities of some 27 different Federal agencies that this appropriation be provided.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, it seems to me that the appropriation is premature. It would be perfectly proper for the President to make a recommendation or to submit a plan under the Reorganization Act. At that time a plan for the consolidation of the various agencies which have to do with oil could be thoroughly explored. But for the time being to put in a new man, in the person of Mr. Davies, who himself would be the head of a temporary agency for that purpose, would be entirely futile and would not be in accordance with the procedure we usually follow.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will bear with me, I think he will see that the contrary is the fact. There is now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate a reorganization order which was issued by the President in compliance with the Reorganization Act.

Mr. MOORE. And it is having a thorough hearing.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator that that reorganization order was prepared in secret by the Bureau of the Budget.

Here we have an opportunity to have a reorganization order prepared after consultation with the Members of the Senate, the members of the appropriate Senate committees, and the members of an advisory council for the oil industry. I think such a procedure is much superior. The examination which is being

made in the Judiciary Committee, under the Reorganization Act, is likely to prove futile, even though we should desire to change the order, because under the Reorganization Act unless both Houses of Congress act, there is no possible way to kill a reorganization order.

Under this method, the Senator from Oklahoma, the members of the Senate special committee dealing with petroleum, the members of the Public Lands and Surveys Committee, and the members of the Appropriations Committee will have an opportunity in advance to know what is being done. I think such a method is much superior, because it brings the matter out into the open. I feel certain that it is the Senator's own desire to make sure that any reorganization which is made will not be in camera reorganization of executive agencies, but will be a reorganization by which the legislative body can proceed. Such a system or procedure is served by this amendment.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I am impelled to make this objection, for the reason that the amendment contemplates the setting up of an industry advisory committee which is to concur with reference to the policy or with reference to the administration of the new agency which is to be created; and, of course, it is to be created through the action of Congress. The membership of that committee, which already has been created from the industry, has never been disclosed, as far as I know. A secret list has been prepared. I simply cannot feel that that is the way to handle this matter. I cannot agree with the Senator from Wyoming that this method will expedite the matter and will bring it out into the open, where we shall have any better opportunity to consider it than we shall have if it comes up under a reorganization plan and then goes before a committee, where we can call witnesses and can discuss the matter properly and can have all of it out in the open. To my mind, the procedure proposed by the amendment is a rather peculiar one.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator will realize, I am sure, that under the Reorganization Act the action of one House of the Congress cannot prevent the carrying out of the reorganization. But under the provisions of this amendment and as a result of the hearings which we had yesterday, the action of the Senate committee alone would, in my judgment, be sufficient to prevent a reorganization which would be unsatisfactory.

Mr. MOORE. The opposition of either the House or the Senate alone would not affect the reorganization proposal, would it?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The opposition of one House acting alone would not affect a reorganization order.

Mr. MOORE. Very well.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There would have to be a united action, which would be an almost impossible thing to secure.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was clearly understood by the committee that this matter would be temporary, and only for 1 year. We would provide this amount of money—

Mr. MOORE. It is almost a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. HAYDEN. I consider the oil industry, from a tax point of view, to be about the greatest industry in America. So, the amount of money is not large. It was understood distinctly that the money would be spent in coordinating various agencies of the Government which now have their fingers in the oil business.

Mr. MOORE. The problem is one of consolidating them under one agency?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The question arises, How shall it be done? The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] was very careful in his questioning of Mr. Davies. The testimony begins on page 1292 of the hearings, and reads in part as follows:

Senator THOMAS. If this appropriation is increased as here requested, would that offer you sufficient money to enable you to give thought and attention to a permanent program which you would consider adequate to submit to this committee or some committee say within the next 10 or 12 months?

Mr. DAVIES. Yes; it would, Senator, and that is precisely what we should do. That is precisely what we want to do here.

Senator THOMAS. Would this money, made available to you, make it possible for you to do that?

Mr. DAVIES. Yes; it is sufficient to enable us to do that. As to the money amounts involved, I would like to say this: While this is additional money, the purpose here is finally to develop a more efficient administration, to eliminate duplication, and to do a better job. The expenditure should be returned several fold if the idea is any good.

So it is understood just what the money is for, and that it is for no other purpose than to effect a proper reorganization and eliminate duplication of effort.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendment, on page 2, beginning in line 21, ending on page 3, in line 24, go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendments, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," beginning on page 6, in line 23, and ending on page 7, in line 16, be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Grazing Service", on page 8, line 15, after the word "reports", to strike out "fighting fires"; in line 22, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$212,500" and insert "\$689,000; for payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, \$729,000"; on page 9, line 12, after the word "equipment", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 16, to insert:

Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands under Grazing Service administration, \$50,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 13, after the words "Salaries and expenses", to strike out "and"; and in the same line, after the words "Range improvements", to insert "and "fire fighting." "

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Land Office," on page 10, line 25, after the word "proceedings", to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$1,075,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 9, after the name "Secretary", to strike out "\$494,602" and insert "\$750,000"; and in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one" and insert "three."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 23, after the word "of", to strike out "ten" and insert "twenty-five"; and in line 24, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$387,000" and insert "\$397,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 5, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$277,126" and insert "\$293,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$310,191" and insert "\$429,240."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$23,500"; and in line 17, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$433,455" and insert "\$474,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 21, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 15, line 9, after the word "journals", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,128,675."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 13, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$385,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 18, after the word "provisions", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,274,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 1, after the word "service", to strike out "\$3,084,008" and insert "\$3,609,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 17, after the word "systems", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$338,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 6, after the name "Arizona", to strike out "\$9,600,000" and insert "\$10,317,450."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 2, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$5,930,570" and insert "\$6,769,570."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 8, after the word "festivals", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 21, after "(16 U. S. C. 583)", to strike out "\$704,728" and insert "\$960,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 18, after the word "exhibits", to insert "the control and eradication of fever ticks among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Seminole Agency, Florida"; and in line 22, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$808,336" and insert "\$986,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 5, after "(57 Stat. 459)", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$1,500,000"; and in line 9, after the word "to", to strike out "\$925,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee amendments beginning in the third paragraph on page 20, and ending on page 21 in line 17, should be passed over. Some Senators wish to offer amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be passed over.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, does the Senator refer to the paragraph beginning in line 18, on page 20?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The Senator from Montana wishes to have the word "Montana" included among the States listed, and the Senator from Oregon also wishes to amend the language in respect to his State.

Mr. MURDOCK. Would it be in order for me now to offer an amendment to the committee amendment? I should like to have the word "Utah" inserted before the words "and Wyoming" on page 20, in line 25.

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be done.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, on page 20, in line 25, before the words "and Wyoming," I move to insert "Utah."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the Senator from Arizona, the committee amendments in the paragraph beginning on line 18, page 20, down to and including line 17 on page 21 will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, for many years Members of Congress have been seeking to reduce the expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The amount of money appropriated for the Bureau has increased year by year. This year it is proposed to increase the appropriation over last year by about \$12,000,000. Actually, the appropriations for

the Bureau of Indian Affairs amount to nearly as much as the entire cost of the Congress. It seems to me that it is a matter which should be given serious consideration by all Members of Congress.

At the present time a new plan is being proposed under which certain matters would be frozen in the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs practically forever. The Bureau plans eventually to take over 7,000,000 acres of Indian land, and I should like to know what is to become of it in the future. If this bill is passed, the Bureau expects to use this year, in starting the program, approximately \$1,000,000 of which \$350,000 is to be taken out of tribal funds belonging to the Indians themselves.

Mr. President, I am concerned with, but I am not particularly interested in, the general picture. I wish to offer an amendment to include the State of South Dakota. On page 20, in line 25, after the word "Oregon," I move to insert the words "South Dakota."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 10, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$35,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 24, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,600,000" and insert "\$1,648,000"; in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$290,000" and insert "\$299,631"; and on page 23, line 1, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,284,157."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 8, to insert:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 25, after the word "River", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$500,000"; on page 24, line 1, after the name "New Mexico", to strike out "\$45,000" and insert "\$50,000"; in line 2, after the name "Papago", to strike out "\$18,000" and insert "\$20,000"; and in the same line, after the name "Salt River", to strike out "\$27,000" and insert "\$30,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 3, after the name "Mission", to strike out "\$9,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and in line 4, after the name "Sacramento", to strike out "\$13,500" and insert "\$15,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 5, after the name "Southern Ute", to strike out "\$13,500" and insert "\$15,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 6, after the name "Fort Belknap", to

strike out "\$5,625" and insert "\$6,250"; and in line 7, after the name "Fort Peck", to strike out "\$40,500" and insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 8, after the name "Carson", to strike out "\$13,950" and insert "\$15,500"; in line 9, after the name "Pyramid Lake", to strike out "\$22,500" and insert "\$25,000"; and in the same line, after the name "Western Shoshone", to strike out "\$24,750" and insert "\$27,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 10, after the name "United Pueblos", to strike out "\$13,500" and insert "\$15,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 11, after the name "Warm Springs", to strike out "\$9,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 12, after the name "Wind River", to strike out "\$18,000" and insert "\$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 13, after the word "tracts", to strike out "\$45,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 14, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 15, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$743,825" and insert "\$1,104,250"; and in line 18, after the word "the" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "Secretary" and insert "Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 2, after the word "equipment", to insert a semicolon and "private architectural and engineering services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 4, after the word "quarters", to strike out "\$113,300" and insert "\$1,359,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 13, to insert:

Fort Apache, Ariz.: for the purpose of co-operating with McNary school district, Apache County, Ariz., for the construction and improvement of public-school buildings, for which the Indian Service may furnish plans, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same terms as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That the amount expended on this project shall be recouped by the United States within a period of 30 years, commencing with the date of occupancy of the project, by the acceptance of Indian pupils in this school without cost to the United States; and, in computing the amount of recoupment of the project, interest at 3 percent per annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: *Provided further*, That with the consent of the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz., the Secretary may set aside tribal land at McNary, Ariz., as a school reserve so long as such land is needed for school purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 17, after the word "utilities", to strike out "\$88,000" and insert "\$118,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 22, after the figures "\$16,000", to insert "quarters, \$8,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 24, after the figures "\$2,500", to insert "Shiprock dormitories and utilities, \$318,600; Toadlena School expansion, \$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 19, after the word "reference", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$263,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 20, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$875,300" and insert "\$3,386,800"; and in line 23, after the word "the" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "Secretary" and insert "Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 7, after "(Public Law 521)", to strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$5,700,000, to remain available until expended"; and in line 9, after the word "service", to strike out the semicolon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on the basis of apportionment among the States containing Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian population of all the States as shown by the Federal Census of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 2, after the numerals "1941", to insert "(55 Stat. 207)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds," on page 30, line 12, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$213,320" and insert "\$278,170."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 15, to insert:

Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property of the Blackfeet Indians, Montana, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Indians, \$100,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 8, after the name "Oregon", to strike out "\$106,000" and insert "\$224,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 18, after the name "Wisconsin", to strike out "\$104,418" and insert "\$129,500"; and in line 20, after the word "cash", to strike out "grants" and insert

"grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 22, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$186,027" and insert "\$213,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 8, to insert:

Development of Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For all expenses necessary for the development of a health resort on the Flathead Indian Reservation at Hot Springs, Mont., including the construction of buildings, and the payment of private architectural and engineering fees, \$350,000, to remain available until expended, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 10, after the word "each", to strike out the comma and "except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief of the Choctaw Nation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6" and insert "\$8."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 2, after the name "Wyoming", to strike out "may not exceed \$8 per diem and"; and in line 3, after the name "Illinois", to insert "may not exceed."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 31, line 8, and I wish to ask to have the amendment changing the amount to \$224,000 in the item for the Klamath Tribe of Indians go over until tomorrow, until I can have an opportunity to confer with my colleague. I make the request because I am not fully informed as to the facts, and certain representations have been made to me this afternoon by a member of the council of the Klamath Tribe for further consideration of the item. I told him I would not request any modification until I had had an opportunity to confer both with the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs and my colleague from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. I ask permission to insert in the RECORD at this point a financial statement of the affairs of the Klamath Tribe which this representative of the council filed with me this afternoon.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Klamath funds

Treasury balances:	
Proceeds of labor, Klamath Indians, Oregon-----	\$149,803.77
Interest on proceeds of labor, etc-----	5,828.23
Klamath Indians, Oregon, revolving loan fund----	100,335.62
Interest on Klamath Indians, Oregon, revolving loan fund-----	39,964.71
Klamath Indians, Oregon, capital reserve fund----	2,248,472.70
Interest on Klamath Indians, capital reserve fund-----	311.59

Treasury balances—Continued

Klamath fund-----	\$3,872.21
Interest on Klamath fund--	5,743.66
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., from lands conveyed to California and Oregon-----	564.05
Interest on payments to Indians of Klamath Agency, Oreg., etc-----	170.86
Payment to Indians, Klamath Agency, Oreg. (34 Stat. 367-368)-----	3,486.04
Total-----	2,558,553.44

I submit for the record that among the above Treasury balances there are funds which cannot be used for administration without special act of Congress, namely:

Klamath Indians, Oregon, revolving loan fund-----	\$100,335.62
Interest on Klamath Indians, Oregon, revolving loan fund--	39,964.71
Klamath Indians, Oregon, capital reserve fund-----	2,248,472.70
Total-----	2,388,772.33

I submit for the record also, the fact, that out of the above capital reserve fund, \$1,125,000 are minor's funds, \$1,500 in lieu of allotment. Just imagine the Commissioner of Indian Affairs continuing to spend the interest on children's funds to support the Indian Bureau employees. He is not satisfied with using the interest on the capital reserve fund where the children's funds are deposited, he uses the funds as a Treasury balance to obtain appropriations for Indian Bureau support.

According to Mr. Province's figures we have:

Total Klamath funds-----	\$2,558,553.44
I offer for the RECORD, funds obligated and funds which cannot be used-----	2,388,772.33

Balance-----	169,781.11
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Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment on page 31, line 8, was agreed to be reconsidered, and that the amendment go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 17, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 25, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$21,980" and insert "\$22,980."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 2, to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

That there is hereby appropriated out of funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California the sum of \$10,000, to remain available until expended, to be used to pay attorneys for the said Indians for services or expenses incurred under and in accordance with any contract of employment which may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 13, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$220,000" and insert "\$304,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 25, after the word "available", to

strike out "\$151,375" and insert "\$326,375"; on page 37, line 2, after the figures "\$50,000", to insert "Kiowa Agency (Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians) for loans to veterans at not to exceed \$2,500 each upon approval of the tribal council, \$50,000"; and in line 6, after the figures "\$100,000", to insert "Colorado River, Ariz., \$12,000; Hoopa Valley, Calif., \$3,000; Colville, Wash., \$50,000; Menominee, Wis., \$60,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 13, to insert:

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War are hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the entire Sitka naval base on Japonski Island and the entire Army installations on the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, located in Alaska, including the land, buildings, and utilities, with the drawings pertaining thereto, and all materials and equipment on both installations, and in addition, the said Secretaries and the War Assets Administrator are authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, any other surplus materials, supplies, and equipment needed to equip and operate these facilities for school and hospital purposes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 8, to insert:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds (for three years beginning July 1, 1946), from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$6,300,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the schools, hospitals, and agencies, or by any operating division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the United States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 42, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "three hundred and eighty" and insert "one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight"; and on page 43, line 3, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "with funds provided for 'General investigations' and the 'Missouri River Basin', and all sums appropriated in this act to such Bureau shall be available for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General offices," on page 44, line 17, after the word "functions", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$5,500,000"; and on page 45, line 4, after

the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General investigations," on page 45, line 17, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$3,250,000" and insert "\$11,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

Mr. HAYDEN. Is this where the Senator from New Hampshire wanted us to stop in the consideration of the bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think we have made fairly good progress, and if there is no further business to be transacted I shall move that the Senate take a recess.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL FOREIGN-SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE CLASSIFIED GRADES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. GEORGE. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees. (For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Robert L. Ailworth, of Virginia, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia; and

John White Stuart, of Virginia, to be United States marshal for the western district of Virginia.

By Mr. REVERCOMB, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William Holroyd McGinnis, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Sundry officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States.

RECESS

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the Senate

took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 19, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 18 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines.

The following-named persons to be foreign-service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Frederic S. Armstrong, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Williams Beal, of Massachusetts.

William T. Briggs, of Virginia.

Charles C. Carson, of Mississippi.

Wilbur F. Chase, of Ohio.

John H. Clagett, of Kentucky.

Donald E. Emerson, of Maryland.

Hubert F. Ferrell, of Virginia.

Fred L. Hadsel, of Ohio.

Richard M. Hughes, of Ohio.

Thomas M. Judd, of Maryland.

Donald S. King, of the District of Columbia.

William C. Lakeland, of New York.

Jerome R. Lavalley, of Massachusetts.

LeRoy F. Percival, Jr., of Connecticut.

James W. Pratt, of California.

Norman K. Pratt, of Pennsylvania.

Robert J. Redington, of Connecticut.

Miss Rebecca M. Stribling, of California.

John H. Stutesman, Jr., of New Jersey.

Carlin A. Treat, of Illinois.

Norman E. Warner, of Iowa.

Richard R. Wilford, of Virginia.

Robert A. Wilson, of Maryland.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Hon. George B. Harris, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California. (New position.)

IN THE NAVY

I nominate Vice Adm. James L. Kauffman, United States Navy, to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 3d day of April 1945.

IN THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE

The following-named naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve to be second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Aviation Personnel Act of 1940, as amended, to rank from the dates stated:

"K" "K" Bigelow, from the 1st day of October 1942.

Dellwyn L. Davis, from the 16th day of July 1943.

Wendell M. Waskom, from the 1st day of August 1943.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps in the ranks hereinafter stated:

TO BE CAPTAINS

John F. Elder

Edward R. Hagenah

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Charles L. Granger

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Charles W. Abrahams	Frank W. Bell, Jr.
Robert E. Adams	Carlton E. Betterton
Clifford A. Allison	Albert J. Bibee
Robert H. Anderson	William Biehl, Jr.
Thomas E. Archer	George F. Bloom
George C. Arnold	Richard D. Borgstadt
Roy S. Bachstein	John A. Bowler
William E. Baird	Cloyce K. Box
Frank E. Banks, Jr.	Emidio Briganti
John M. Barclay	Ralph A. Britton

H. R. 6335

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 84, after line 25, insert a new paragraph as follows:

- 1 Trout rearing pools, Quilcene, Washington: For the
- 2 construction of trout rearing pools at Quilcene hatchery,
- 3 Quilcene, Washington, to supply trout for stocking lakes and
- 4 streams within Olympic National Park, \$35,000.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 20, 1946
For actions of June 19, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: Debated Interior appropriation bill; amendment to make exception to personnel ceilings was ruled out of order. Senate passed bill to excuse Government employees July 5. Senate committee reported Vinson nomination. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to continue farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947. Rep. Mansfield (Mont.) introduced bill to provide for corn-wheat bonus. Rep. Michener said farmers who sold wheat before bonus were penalized. Received President's message urging action to avoid interruption of U.S. participation in UNRRA.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7254-82). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to provide that the personnel ceiling provisions of the Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to persons employed under any appropriation in this bill in protection of life, health, or property (p. 7275); previously the Senator had suggested an amendment similar to that agreed to by the Senate on the agricultural appropriation bill, but he modified it after learning that the Agriculture bill amendment was changed in conference. Later, at the request of Sen. Byrd, Va., the amendment was reconsidered, and Sen. O'Mahoney modified it to provide that the ceiling provisions shall not apply to coal mine inspectors; Sen. Byrd spoke against the amendment and ~~made a point of order against it~~ which was sustained (pp. 7278-9).
2. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 2335, to excuse Government employees on July 5, 1946, if they make up the time the next week (p. 7282).
3. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6627, to provide for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the U. S. Government (p. 7252).
4. NOMINATION. The Judiciary Committee reported the nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Chief Justice (p. 7283).
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted a Boston Traveler editorial blaming OPA for the black market in meat (pp. 7287).
6. RESEARCH LAND. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. 2014, to authorize this Department to continue a lease by a railroad of land at the range livestock experiment station, Mont. (S. Rept. 1519)(p. 7252).

6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H.R. 6056, as reported (see Digest 118) contains the following increases: \$7,000,000 for the State Department for disposition of surplus property abroad; \$8,337,994 for Foreign Service, State Department; and \$500,000 for export control, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department. It also includes a decrease of \$15,000,000 for the Census Bureau to compile a census of business and manufacturers. The Senate committee inserted the provision, previously inserted on other appropriation bills, regarding strikes against the Government.

"In striking out the item for a census of business and manufactures, the Committee stated: The committee does not condone and will not abet the practice of extending the scope of statutory authority by administrative determination to cover functions not within the reasonable intent of the Congress in framing the statutes.

"The history of the two appropriation items for censuses of manufactures and business or distribution, stricken from this bill, once more forcibly demonstrates the desirability of full and timely submission of statutory authority for each budget item.

"Administrative agencies are prone to extend their organic acts to include many projects which they favor, without too close a scrutiny of the question of whether authority for such projects, however desirable they may be, actually has been granted. The case of these two Census appropriation items is an excellent example of the difficulties into which this practice may lead, since if the cited passage from the organic act of the Department of Commerce is construed to authorize the taking of censuses, then similar language in the organic acts of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor would have to be similarly construed.

"Although the committee is highly in favor of the submission of full and complete Budget estimates showing the detailed costs of all proposed legislation, it is not in sympathy with the submission of such Budget estimates, in connection with appropriation bills, prior to the actual passage of basic authorizing legislation.

"It is the opinion of the committee that a primary duty of the Budget Bureau is to screen all appropriation requests and Budget estimates; and that in this screening process, first consideration should be given to proper statutory authority for each request. Failing to find such authority, it should be the function of the Budget Bureau to eliminate the item in question."

HOUSE

7. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Reps. O'Neal, Cannon (Ill.), Curley, Kopplemann, Johnson (Ind.), Tibbott, and Horan were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 6429 (p. 7289). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
8. WHEAT. Rep. Michener, Mich., criticized the penalization of farmers who sold wheat prior to the payment of the wheat bonus and inserted a Lenawee County (Mich.) Pomona Grange resolution urging the storage of wheat until the price is "satisfactory" (p. 7292).
9. FOOD IMPORTS; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized importation of fruits and nuts from countries that are in need of foods for their own people (p. 7291).
10. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Pittenger, Ill., spoke favoring H.R. 6024, to prevent and control the sources of water pollution in U.S. waters (p. 7291).
11. MINIMUM WAGES. The Labor Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4130, to increase the minimum wage rate to 65¢ per hour (H.Rept. 2300) (p. 7293).

tors of the World Bank gives singular pleasure to Mr. Meyer's old associates on this newspaper. They know from daily experience with Mr. Meyer the organizational gifts which he will bring to the new institution.

Mr. Meyer is used to the task of building organizations from the ground up. When he took over the Post property, the newspaper had fallen on evil days, and it was in a moribund condition. All his old friends—even those who knew of what he had done with his private business and then with the successive departments of American Government which he had established—told him that this time he had undertaken a hopeless proposition. It was, they said, a pig in a poke. But, as the healthy condition of this newspaper testifies, Mr. Meyer builded better than perhaps he knew, and he hands over the direction of the Post to men who fully appreciate how well and truly he laid its foundations.

These comments are pertinent to the new assignment that Mr. Meyer is shouldering at the World Bank. No doubt exists in our minds that the organization he will create will be as sound as could be devised. Mr. Meyer is used to meeting organizational challenges, and, indeed, thrives on them, and he will give to the infant body the vitality that will insure sound and vigorous growth. But he will bring to his responsibility something more than his talent for organization. He will be the example to those who work with him of vision and faith. Mr. Meyer has what the poet calls "the rapture of the forward view." In time of war he foresaw, before most of his contemporaries, the need to prepare for peace. That is why he always counseled gradualness in the relaxation of controls till the American economy had been thoroughly reconverted. That is why he advocated the stock piling of food—he felt that liberation might prove a mockery if food did not come on the very heels of the liberators. Alas, there was so little preparedness for peace that the liberated countries had to go through ordeal by famine on top of their ordeal by fire.

Yet Mr. Meyer, foreseeing this, whipped up a national interest in the coming emergency, being the sponsor of the Famine Emergency Committee, which spotlighted the approaching crisis and brought home to the American people and the administration the crucial need for remedial steps. It was characteristic of him that, when this organization had taken shape, his questing and farseeing mind was concerning itself with another famine on the horizon—the famine in productive facilities. As he used to say, only the restoration of productive facilities could solve the problem of one food famine after another; in other words, of a permanent state of mendicancy in much of the world.

This was long before he had the vaguest notion that he would be one of the instrumentalities for curing this famine of productive facilities. That is the job of the new World Bank. The bank is not an eleemosynary institution for the purpose of giving money away to needy borrowers; financial aid of this kind is provided through relief agencies such as UNRRA. The new World Bank, armed as it is with the financial resources of the world of nations, will make productive loans in capital-poor countries so as to put them on their own feet and at the same time reestablish the link between capital goods producers and capital goods users. It is this link, and this link only, that can promote general prosperity. Public policy, it is said, must cater to being and well-being. This latter achievement is the aim of the World Bank, with a sphere of operations that is indeed world-wide. Mr. Meyer is thus the world's first world banker in the true meaning of this phrase. Hitherto international bankers have been nationals

with foreign connections, but Mr. Meyer's loyalty is now supranational.

While Mr. Meyer will have to be more statesman than banker, it is a good omen that his appointment is favorably spoken of in both investment and banking circles the world over. In these circles Mr. Meyer is respected for a judgment and a prudence which, before he took up official life, earned him a rich success in the field of investment banking at home and abroad. This reputation will inspire confidence in the new institution on the part of the investors who will invest in the bonds that will be floated under the auspices of the World Bank when it sets up in business.

The Detroit News says:

Perhaps no other layman in the Capital has played the lead hand more frequently and with so little ostentation in the rescuing of causes which were for the national betterment.

His most recent personal project has been the rallying of national forces for the food relief of Europe. He saw months ago that while there was much talk, little was being done. He called for a definite program and he continued to ring doorbells until the program began to move.

This is the man who has been named first president of the World Bank. At 70, Meyer has the vigor and imagination of a man half his years. His new post should provide his greatest opportunity for service to society. The honor done him is richly deserved.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR RUSSELL BEFORE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA ALUMNI SOCIETY

[Mr. RUSSELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him before the University of Georgia Alumni Society, at Athens, Ga., on June 13, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BYRD

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator BYRD on June 17, 1946, on the subject of labor legislation which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL HEALTH BILL—INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR MURRAY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address in the nature of an interview with him on the national health bill, on June 12, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

TWO WORLDS OR ONE?—EDITORIAL FROM ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

[Mr. RUSSELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Two Worlds Or One?", published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for June 16, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

LT. COL. WILLIAM B. GEMMILL

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a press release concerning Lt. Col. William B. Gemmill, a Chicago attorney and veteran of both World Wars, who died on June 14, which appears in the Appendix.]

AWARD OF CHILEAN ORDER OF MERIT TO PHILLIP W. THAYER

[Mr. SALTONSTALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement concerning the award of the Order of Merit to Phillip W. Thayer, cultural relations attaché of the American Embassy, by the President of the Republic of Chile, which appears in the Appendix.]

IDAHO POWER AN EXAMPLE—ARTICLE FROM ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Idaho Power an Example," written by Harry D. Wohl, and published in the St. Louis Star-Times of May 24, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LAGUARDIA PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a plan designed by Hon. F. H. LaGuardia relative to the settlement of labor disputes, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD sundry editorials commending the passage of the La Follette bill relative to the reorganization of Congress, which appear in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. WHITE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD editorials from the Boston Herald of June 12, 1946, the Manchester (N. H.) Union of June 10, 1946, the Brooklyn Eagle of June 11, 1946, and the Buffalo Courier Express of June 7, 1946, all pertaining to the subject of the reorganization of the Congress, which appear in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hatch	Overton
Austin	Hawkes	Pepper
Ball	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bridges	Hill	Revercomb
Brooks	Hoey	Robertson
Burch	Huffman	Russell
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Byrd	Kilgore	Stewart
Capper	Knowland	Taft
Carville	La Follette	Taylor
Chavez	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McClellan	Tobey
Downey	McFarland	Tunnell
Ellender	McKellar	Wagner
Ferguson	McMahon	Walsh
Fulbright	Magnuson	White
George	Millikin	Wiley
Gerry	Moore	Willis
Gossett	Morse	Wilson
Green	Murray	
Guffey	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

RECEPTION TO MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senate will recall that several months ago an official invitation was received by the two Houses of Congress to send delegations to the Empire Parliamentary Conference which was to be held in Bermuda. By appropriate resolutions the Senate and House accepted the invitation, and sent delegations from the two Houses, which attended the conference in Bermuda all of last week.

The representatives from the Senate were the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The delegation from the House of Representatives consisted of Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Mr. JAMES P. RICHARDS, Mr. ROBERT A. GRANT, and Mr. D. EMMERT BRUMBAUGH.

The members of the conference from the British Empire are on their way home from the conference, and they have come by way of Washington. They include the delegations from the British House of Commons, from the Canadian Parliament, and from the Parliament of New Zealand.

Among these gentlemen who attended the conference, and have honored us with their presence this morning, is Mr. Anthony Eden, with whom we are all very pleasantly acquainted, and of whose many visits to Washington we have very happy memories.

In order that the Members of the Senate may meet these gentlemen in person, and assure them of our appreciation of the courtesy they have shown us by calling upon us on their way to their respective homes, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for a few minutes, and that the members of the three Parliaments be kind enough to come to the front of the Senate so that Members of the Senate may greet them in person.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess.

During the recess, the visiting members of the Empire Parliamentary Conference, took positions in the well of the Senate in front of the desk and were greeted by the Members of the Senate who were presented by Senator BARKLEY and Mr. Anthony Eden.

The following is the list of the delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference:

United Kingdom Delegates: The Right Honorable R. Anthony Eden, Member of Parliament; the Honorable A. J. P. Howard, Member of Parliament; Lt. Col. E. M. King, Member of Parliament; Mr. Alfred Robens, Member of Parliament; Mr. J. J. Robertson, Member of Parliament; Wing-Commander J. R. Robinson, Member of Parliament; Mr. Tom Smith, Member of Parliament; Prof. Eastman Sheehan, Sir Howard d'Egville.

Canadian Delegates: Mr. Gordon Isnor, Member of Parliament, chairman; Mr. Elie O. Bertrand, Member of Parliament; Mr. G. H. Castleden, Member of Parliament; Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker, Member of Parliament; Senator C. B. Howard, Mr. Mark Senn, Member of Parliament.

New Zealand Delegate: Mr. K. J. Holyoake, Member of Parliament.

American Delegates: Senators THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, HOMER FERGUSON, ALEXANDER WILEY; Representatives LUTHER A. JOHNSON, JAMES P. RICHARDS, ROBERT A. GRANT, D. EMMERT BRUMBAUGH.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4512) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PRIEST, Mr. BULWINKLE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DREWRY, Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, and Mr. W. STERLING COLE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. CURLEY, Mr. KOPPELMANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, Mr. TIBBOTT, and Mr. HORAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to invite the attention of the Senate to the most serious legislative log jam that has occurred in my experience. There is now pending before the Senate the Interior Department appropriation bill. Next in order is the Navy Department bill, to be followed by the appropriation bill for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and the Treasury and Post Office bill. Those four bills are on the calendar. There are in the Committee on Appropriations a bill to provide funds for the Coast Guard, a bill for the Labor Department, and the Federal Security Agency, and a bill for Government corporations. In the House there yet remain to be passed the War Department appropriation bill, a very important third deficiency bill, and a rescission bill.

That is a total of 11 appropriation bills, and we have 11 days between now and the 30th of June in which to pass them if they are to be enacted in time to take effect on the first day of July.

With respect to the pending bill, I ask Senators who may feel inclined to make lengthy speeches to please let us get this bill out of the way, because it is very important. We are about half way through. I am sure that the chairman of other subcommittees will make similar requests. We simply must dispose of this public business at the earliest possible time. Not only is it true that all these bills must pass the Senate, but each of them must then go to conference for adjustment with the House of Representatives, and the conference reports must be agreed to before the bills become law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair endorses everything the distinguished Senator from Arizona has said. The law requires that these bills be passed before July 1. Otherwise the money will not be appropriated for the various agencies and departments, and great confusion and trouble may arise. The Chair sincerely hopes that the appropriation bills, concerning which there is a limit of time, will be passed, and that the Senate will not debate other bills or subjects until the appropriation bills are disposed of. Under the peculiar situation which exists concerning the appropriation bills, the Chair hopes that they will get through on time. It is almost a superhuman task to get through by July 1.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I merely wish to say that what the Senator from Arizona and the distinguished President of the Senate have stated is absolutely true. But there is a deep fault somewhere. These appropriation bills involve many billion dollars. We have been in session since the first of the year, during which time these bills could have been considered. They are postponed until the last two weeks before July 1, when we are called upon to rush them through without proper study. There is a fault somewhere. I hope that the congressional reorganization bill sponsored by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and others may help, once it is enacted, to remedy such situations. There is no reason why these bills should not come to the Senate long before they do; and there is no reason why the Senate should not have time carefully to consider appropriation bills involving billions of dollars.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The statement of the Senator from Arizona and the statement of the Chair, as well as the statement of the Senator from New Hampshire, accurately describe the situation, which is complicated by further time limitations. The bill for the extension of price control is now in conference, and it must be disposed of before the 30th of June. The draft bill is in conference. The time limit on that bill is June 30.

That situation leads me to suggest to Senators that they forego requests to sandwich other bills in-between the appropriation bills and the other measures which must be passed before the 30th of the month. Many Senators are interested in individual bills, and they are constantly requesting that the Senate consider this bill or that bill. It is imperative that the appropriation bills and other bills which have a time limit be disposed of before we undertake to consider legislation which can wait. In all probability there will be ample time to give consideration to bills which are not affected by dead lines. I hope the Senate will be willing to concentrate, and if necessary meet for longer hours, until the appropriation bills and other bills which have a time limit are out of the way. Then we can see what further legislation it is necessary to consider.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement about the pending measure. As it came from the committee the appropriations recommended were \$21,000,000 under the Budget Bureau estimates. The House, of course, reduced the appropriations it contains to a very much greater degree, but I wish to have the Senate understand that the bill as reported is still under the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget.

In going through the bill we did not accept Budget estimates to the extent of \$36,000,000, but in connection with other items we went above the Budget estimates to the extent of \$15,000,000. I

should like to explain to the Senate very briefly how that situation came about.

We knew that we would have some slack in the bill because there were certain Budget estimates which had been disallowed by the House, and with which the Senate also was not in accord. One was for \$2,000,000, for transmission lines in connection with the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The Senators from Colorado informed us that they were very much more interested in building power plants, and that the transmission lines could wait.

In connection with the project outlined on the charts on the wall, the Southwest Power Authority, there was a Budget Bureau estimate of \$23,000,000. We had extensive hearings before the subcommittee, and I am quite sure that it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that at the present time there is no adequate authority of law for building steam plants to firm up the power at Government dams. That being the case, we decided that we would not put any money in the bill for the steam plants.

As the bill came from the House, there was in it an item of \$7,500,000 for a transmission line to connect a dam in Arkansas with a rural electrification line running into Oklahoma and down to Denison, Tex. That was an amendment offered by the Speaker of the House, and it amounted to \$7,500,000. The majority of the committee has recommended striking out that item. We shall have a controversy over whether or not the Senate should follow the advice of the Speaker of the House or the advice of the majority of its committee with respect to this transmission line. The fact that we left out \$15,500,000 gave us some slack on which to operate. With part of the slack, we said to the Reclamation Service, "Indicate to us the projects which can be finished and which we can get out of the way, so that homes may be provided for veterans." We found that there were a number of such projects which had been under construction for a long series of years and could be completed within the next year or two. So we not only restored the amount of the Budget Bureau's estimates but in some instances we went above their estimates and recommended the appropriation of sufficient funds to finish the job and get it out of the way. We thought it was good, sound business to do so, and we can still do so and leave the total under the figures of the Bureau of the Budget.

The transmission line between Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas will have to be voted upon by the Senate. It will not take us very long to determine what we shall do about that.

There is also an item involving a transmission line in California. They way the bill was reported from the committee, power will be transmitted about 25 miles from the Shasta Dam; and there it will stop, and then there will be one purchaser of the power who will transmit it from there on. Whether it shall be continued down to the Central Valley, the Senate will have to determine.

There is also some question about an item with reference to mine inspection.

Beyond those, yesterday the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] stated there were several items about which he wished to raise questions. One relates to the Geological Survey. I can state the situation about that.

An item was included for the making of topographic maps. Whenever any kind of development work is proposed in the United States, whether it be a road or a construction project, there is a demand for a map. We have learned to make maps better than ever and in less time for less money, because the Geological Survey, which was the principal map-making agency of the Government before the war, went into the service of the Army and the Navy during the war and made maps all over the world. The equipment is now available. The item in the bill provides for the transfer of the cameras and other equipment, so that the work may continue. It is essential that it be done. A map such as the Geological Survey makes is a good map, and it is good for all time. There may be changes in the cultural features, but generally speaking the map is good for all time. That is why the committee advocates the full amount of the Budget Bureau's estimate for that purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to add to what the Senator from Arizona has stated that about 2 years ago, when the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation was considering the suggestions which afterward became the so-called O'Mahoney-Millikin amendment to the rivers and harbors and flood-control bill to provide for the water rights in arid-land States and the cooperation of the Federal Government and the State governments in the development and utilization of water resources, testimony given before our committee showed that even then, while we were in the middle of the war, thousands of letters were being received by the Bureau of Reclamation from servicemen all over the world seeking opportunities to settle upon the public domain. The servicemen wanted homes. They wanted an opportunity to establish farms. They wanted to engage in agriculture. Members of Congress from the public-land States likewise were receiving similar communications. So one of our main purposes was to adapt the law in such manner that water could be placed upon the land, so as to afford opportunities for settlement.

The unfortunate fact is that agricultural land in the public domain which is capable of being used for homesteading and is capable of being used for the raising of ordinary crops without irrigation has long since been exhausted, and there is now no opportunity anywhere upon the public domain to provide homes for veterans, except upon the reclamation projects. So the law was passed, with the cooperation of the able senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who was acting as chairman of the Commerce Committee at the time. Then the vast program of the Missouri Basin was authorized, with opportunities for settlement in the public-land States.

A year or more ago I personally requested the Department of the Interior to submit to the committee a full statement regarding all possible projects which could be utilized for settlement by soldiers, and at that time a report was submitted. But because we were in the middle of the war, the Bureau of the Budget was unwilling to authorize the expenditures at that time.

Last year, when the deficiency bill for 1946 was under consideration, appropriations were made to begin some of these projects. This year, as the Senator from Arizona has so well stated, the committee, following the pattern of its action in previous years, requested the Bureau of Reclamation to give us a statement with respect to those projects which could be easily completed and made ready for settlement at the earliest possible date. That evidence was submitted. The committee has acted upon it, and the program is a highly desirable one, in my opinion, as well as in the opinion of the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator from Arizona yield to me for a moment, while I make a request.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. My colleague, the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], is necessarily absent from the floor at the moment. As chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, he has prepared a statement with reference to a National Parks Service item in the bill. I ask unanimous consent that his statement be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY HON. CARL A. HATCH, SENATOR FROM NEW MEXICO AND CHAIRMAN, SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

When this bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, there was considerable discussion over the operations of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. which leases certain tracts of land in the Yosemite National Park and operates thereon facilities for the public including a large hotel, lodges, camps, transportation facilities of various kinds, stores and shops carrying tourist supplies.

There was criticism of the company on the ground that it had not paid enough for its privileges. The discussion fell short of explaining all of the conditions under which the company operates, nor was there sufficient review of the background or history of the contract under which it operates.

Laws governing the National Park Service are given first consideration by the Committee on Public Lands. Having the honor of being the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, it is my pleasure to preside over meetings at which current national park legislation is studied and approved or modified.

This committee, as far back as 1883, considered legislation authorizing the operation of tourist facilities in national parks by private enterprise. The early laws affected Yellowstone National Park. Under them, the Northern Pacific Railroad built the first hotels in the Yellowstone and these were subsequently sold to another operating company. As other national parks were created, authority was granted for the operation of tourist facilities by private enterprise.

Finally, in 1916, the National Park Service Act created a bureau of national parks and

gave to it and the Secretary of the Interior broad authority to lease lands and grant facilities for operating of such facilities by private concerns. At no time in the history of the national parks has there been any stampede of business interests to obtain franchises to operate the really essential facilities in these national parks; that is, to provide room service and meal service to fit pocketbooks of all the people who visited these great playgrounds. There has been strong willingness on the part of many people to take over what has been called the "cream" of the business; that is, supplying post cards, bread and milk and, later on, gasoline and other supplies for motorists.

The Department of the Interior early realized that in order to provide hotels and camps and transportation service, it was necessary that these other items—the so-called "cream"—should go into the large contracts in order to sustain the more expensive operations. However, in very few national parks has there been a case where one company has provided all services.

The hazards of operating a national park have always been recognized: the short seasons, the fact that most people travel only during the school vacation; the fear of forest fires in dry seasons; threatened strikes. Then, there is the peak load problem—heavy travel on Saturdays and Sundays with more people to accommodate than it is possible to provide facilities for, followed by midweek days when there are more employees than guests.

Through the years the Department of the Interior in issuing these leases and franchises has attempted to primarily keep in mind the importance of furnishing a wide range of service at moderate rates. The success of the policy prompted Democratic administrations to follow the practice of Republicans, and vice versa. For instance, during the Wilson administration franchises issued in the Republican administrations were renewed, and later contracts entered into in President Wilson's time were renewed by his successors. Since 1933 several franchises issued in the twenties were properly renewed by the Secretary of the Interior.

So we come to the Yosemite National Park contract of 1925.

Never, at any time, has the Congress considered having tourist facilities provided by the Government itself. Obviously, the margin of profits is so small and so nearly nonexistent in many years that Government operation would have been difficult, if not impossible. To give such service to a relatively small part of the American people, the expense would have to be borne by all of the people. We have not yet reached the stage where all the people should make a contribution to provide meals, lodging, and automotive service to national park visitors; we look instead to private enterprise to do this job.

I have visited Yosemite National Park myself. There is a fine hotel there which could never be operated at much more than cost. There are lodge, camp, and other operations that have been modestly profitable, but there have been exceedingly poor business years when a Government operation would have ended in a serious deficit.

One of the things about the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. is that it has been operated by people who have a deep love for the mountains and forests, the lakes and streams of the High Sierras. The Curry family first developed a tourist camp in 1899, and the members of this fine family still direct the management of the Yosemite Park and Curry Co., whose operations have recently been so largely misrepresented and so badly misunderstood. Mrs. D. A. Curry, now 85 years old, has devoted her life to the affairs of this concern and still is its principal adviser. The National Park Service itself has since its creation in 1916 under the bill signed by President Wilson on August 25 of that year been extremely diligent and careful in se-

curing operators of park facilities who are not only competent in providing the various services but who have genuine interest in the national parks. It has been the frank policy not to solicit bids with a view to getting the largest amount of compensation for the lease of a tract or tracts of land, but rather to interest in the operation competent people who are genuinely devoted to the objectives of the National Park Service and who have deep, personal interest in preserving the national parks themselves. These are the kind of people who have always operated Yosemite Park & Curry Co.

For instance, in Yosemite the most beautiful portion of Yosemite Valley is set aside exclusively for public-camp grounds under great trees and beside the rushing Merced River. There you may be assigned camping space and pitch your tent. If you have no tent you can rent one. If you have no camp equipment—dishes, lanterns, and so on—you can rent those, too, at low cost.

If you prefer a tent with room service and cafeteria meals, you can have that. If you would like a well-ordered cabin with bath, you can have that. And if you want first-class hotel accommodations, as good as you will find in any city, you can have those. Whether you hike into Yosemite with your knapsack on your back or come out from the East in a special party traveling first-class all the way, Yosemite has accommodations and services to fit your wishes and your purse.

Even in the high park, up among the snow peaks, there are camps, a few miles apart, so that you can travel along the High Sierras afoot or on horseback, for a week at a time, with no other baggage than a tooth brush.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ROONEY, of New York, speaking on May 8, described to you the many other facilities—the ski slopes, the transportation system, the recreation halls, the swimming pools, the stores, the shops, all operated under the authority and direction of the National Park Service for the public convenience, as to which I am sure he is as much concerned as I am.

In 1 month the park has served the equivalent of more than 113,000 guests staying 1 day each. All this is carried on, as in other national parks, under contract with the Government by Yosemite Park & Curry Co. with certain smaller operators.

Now what does this operating company get out of all this? Is the cost of these services—without which few of our people ever would visit or enjoy Yosemite or our other national parks—is this cost too high? Is the company making too much money? Over the 13 years that the present contract has been in effect, the dividends received by stockholders represent an average annual return of 4.49 percent on their invested capital. In the year 1931, the company's net loss was nearly \$100,000 (\$97,626.54) and in 1933 their net profit after taxes was only \$1,495.31 on nearly \$2,000,000 worth of business. Even in the last few years the company has never earned the 6 percent beyond which, under the contract, the Government recapture begins. Compare that with any hotel operation you know of, in the last 5 years.

So, in pointing out that all rates, tariffs, and charges are under the supervision and subject to the approval of the National Parks Service, I feel justified in commending that Service and the Department of the Interior, for their wisdom and watchfulness in seeing to it that the public is served at moderate and reasonable cost. And while I think it is much better to hold these costs down, as has been done, than to seek a greater return for the Government, which could only come out of our own people, I would further point out that in 1945 the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. paid, in Federal, State, and county taxes, a total of \$207,000, or more than its entire net earnings (\$203,000) over and above the minimum fee of \$5,000 paid annually under

the terms of the contract written by the Government and signed by the company.

Specifically, the operations of this company may be stated as follows:

ACCOMMODATIONS AND HOUSE COUNTS

Total capacity of company's guest accommodations is approximately 4,000 ranging from Ahwahnee Hotel to housekeeping tents.

In the travel year ended September 30, 1941, the largest in the park's history, the number of guest days varied from a low of 2,960 for the month of November to a high of 113,267 for the month of July. In the peak month of July the occupancy was 91.3 percent of capacity, while for the year it was 29 percent of capacity. At all seasons there is wide fluctuation between midweek and week ends.

INVESTMENT

Total cost of the company's facilities was \$5,571,000 as of September 30, 1945.

SERVICES AND RATES

All services provided and all rates and prices charged are approved by the Department of the Interior. Complete schedules of rates are filed each season and are subjected to careful scrutiny before they are approved or modified.

Gross volume and net profits

Year	Gross sales	Net profit after taxes
1926	\$2,388,037.47	\$309,013.36
1927	3,094,896.32	463,533.32
1928	3,013,375.21	314,364.62
1929	2,954,782.97	287,009.85
1930	2,362,723.35	34,524.92
1931	1,880,632.47	197,636.54
1932	1,592,547.42	22,250.96
1933	1,243,181.76	1,495.31
1934	1,425,832.80	24,097.02
1935	1,796,081.87	139,725.05
1936	2,185,670.57	251,208.78
1937	2,429,584.27	228,416.05
1938	2,440,509.91	207,121.03
1939	2,648,670.60	276,895.87
1940	2,577,748.04	255,480.38
1941	2,812,590.25	262,623.74
1942	2,418,721.94	69,721.27
1943	1,649,261.35	89,812.51
1944	1,907,930.67	140,375.56
1945	2,351,122.86	203,422.72

¹ Net loss.

CONCESSION FEE TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A flat minimum fee of \$5,000 per annum is provided by the contract.

For the first 10 years of the contract the Government receives 25 percent of any amount distributed to stockholders in excess of 6 percent cumulative priority in stockholders' equity.

For the second 10 years of the contract the Government receives 22½ percent of any amount earned above the 6-percent priority, whether distributed or not.

PAYMENTS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR SERVICES

The company pays the Federal Government for electricity, water, telephone service, and garbage disposal. For the year 1941 such payments were as follows:

Electricity	\$73,500
Water	10,500
Incinerator	3,600
Telephone	6,000
Total	93,600

Taxes paid by company in 1945

Federal	\$148,000
California	40,000
County	19,000

Total (net earnings, \$203,000) 207,000

The company has never reached the excess-profits-tax bracket.

Taxes paid by guests and employees through company

Federal (income, excise, social security)	\$130,000
California (sales tax)	37,000

BRIEF STATEMENT REGARDING PRESENT CONTRACT

The original 20-year contract was signed by Secretary Work February 4, 1926. The present contract became effective October 1, 1932, and is a revision of the former contract based on the inclusion of the Wawona properties in the park and the enlarged scope of the company's undertaking. During the first 10-year period of this contract the company paid \$851,000 in dividends while it invested \$1,726,961 in buildings and equipment. The second period of this contract has now run for 3 years and during that time the company has not earned its 6-percent priority.

Over the 13 years that the contract has been in effect the dividends received by the stockholders represent an average annual return of 4.49 percent on their invested capital.

All of this has come from a beginning of six- or seven-tenths through careful, economical management and by persuading other public-spirited citizens to supply funds for additional facilities. The present number of stockholders (1945) being 419.

If, in the light of experience, better leases can now be written by the Park Service, I am sure it will be done. In the meantime, we may well have in mind that in Yosemite Park alone, millions of our fellow citizens have enjoyed this splendid heritage on a schedule of rates and prices that has netted the operating company less than it would have realized by investing its money in good common stocks or other standard securities.

I see nothing for the Park Service or the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. to feel apologetic about in this record. On the contrary, I feel that both parties to the contract are to be commended for its faithful observance in the interests of the public.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask that the clerk state the next committee amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 46, line 12, after the word "division", to strike out "\$1,115,660" and insert "\$2,782,659."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, in line 13, after the name "Anderson Ranch Dam", to strike out "\$1,234,475" and insert "\$2,847,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment just stated appears in line 13; does it not?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. The committee proposes to increase the appropriation for the Anderson Ranch Dam from the House figure of \$1,234,475 to \$2,847,000. Frankly, I am willing to take up these items individually or in a group. But there are several such projects as to which, in my judgment, at least, the increases voted by the Senate committee are not warranted. I am willing to take them up individually or I am willing to take them up as a group, in connection with the construction program items.

Let me point out that the House gave this matter very careful consideration and made a drastic cut below the figure submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. But the House had a very definite reason for doing so. We know that at the present time materials are scarce and labor

is scarce. So it seems to me to be a poor time to go forward in an extended way with this work.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is violent disagreement as to the facts insofar as the scarcity of labor is concerned. The soldiers are coming back. They are being discharged in large numbers. The Senator must remember that it was months ago that the hearings were held by the House committee.

Today we receive reports from all over the United States about the returned servicemen. We have stated in our report that insofar as the Reclamation Service can do so in connection with its own work and in connection with work done for it by contractors, preference on such jobs shall be given to veterans who desire to become farmers on the projects.

There is no question at all that there is now in the United States ample manpower to undertake the work. So the allegation of manpower shortage is out the window.

The other question is with respect to the principal materials which are used on these projects. A great deal of cement is used on them. Today, cement plants in the United States are shut down because there is not sufficient demand for cement. These projects also use reinforced steel. Reinforced steel comes off the top of the pot in the steel-making process. It is not the finest kind of steel, and there is a surplus of such steel on the market.

The Senator from New Hampshire must remember that this job is to be judged, not by today's conditions, but by conditions throughout the year. I can assure him that under those circumstances he need not worry about either labor or material.

The testimony before the House committee was not to the effect that these projects could be finished and that men could be engaged in farming on those projects within a year or a year and a half. However, if the requested appropriation is made with regard to the Boise project, the project will be in position to be completed. No more Federal expenditure will be required in regard to that project, and veterans will be able to obtain farms there within a year and a half. Therefore, why should we cause any delay in completing the project?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the regular and supplemental budget estimates for 1947 were \$350,357,270, but the House voted \$179,426,847, or a reduction of more than one-half. The Senate subcommittee, and in turn the full committee, restored the cuts made by the House so that the bill now provides for a total appropriation of \$329,337,438, or a net restoration over the House figure of \$149,910,591. I do not believe the increases can be justified. Yesterday we passed over many items in the bill. I do not believe it is necessary to take up each and every one of the three-hundred-odd committee amendments to the bill, but I do believe that the Senate committee went too far in its restorations of cuts which had been made by

the House. I should like to see the Senate vote on a series of these amendments and enable us to find out whether we want to go ahead with the completion of the projects.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. REED. With the permission of the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Arizona, I should like to make about a 3-minute statement with regard to some of the items contained in the bill, and the policy which should be followed.

Not being a member of the subcommittee, or being present when the full committee disposed of the bill, I do not know in what way these projects will be affected. But heretofore a wrong policy has been followed in regard to irrigation plants, reclamation plants, flood-control dams, and construction of that type. In other words, when we appropriated, say a hundred million dollars, for certain types of projects, the practice has been to distribute the \$100,000,000 among various States and congressional districts so that everybody would be satisfied. That has been a poor policy. I have expressed my opinion in committees which had to handle such matters. It makes a great deal more sense if we pick out the projects which must be completed and concentrate our appropriations upon them so that, for example, flood control would be provided. There would also be an increase in the amount of land to be irrigated. We have been dividing these funds and scattering them around among many plants and finishing the construction of none of them.

Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Arizona if the increases which we are now discussing would enable the projects affected to be completed.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is exactly what I was talking about in respect to the projects set forth on pages 46 and 47 of the bill. The purpose in each case is to allow the Budget Bureau's estimate, plus a sum of money which the Bureau of Reclamation stated would make possible the completion of the job in a year or a year and a half, and, at most, with 2 years.

Mr. REED. If the appropriations, including the recommended increases, would enable the projects to be completed, I would hope that the Senator from New Hampshire would not urge an objection against the items which we are discussing. A policy which would make possible the completion of all these projects would be a better policy all around. We can finish building the projects at one bite at less cost than if the money were to be scattered and expended over a series of years. If we have a dozen dams which are only partially completed, we get no flood control. If we have a dozen irrigation projects only partially completed, we get nothing whatever in the way of irrigation. The most efficient policy is the one which will make it possible to complete the construction of the projects at the earliest possible date.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Arizona which of these projects would be completed and about

which we would hear nothing in the future, so far as appropriations are concerned.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee stated in its report, on page 21, that the House allowed, in connection with the Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, an appropriation of \$1,115,660, and that the additional funds necessary in order to complete the project are \$209,659.

Mr. BRIDGES. I have the bill before me, and I should like to check the committee amendments as set forth in the bill. For example, on page 46 of the bill, what projects mentioned there would be finished if the requested appropriations were allowed?

Mr. HAYDEN. We went over the Budget Bureau's estimates in connection with the Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, and we received a statement that an additional amount of \$209,659 would enable completion of the project. The Senator will also note on page 46, in line 23, the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma. That project will be finished. The Deschutes project in Oregon is the next one. It will also be completed. The Klamath project, referred to in line 1 on page 47, will also be completed. The Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, will also be completed. The Kendrick project, Wyoming; the Riverton project, Wyoming; and the Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division, will be completed and will not appear again as construction items in connection with an appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, those projects involve tremendous sums of money. On page 46, at the beginning of line 13, I move to strike out "\$2,782,659" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,115,660."

Mr. HAYDEN. The question first will be on agreeing to the committee amendment. The Senator does not necessarily have to make the motion which he has made. The Senate can either agree or disagree to the committee amendment, unless the Senator wants to go below the House figure.

Mr. BRIDGES. No; I do not want to go below the House figure. If we could dispose of some of these amendments I would be willing to do so on the basis of the committee's recommendations. Some of the appropriations, however, include tremendous increases. Let us take each one of the amendments individually or all of them together on pages 46 and 47.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's motion would be, would it not, to disagree to all the committee amendments on pages 46 and 47 under the heading "Construction"?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; with the exception of the amendments which pertain to projects which could be completed and disposed of.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have stated what those projects are.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments under the heading "Construction," beginning on page 46, will be considered en bloc. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the subheading "Construction," on page 46, line 12, after the word "division", to strike out "\$1,115,660" and insert "\$2,782,659";

On page 46, line 13, after the word "Dam", to strike out "\$1,234,475" and insert "\$2,847,000";

On page 46, line 14, after the name "Idaho", to strike out "\$433,605" and insert "\$1,000,000";

On page 46, line 18, after the name "Idaho", to strike out "\$650,410" and insert "\$1,500,000";

On page 46, line 19, after the name "Montana", to strike out "\$41,625" and insert "\$96,000";

On page 46, line 20, after the names "New Mexico-Texas", to strike out "\$269,675" and insert "\$831,800";

On page 46, line 22, after the name "New Mexico", to strike out "\$753,605" and insert "\$1,738,000";

On page 46, line 23, after the name "Oklahoma" to strike out "\$901,900" and insert "\$2,664,610";

On page 46, line 24, after the name "Oregon", to strike out "\$563,685" and insert "\$1,716,837";

On page 46, after line 24, to insert: "Owyhee project, Oregon, \$125,000";

On page 47, line 1, after the names "Oregon-California", to strike out "\$216,800" and insert "\$1,281,605";

On page 47, line 3, after the name "Utah", to strike out "\$1,345,040" and insert "\$4,602,000";

On page 47, line 4, after the name "Utah", to strike out "\$26,885" and insert "\$62,000";

On page 47, line 5, after the word "division", to strike out "\$624,650" and insert "\$2,597,100";

On page 47, after the name "Wyoming", to strike out "\$216,800" and insert "\$1,895,000";

On page 47, line 8, after the name "Wyoming", to strike out "\$650,410" and insert "\$3,520,550";

On page 47, line 10, after the word "division", to strike out "\$346,835" and insert "\$1,917,672";

On page 47, line 12, after the word "division", to strike out "\$58,970" and insert "\$196,895."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 6, in the item for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, after the numerals "\$1,090,000", to strike out "of the moneys deposited in the special account pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order numbered 8526 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to", and insert "from power revenues shall."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General provisions," on page 50, after line 23, to insert:

Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits to any individual, before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution: *Provided*, That the application of such revenues to the cost of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to be such a distribution.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 20, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$18,489,395" and insert "\$49,572,043."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General fund, construction," on page 52, line 4, after the words "Gila project, Arizona", to strike out "\$367,210" and insert "\$3,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 13, after the words "Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada", to strike out "\$6,504,070" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, here again we find an appropriation which, with the amounts appropriated by the preceding amendments, involves a large sum of money. I do not want to be put in the position of standing here and fighting against something that various Senators think is for the progress of the country but I say we have got to economize, and we simply cannot do that and at the same time continue with this wild spending. We have to start trimming our sales somewhere, and it seems to me, in view of the cuts made by the House of Representatives, we should at least maintain a semblance of economy in this bill.

Today a great many persons in the Congress and throughout the country are demanding economy, but it is lip service unless they fight for it. While I shall not go into their individual merits, a great many of these projects are outstanding examples of expenditures which I do not believe can be justified at this time.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am going to move that the amendments on pages 52 and 53 down to line 17 on page 53 where the item "Water Conservation and Utilization Projects" begins, be disagreed to. For instance, for "Total, general fund, construction," the House appropriated \$38,590,830, which the Senate committee has increased to \$32,005,070.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I cannot agree that the amendments on the pages referred to be voted en bloc, for several reasons. One reason is that there is a disagreement with respect to the transmission line in connection with a project in California, and that ought to be segregated by itself.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well. Let us take them up individually, but I point out that the House figure on these general fund construction items was \$38,590,830 and the Senate figure is \$32,005,070, representing a tremendous increase.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A vote will have to be taken on the separate amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. As to the Senate committee amendment now under consideration on page 52, lines 13 and 14, the justification for it is this: We entered into a solemn treaty with the Republic of Mexico that we would complete this particular dam within 5 years in order properly to reregulate the waters from the Colorado River so as to carry out our treaty obligation. This project cannot be delayed. That is the story. It is a reregulating reservoir below Boulder Dam, which will increase the production of power, which is greatly needed. At the present time a Navy power plane is being brought into the area because of the drought there and in order to provide surplus power. In the treaty with Mexico we agreed to have this dam

completed by November 1950, and the dam cannot be completed if it is proceeded with at the rate which would be possible under the amount appropriated by the House. The money proposed by the amendment will be required in order to do the job under the treaty.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Arizona if the larger amount would complete this particular dam?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it will not. It is a very expensive job. In order to finish it within the 1950 period, the appropriation must be made at the rate estimated by the Bureau of the Budget. For that reason, we are asking for the appropriation recommended by the Senate committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, can the Senator tell us what it has cost so far and what it will cost in toto?

Mr. HAYDEN. The total estimate cost is \$76,661,000; the expenditures to June 30, 1945, were \$4,254,000. The construction was just begun on this dam at the outbreak of the war, and because of the war and the scarcity of manpower and materials the work was stopped. In the meantime, we made the treaty with Mexico in which we agreed to apportion the waters to Mexico, and this is the place to do it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I point out to the Senator that this is a typically good example of authorizations of a great expenditure of money in connection with which chickens come home to roost. This matter certainly was emphasized when the Mexican treaty was under consideration by the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. In reply to the Senator, let me say that this project was authorized and construction had begun on it before the war. Why? Because the quantity of power produced at Boulder Dam was not sufficient to meet the needs of the area. This is a reregulating reservoir; the power could be used twice, and more power could be obtained in that way. That is the basic reason why the project was authorized and approved before the war. In the meantime it serves the additional purpose of being the place specified in the treaty where the water is to be provided for Mexico. We agreed to do it within a given period of time, and it can only be done by appropriating at the rate recommended by the committee.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I might say that this item, the Davis Dam, was extensively discussed on the floor by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], by myself, and by other Senators who participated at that time in the debate. We have entered into a very solemn obligation with the Republic of Mexico to complete this dam, and if the United States Government should default in its obligation we would be in a most unhappy condition. Inasmuch as the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire was one of the Senators who voted for that treaty, I am sure he will want to vote to carry out our obligation.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I am glad the Senator from California has called attention to the debate that occurred at the time the treaty was under consideration by the Senate. I am sure he will remember that I pointed out at that time very definitely that when we enter into these solemn agreements we have to fulfill them. This should be another illustration to the Members of the Senate and of the other House that when we make deals with foreign nations and they may become solemn treaties we should know exactly what we will be called upon to do.

I am inclined to agree with the Senator from Arizona that this is now an obligation. The time for us to have taken the necessary action to have avoided doing things we do not want to do was before we made the treaty. I am sure the Senator from California will remember that I spent a day on the Senate floor trying to point out this objection to the Senate, but, as the Senator indicates we did not have a sufficient number of Members of the Senate to agree with us to keep us from getting into this situation.

Mr. DOWNEY. I very distinctly remember that, and we are fortunate in now having upon the floor of the Senate the distinguished Senator from Colorado, who more than anybody else is probably responsible for what the Senate did. The distinguished Senator from Colorado, I know, will raise his eloquent voice to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States in not overturning this treaty.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to suggest that, entirely independent from the treaty and entirely aside from the water allocations we made to Mexico, the Davis Dam is an essential part of an integrated development of the Colorado River, and that it was considered a highly desirable project and was authorized prior to the time of the treaty, and as the distinguished Senator from Arizona has pointed out, was merely suspended during the war.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I know my distinguished friend from Colorado, for whom I have a very high regard, will admit that, if we did not have this treaty and a fixed date, we could make this improvement at our leisure and in accord with the necessities of the people of the United States. The Senator from Arizona has made a very definite statement, and it is absolutely accurate. We fixed in the treaty an absolute date when we would have to do something, and so often it costs several times as much to do that something when we are compelled to meet a dead line.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Of course, this is an essential part of the treaty. The distinguished Senator from New Jersey is right

when he says that when we make an agreement we have to keep it, and I do not know how to make a treaty without making some firm agreements.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly. In the light of what has been said I may say that I withdraw my amendment to reduce the total for this dam project if it is a part of the Mexican treaty and represents a solemn obligation on the part of this country. I point out again, however, this is typical of the authorizations which are so easily enacted, and which afterward we have to pay for.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire withdraws his amendment. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 52, line 16, after the words "Shasta Dam and Reservoir", it is proposed to strike out "\$1,385,365" and insert "\$2,716,000."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, we are now approaching the amendments relating to the Central Valley project. I take it that, aside from some of these amendments which were agreed to in the committee unanimously, the matter in italics, beginning in line 25, on page 52, down to and including line 5, on page 53, might go over until the other amendments in the bill have been acted on, because that is a matter which will arouse a great deal of controversy.

Mr. HAYDEN. I was about to remark that the amendments down to the one relating to the Keswick Dam, on line 21, page 52, where the amount is increased from \$765,310 to \$1,500,000, for the switchyards, were unanimously agreed to in the committee.

There is a disagreement, which will have to be settled in the Senate, about the transmission line, beginning with the words "transmission line," in line 21, down to the end of the paragraph on page 53. There is a difference of opinion as to about \$4,000,000.

It is immaterial to me the way the matter is handled. I would just as leave proceed and dispose of it now, or, if it suits the convenience of the Senator to have it go over for a little while, we can do that.

Mr. McCARRAN. A number of Senators who have evinced considerable interest in the amendment with reference to the transmission lines are absent. The Senator will recall that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] has at all times taken a great interest in this subject. He is not present, and is not able to be on the floor today, I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. I sincerely hope we can dispose of the bill today, because with 11 appropriation bills to be acted on, we should act on the pending bill today if possible.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator's anxiety in that regard is not greater than my own.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator suggest that we pass this matter over temporarily?

Mr. McCARRAN. I respectfully suggest that the transmission line item, and another which will come later in the bill as to the Southwest Power Authority be not taken up until all other items in the bill have been disposed of, and then take them up at the last.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a moment?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand, we will take action on the committee amendments up to the point of that relating to the transmission line?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what I am asking.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The proposal of the Senator is to have it go over only temporarily?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. He certainly would not be in favor of having this matter postponed for another day. We have had ample notice that the pending bill would be under consideration. We have an unusual condition in regard to the Central Valley in California. Both the senior Senator from California and the junior Senator are in accord and in favor of the transmission lines being constructed, as is the Governor of the State of California. So I should like to have this matter considered just as soon as possible.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a matter which has been before the Senate for a number of years. Some of us have taken quite a long and continuous interest in it, and it may or it may not get through this afternoon.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the clerk will then proceed with the reading, I will interrupt him at the proper point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments.

The next amendments were, on page 52, line 16, after the word "Reservoir", to strike out "\$1,385,365" and insert "\$2,716,000"; in line 17, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$6,284,020" and insert "\$12,312,000"; in line 18, after the word "plant", to strike out "\$970,195" and insert "\$1,900,000"; in line 19, after the name "Keswick Dam", to strike out "\$510,570" and insert "\$1,000,000"; in line 20, after the word "plant", to strike out "\$510,570" and insert "\$1,000,000"; in the same line, after the word "switchyards", to insert "at Shasta and Keswick Dams"; in line 21, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$765,310" and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendments from there until the end of the paragraph may be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment after the ones referred to by the Senator from Arizona.

The next amendment was on page 53, after line 5, to insert the following:

Kings River project, California, \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 7, after the name "Colorado", to strike out "\$6,504,075" and insert "\$13,000,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, here is another big item, the Colorado-Big Thompson project. The House appropriated \$6,504,075, and the Senate committee jumped the amount to \$13,000,000. That is a tremendous increase, and I think certainly it should be justified. I do not know whether the Senator from Arizona desires to speak on it or whether the Senator from Colorado wishes to speak about it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me state, first, that the amount suggested in the bill is \$2,000,000 under the Budget estimate.

Mr. BRIDGES. I realize that.

Mr. HAYDEN. The remainder of the appropriation is necessary in order to get water out from the west of the Colorado River Basin over on to the thirsty land now partially supplied by eastern Colorado. The job must be done; it is a feasible project; and, in the judgment of the committee, the work should be prosecuted at the rate recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. Of course, it can be slowed down, but, if it is slowed down, then the income the Federal Government will receive by way of returns from this development will be postponed that much longer, and the benefits to the farmers and landowners will be delayed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to ask two questions in regard to the matter: What is the total cost of the project, and how much has been spent to date?

Mr. HAYDEN. The total cost of the project is \$96,321,000. The expenditures to June 30, 1945, amounted to \$21,635,000. There was a deficiency appropriation last year of \$5,750,000. This makes about \$27,000,000 that has been spent on the project up to date. As I have said, the total cost is to be \$96,000,000. To carry on at the proper rate the Bureau of the Budget made its estimate.

I think it would interest the Senator to know that the Northern Colorado Conservation District has agreed to repay the United States \$25,000,000 on the construction costs, and practically all the remaining costs are to be repaid from revenues derived from the sale of surplus electrical energy. There must be harmonious development of the project and surplus power must be delivered to the load centers in the market area as the demand arises. This is a combined irrigation-power development, with ample market for the power and a crying demand for the water.

Mr. BRIDGES. I point out again that Congress has authorized for the project \$96,000,000, and that it is very easy to authorize a project, and now we have spent some \$27,000,000, we are in it, and must go forward. I merely point out that this is typical of the expenditures to which we are committed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me say that when we are considering items of \$96,000,000, \$86,000,000, and one thing and another, the figures are less than the cost of one battleship, which we use for a few years and then blow up with an atomic bomb to see what will happen. These great irrigation projects in the West fertilize thousands of acres of land, and they will be of benefit to this generation and the next generation, to returning GI's who manned the battleships. I think they are worthy, yet when great armament appropriations are brought up, no one raises a voice against them.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The irrigation projects in the West have an additional feature. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] referred to the cost of a battleship as being in excess of \$100,000,000. Let me suggest that after a battleship is constructed there is not the return of one penny of the expenditure to the Government, while in the projects under discussion, land is developed, human beings who take up the land as well as others are cared for, and the money is returned. The Government is repaid for its expenditures.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from New Mexico that I am not standing on the floor of the Senate opposing the general program. I feel that we have gone at the whole matter in a sort of a hit-an-miss manner. We have authorized and begun many projects, and when we did so we could not appreciate the magnitude of the projects in toto and the magnitude of the costs. Of course, many of these projects are worth while. But when we consider that the country is endeavoring to get back to a peacetime economy, the amount here involved seems somewhat staggering.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course, we all want to get back to a peacetime economy, but how are we to get back to a peacetime economy unless we take care of the people in the various sections of the country? What is proposed to be done represents a fine peacetime economy in that it puts the ex-servicemen on pieces of land which they can irrigate and farm and produce food. We have now many obligations with respect to food. We are feeding Europe and, in fact, the whole world. How are we going to do that unless we get men to raise potatoes in Idaho or raise beans in Washington and other States? That, Mr. President, is a good peacetime economy.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. May I also say, Mr. President, that with our great national debt the only way we are ever going to service it is to have a richer country, with greater production facilities, in order that there may be produced more commodities on which taxes can be paid. That will certainly be the case in these great projects in the West. I may say that the State of Idaho has lost population during the war. Men went away to

the war plants. We have wide open spaces out there that can accommodate thousands upon thousands, and possibly millions of citizens from the crowded areas of the country. These projects will make markets for the manufactured products of the East. So they are certainly for the benefit of the whole country, and as the Senator from New Mexico pointed out, these projects are self-liquidating.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I submit to the Senator from New Hampshire that, while the item in question represents a great amount of money, there is no economy in curtailing a development once it has been undertaken, and after one-third of the cost of it has already been expended. We have got to go through with it then. The time to have stopped it was before we commenced. Now that we have expended about one-third of its total cost, the sooner we can complete the project the more economy there will be to the American people. Among other things, we have drilled a 13-mile tunnel through the Rocky Mountains to carry this water. The tunnel is idle now, and awaiting the development and the building of dams to accumulate the water to be transported through that great tunnel. I sincerely hope the Senator from New Hampshire will not oppose the appropriation recommended by the Senate committee.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like very much to endorse the comments of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Colorado. There also is an element of fairness to the people who come under the project which should not be overlooked. They have organized themselves into districts. They have assumed heavy obligations. They in the end will reimburse the Government. They already have made some contribution. It is not fair to drag those people along forever and not bring them the benefits for which they have contracted and which have been delayed so far because of the war.

I should like to add that this project was not entered into in a profligate spirit. I doubt whether the Senate has ever more carefully considered any project than this particular project, in part because of its dramatic novelty. It takes water from one watershed and moves it through the Continental Divide to another watershed.

The late Senator Alva Adams, and my distinguished colleague [Mr. JOHNSON] and others from Colorado have done great labor on the matter, and the appropriate Senate committees have studied it most thoroughly. We have put our hand to that plow and we have got to finish the furrow, and the faster we do it the better for all concerned.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in the light of the statements which have just been made, I will withdraw my amendment respecting this item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 53, in lines 7 and 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 9, after the name "Montana," to strike out "\$867,210" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 9, to insert:

Colorado River project, Texas, \$68,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 14, after "(57 Stat. 14)", to strike out "\$13,008,145" and insert "\$27,400,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in the case of the Columbia Basin project in Washington, again we find a tremendous increase. The House figure was \$13,008,145. We are more than doubling that to \$27,400,000. I think there should be a very good explanation and a justification of such a tremendous increase.

Mr. HAYDEN. No explanation was given by the House Committee on Appropriations as to why the cut was made. The sum of money we are restoring makes this item \$27,400,000, which is under the Budget estimate by \$2,600,000, because we do not provide for a Government town site. Aside from that, the break-down of the items is as follows:

Power facilities, that is the dam itself, \$6,409,000.

Irrigation facilities, \$15,000,000.

Reconditioning the spillway bucket of Grand Coulee Dam, \$2,046,000.

Then there is a land-purchasing program of \$2,000,000.

The Senator will understand that when this project is completed it will be the largest irrigation project in America. It will embrace the largest area of land irrigated from one source of water supply.

Mr. BRIDGES. What will be the total cost, and how much money have we put into the project up to date?

Mr. HAYDEN. The total estimated cost is \$582,000,000. The expenditures up to date are \$183,822,000. That is the Coulee Dam.

Mr. BRIDGES. The figure we are talking about is a tremendous one.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; there is no doubt about that at all. But it is an enormous area, highly fertile, and will provide homes for a great many Americans.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire that none of us knew exactly why the House cut this item, but the break-down just given represents items which must be started. There was some controversy over the amount for land purchases, but that amount is necessary to break down some of the large land holdings there because of a law enacted by the Congress itself, under which the lands have to be held for a short period of time, and then can

be sold to veterans and other people settling on the lands. The Bureau of Reclamation has to have that money under the directive of the Congress, under the law passed by the Congress.

The other items include the taking care of the power facilities; that is, particularly, the large pumps. I understand the testimony was that it would take from 2½ to 3 years to build the pumps. They are the largest pumps in the world. There is very little irrigation proper. The purpose is merely to get ready for the big project which was contemplated in the integrated development of the Columbia River, including Grand Coulee and all the other power, irrigation, navigation, and flood-control projects on the river. This project is a part of the whole. It will be the thing that will really pay off. It will be self-liquidating. If we wait another year the whole project will be delayed that much longer.

Mr. BRIDGES. When the Senator speaks of the project being self-liquidating, does he mean that the money received will eventually go into the United States Treasury, or will it go into another fund, to be spent again?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think eventually we shall come to the end of new irrigation projects. Then there will be a vast amount of money in the Treasury, or in the Bureau, which is, in effect, in the Treasury, because it can be turned over. I think we are pioneering in connection with many of these irrigation projects. They have not yet had a chance to pay big dividends, but as years go by they will pay off. We have been using most of the money for new projects, but some day we shall come to an end of new projects. The fund is in good shape. I hope the Senator will not object to this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 53, line 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 15, after the word "construction", to strike out "\$38,590,830" and insert "\$82,005,070."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask that this amendment, representing the total, go over until we determine what to do about the Central Valley project.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendment on page 53, lines 15 and 16, will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 16, to insert:

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C., 590y, 590z-1, 590z-2), \$3,340,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fort Peck project", on page

54, line 2, after "(16 U. S. C. 833)", to strike out "\$433,605" and insert "\$1,600,000."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator in charge of the bill his construction of the language in connection with the Fort Peck project in Montana: "For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities." I call his attention to the expression "other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the act of May 18, 1938." What does the language "other facilities" embrace?

Mr. HAYDEN. In my opinion, it embraces anything necessary to make the power generated at the Government dam available wherever it might be needed. There would have to be a transformer, to step down or step up the power. It includes anything to make the power available. That is what I understand "other facilities" to mean in connection with a Government dam.

Mr. OVERTON. In the opinion of the Senator, would it authorize the construction of steam-power plants?

Mr. HAYDEN. That question was argued very extensively in the committee in respect to the Southwest Power Authority. The term "other facilities" appears in connection with the Denison Dam and other dams. The committee reached the conclusion that at the time that legislation was enacted Congress did not have in mind that power generated at a Government dam might be firmed up subsequently by a steam plant, under the guise of the term "other facilities." If Congress intends anything of that kind, it so specifies. In the case of the Central Valley project in California, the authorizing act authorized a dam and transmission lines to be built, as well as steam plants to firm up the power. Congress affirmatively said what the policy was. It would be a strained construction, as the lawyers on our committee view it, to say that "other facilities" meant steam plants.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator. That is exactly my view.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator was one of the authors of the Flood Control Act. I do not believe that any Senator knows more about what he himself had in mind when a term like that was used.

Mr. OVERTON. I believe that the provision to which the Senator refers contains the language "and related facilities." That certainly did not authorize the construction of steam plants. I am very glad to have the Senator from Arizona agree with me in that interpretation.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am not a lawyer, but we have some very able lawyers on the committee, and they seem to be of the same opinion.

Mr. OVERTON. As I understand, the Senator is not combating that opinion.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 54, line 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Missouri River Basin," on page 54, line 9, after "(Public Law 534)", to strike out "\$10,312,685" and insert "\$25,582,202."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Advances to Colorado River Dam fund," on page 55, line 16, after "(43 U. S. C., ch. 12A)", to strike out "\$433,605" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 56, line 13, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$2,384,825" and insert "\$7,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River development fund," on page 56, line 20, after "(54 Stat. 774)", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Colorado River front work and levee system," on page 57, line 8, after the word "available", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$100,000."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, the authorization bill for this item was passed in 1940, because of a critical flood condition on the lower Colorado River due to the flood control work above that point. Since the hearings on the pending bill were held, the Congress has passed, and the President has recently signed, Senate bill 2034, which is an additional authorization for flood-control work near Yuma on the Colorado River. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Arizona—for the benefit of other Senators, because he is well aware of the conditions—that flood-control conditions on the lower Colorado River which will be cured by this project are most critical. There is serious immediate danger from possible floods. In order to complete the project, instead of \$100,000 being required, approximately \$250,000 is required, and that additional amount of money is authorized in the bill which has recently been signed by the President, and to which I have referred. Because the condition is critical, and because the authorization has already been provided for, I ask the distinguished Senator if he will not take to conference an item of \$250,000 instead of \$100,000, as provided by the committee amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot object to that, because it is authorized by law. I shall be very glad to take the item to conference if the Senator will offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 57, line 8, to strike out "\$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. Downey] to the committee amendment on page 57, line 8.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey," on page 57, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "thirty" and insert "two hundred and two"; and in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$55,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 3, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$2,626,120" and insert "\$5,000,000"; in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$375,000"; and in line 13, after the word "That", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 17, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$2,463,500"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$725,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in connection with the Geological Survey there is a series of increases. Instead of taking the time to go into each individual increase, can the Senator from Arizona justify to the Senate the reason for such increases at this time?

Mr. HAYDEN. I did so partially a few moments ago, with respect to topographical mapping. The other work of the Geological Survey, which we all agree is most important, is to assist in an inventory of the mineral resources of the United States. During the war we exhausted many of our great mineral resources. At least the richer deposits have been taken away and used for war purposes. By geophysical prospecting ore bodies in the ground are located. That involves work of the geologist. After it has been determined what is there, the Bureau of Mines enters the picture with the proper metallurgical processes to make the particular resource available. Thus the two bureaus work together. Our committee was of the opinion that in order to carry on the proper kind of inventory and find out what we have in the United States, we should allow the Budget estimates. We shall take the items to conference and see what we can do with the House. The House did not allow as much. Undoubtedly we shall have to compromise in some manner.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe that the increase is too large, but I shall raise no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 21, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$312,500"; and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$97,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 3, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$2,109,345" and insert "\$2,493,000"; and in line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$220,000" and insert "\$270,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 4, after the word "Commission", to strike out "\$216,800" and insert "\$350,000"; and in the same line, after the word

"exceed", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$80,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 10, after the word "journals", to strike out "\$101,500" and insert "\$150,000"; in line 12, after the word "maps", to strike out "\$264,080" and insert "\$475,000"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$397,610" and insert "\$657,030."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 23, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$575,500" and insert "\$690,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$105,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 23, after the word "Survey", to strike out "7,993,445" and insert "\$13,029,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Arizona will be willing to have considered out of order, an item on page 84, before we reach the items for the Bureau of Mines. Unfortunately, I must leave the Senate in a short time. It will be a courtesy to me if unanimous consent is granted, so as to permit that amendment to be considered at this time. I hope the Senator from Arizona will be willing to take to conference an item which I have discussed with him and with other members of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am familiar with the item the Senator from Washington has in mind. The Clerk informs us that the amendment should be offered to the committee amendment on page 84, in line 16, under the item of "Propagation of food fishes."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. Mr. President, I wish to have \$35,000 added to the figure reported by the committee. The committee amendment proposes the figure "\$1,476,600."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me inquire of the Senator the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not believe I have discussed it with the Senator from New Hampshire. This matter came up after the hearings had started. It involves a fish hatchery in the Olympic Peninsula. A park was started there, but the work had to be discontinued because of the war. Several thousand tourists will go there, and this item involves the construction of concrete work for trout rearing pools. The Department of the Interior and everyone else are very anxious to have the work done.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have no objection to taking up the item now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be stated out of order.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 84, in line 16, after the word "aquarium", it is proposed to strike out "\$1,315,100" and insert "\$1,476,600."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the following amendment: Strike out "\$1,476,600" and insert "\$1,511,600." My amendment thus proposes an increase

of \$35,000 over the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of the amendment.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FISH HATCHERY, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK,
WASH.

When the Olympic National Park was established it was widely recognized that one of its main recreational assets is the trout fishing supplied by the many beautiful streams and lakes in the area. It was further recognized, however, that as travel to the park increased heavier stocking of these lakes and streams would be necessary, as is the case in other national parks, national forests, and other Federal areas set aside for recreational purposes.

The Department of the Interior foresaw this need and former Secretary Ickes agreed to the inclusion of a trout hatchery for the Olympic National Park in the postwar program of the Department. The only Federal facilities for propagating fish in the area now compromise two salmon hatcheries which can rear a few trout, but in numbers insufficient for the anticipated need. During the war years agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service have investigated possible locations for a trout hatchery within the Olympic National Park boundaries. They were not satisfied with the water supply or other features of the various locations which were investigated. It is the final conclusion of the Fish and Wildlife Service that the needs can best be met by enlarging and rehabilitating the existing salmon hatchery at Quilcene, Wash., adjacent to the park and well located for distributing the fish within the park. I have agreed that this proposal will be more practical, since the hatchery can continue to hatch and rear salmon in addition to producing the increased numbers of trout which the requirements will demand.

The Department of the Interior has not previously requested an appropriation to carry out the rehabilitation of the Quilcene hatchery because of the belief that Federal construction which would compete with the housing program should not be undertaken at this time. However, in order to avoid undue delay, I have requested the Fish and Wildlife Service to give me an estimate of the cost of the project and to show what amount could be expended in the fiscal year 1947 for types of construction which are permissible under the restrictions imposed by the Civilian Production Administration and which would not interfere with the veterans' housing program. These estimates indicate that the total ultimate cost of the project will be approximately \$225,000. Of this amount, approximately \$120,000 will cover types of work which will not require any quantity of critical materials or otherwise cut across the housing program. Among the items of work involved are the construction of a water-supply system comprising an intake, dam, settling basins, and some wood stave pipe. There are also included storage tanks for fire protection and domestic requirements, and retaining walls, grading, landscaping, and the construction of roads. The largest single item would be the

construction of trout-rearing pools at a cost of \$35,000, and this would consist almost entirely of concrete work which will not affect the supply of critical materials required for housing. The only structural work involved is the remodeling of existing buildings at a cost of \$18,500, and possibly some of this work could be deferred if the housing situation still remains as critical toward the end of the fiscal year 1947, when this part of the work would be actually taken up. The chief benefit from this proposal is the fact that the hatchery enlargement can be partially completed so as to produce a considerable number of trout by the summer of 1947. If a start on the work is delayed proper stocking cannot be undertaken until 1948 or later, and I am confident that the increasing travel to the Olympic National Park will be in full swing by that time and the fishing pressure will be extremely heavy.

A project of this nature has been on the approved program of the Department of the Interior since before the war. It represents no new Federal activity, but is simply an expansion of an existing activity designed to meet conditions created by the establishment of the Olympic National Park. The official conservation agencies of the State of Washington have expressed approval of the project and urge that the Federal Government meet its responsibility. It can be handled so that it will not cut across the Government's efforts to channel critical materials into housing. It will satisfy the people of the Olympic Peninsula and of the State of Washington, in general, that the Federal Government intends to administer the Olympic National Park on the same basis as other national parks, and foster one of the primary attractions of the area—the fishing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment, following the point which had been reached before the amendment which has just been adopted was considered out of order.

The next amendment was under the heading "Bureau of Mines," on page 62, line 2, after the word "including", to strike out "\$81,443" and insert "\$101,000"; and in line 5, after the word "journals", to strike out "\$176,243" and insert "\$195,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 23, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "two" and insert "seven"; and on page 63, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$76,000" and insert "\$111,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 24, after the word "industry", to strike out "\$1,483,000" and insert "\$1,178,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment was offered in the full committee by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], who at the moment does not appear to be upon the floor of the Senate. The Senator from Kansas spoke to me and stated that he wished to be upon the floor when this item is taken up. In order to accommodate him, I suggest that the amendment be passed over until he returns.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be temporarily passed over.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I make no objection to passing over this item at this time,

but I desire to give notice that it will be my purpose to oppose the committee amendment which eliminates \$305,000 for the employment of 45 coal mine inspectors. In my opinion this item is most important. It was added upon the floor of the House of Representatives, I think, for the maintenance of safety in the coal mines of the country. It should not be eliminated, and I wish to have an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I also wish to serve notice that I shall object to the committee amendment for the same reason; and I also announce that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] will likewise oppose the committee amendment for the same reason. This committee amendment seems to be about the only one which provides for the reduction of an appropriation as contained in the bill which was passed by the House, so far as I have been able to observe, and the amendment is the only one I have seen so far which places investments above human safety in the operation of the mines. Such an attitude was one of the primary causes of the last coal strike.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is temporarily passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 15, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "two" and insert "five"; in line 17, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$397,100" and insert "\$596,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$83,750" and insert "\$137,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 22, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$140,000"; on page 66, line 4, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "one" and insert "four"; and in line 8, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$7,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "two" and insert "five"; in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$32,000" and insert "\$36,000"; and in line 9, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$381,100" and insert "\$737,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "three" and insert "ten"; in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$65,000"; and in line 23, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$2,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one" and insert "three"; in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$30,000"; and in line 14, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "two" and insert "five"; in line 11, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$772,000" and insert "\$881,500"; and in line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$55,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 20, after "(30 U. S. C. 8)", to strike out "\$985,820" and insert "\$1,875,410"; and in line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$70,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 23, after the word "research", to strike out "in" and insert "and"; on page 70, line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "temporary"; in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$12,500" and insert "\$65,000"; and in line 12, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$36,270"; and in line 24, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$183,000" and insert "\$198,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 14, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,190,000"; and in line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$1,005,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 8, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$87,400" and insert "\$107,000"; and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service," on page 75, in line 5, after the word "including", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$75,000"; and in the same line, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$643,177" and insert "\$779,320."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, in line 10, after the word "system", to strike out "\$568,814" and insert "\$750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, in line 16, after the name "Washington", to strike out "\$2,384,584" and insert "\$3,314,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 2, after the word "project", to strike out "\$1,164,905" and insert "\$1,396,615."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, in line 6, after the word "area", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$93,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 11, after the word "projects", to strike out "\$44,816" and insert "\$54,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 17, after the word "areas", to strike out "\$79,700" and insert "\$468,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, after line 17, to insert:

Travel Bureau: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the act of July 19, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 18), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses incident to participation by the Travel Bureau in international expositions and conferences dealing with travel; printing and binding; and books, newspapers, and periodicals; \$38,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, in line 19, after the word "employees", to strike out "\$651,967" and insert "\$716,097."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, after line 19, to insert:

Acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona: For the acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona, in accordance with the act approved October 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 572), \$25,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have allowed a great many of the committee amendments to be agreed to because it is apparently the will of the Senate to make progress with the bill, and not to make cuts in appropriations when it seems to me such cuts could be made. But here is a small item which was considered by the committee. I do not see any economic value to it. It has to do with where the cliff dwellers lived at one time. I do not see how it is important to the country as a whole. Will the Senator from Arizona give us some justification for the item?

Mr. HAYDEN. The justification for it is an act of Congress which was approved October 19, 1943. The National Park Service operates the Montezuma Monument nearby, and it decided that it should acquire title to the Montezuma Well property. Before World War II, they took an option on it, which will expire in another 60 days. If we are ever to buy it, it can be acquired now for less money than it can be acquired for later.

Mr. BRIDGES. What is the property? Is it not on the site where the cliff dwellers used to live?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is a sink hole mesa with water 800 feet deep. Around the sink hole once resided ancient cliff dwellers. The National Park Service nearby is operating a similar property. It is frequented by tourists and the idea of the National Park Service is that two places would more efficiently demonstrate to the American people how the ancient cliff dwellers lived, and it was also the belief that the property should be preserved as a national monument.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that I have seen these great historic monuments, such as the Montezuma Well and the Montezuma Castle. They are among the most amazing prehistoric relics which we have. I believe that it would be very unfortunate if they were not acquired by the United States Government. I hope that sometime the Senator will be in position to take a trip to that section of the country and see those beautiful monuments.

Mr. BRIDGES. According to the way the money of the Federal Government is being spent, it may be necessary some-

time for us all to go there and live. It may be that the simplest way of life will be to go to that area and reinhabit the caves which were abandoned centuries ago by the cliff dwellers.

Mr. DOWNEY. I would not wish to recommend to the distinguished Senator that he anticipate occupying one of the caves because the entrance is in the sheer face of a precipice, and he would have to climb up the precipice about 150 feet before gaining the entrance. While it would be quite easy for younger men to climb the face of the cliffs, it would be very difficult for some of us who have reached a more dignified station in life, and it would also involve considerable hazard.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, does the Governor of Arizona approve this recommendation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. We have never agreed to the enactment of legislation of any kind affecting such areas or monuments as would be here affected, without the approval of the State and the State officials involved.

Mr. BRIDGES. Why has not the State of Arizona taken over this property?

Mr. HAYDEN. Because the National Park Service has a number of similar monuments in Arizona, one of them being located nearby. For administrative purposes, the two should be combined. A small fee would be charged to tourists for admission to the property.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask the Senator if it is not a matter of principle that the Governor and congressional delegations of the State involved should approve when we proposed taking over property such as is involved in this amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. I cannot say what the policy is with respect to States other than Arizona. While a Member of the other House, and since I have become a Member of the Senate, I have always followed the policy, in connection with proposals to acquire lands in the State of Arizona for a public purpose such as a national monument or a national park, to consult with the proper State authorities with reference to what would be the effect on the livestock industry, for example, and we have always been able to work out an arrangement which was satisfactory to everyone concerned. That was done, for example, in connection with the Grand Canyon National Park. In establishing the boundary lines of the park, it was originally proposed to take in a very large area. When finally the problem was worked out there were taken into the park area the great gorge and a considerable area adjacent to it, but a great deal of range land was not included.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 78, after line 19.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee can the Senator give me any estimate of how large the Government deficit will be in the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. HAYDEN. There would be no way to know—

Mr. TAFT. Very well, I am willing to accept the statement of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Pardon me; I thought the Senator from Ohio was directing his question to me.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Arizona is also a distinguished member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HAYDEN. I could not ascertain the amount of deficit until I knew what the Senator's committee will determine with reference to the collection of taxes.

Mr. TAFT. The taxes are not being changed. The taxes up to the first of next July, a year from now, can be quite accurately estimated. They were estimated in the Budget at approximately \$31,500,000,000, and now the estimate is somewhat higher. It is probably around \$33,500,000,000. I have seen no over-all estimate of how much money we are to appropriate, or how much money we will spend according to the total budget. My collection is that the President estimated a deficit of approximately three billion or four billion dollars during the next fiscal year, but most of those estimates are rather out of date, I believe, so far as I can judge in examining them. I wonder if the Appropriations Committee has made any estimates with reference to the total expenditures of the Government during the next 12 months.

Mr. HAYDEN. Some figures are available to the committee with regard to the total estimates for all purposes. I do not have them before me. But I can say that, so far as this particular bill is concerned, the total amount of appropriations will be below the Budget estimate.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator mean below the original estimate, or below the Budget and supplementary estimates made since?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are some supplemental estimates. No, the total will be below the original Budget estimates.

Mr. TAFT. I am not considerably concerned with this bill, but I should like to know whether anyone has taken a look at the financial situation during the next 12 months and is able to state whether we are increasing the national debt by three billion or four billion or ten billion dollars. When we get through making all the expenditures which we are now planning to make, I should like to know where we will be financially.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator has asked a very pertinent question. My belief is that no one can answer the question. We are going ahead in a very haphazard way and spending right and left. Our appropriation bills have been piling up, and the Senate will not be able to give the items the scrutiny which they should receive during the last few days of the fiscal year. The whole procedure is a typical example of what is basically wrong with the country, particularly in connection with the handling by Congress of appropriation bills.

Mr. TAFT. Since the President's Budget Committee submitted that there would be a deficit of about \$4,000,000,000, we made an appropriation of \$410,000,000 for temporary housing, and appropriated \$400,000,000 in premium payments for

veterans' housing, making \$810,000,000 for housing alone. In addition to that, the armed forces pay increase must run at least a half a billion dollars, if not more, over any previous estimate. The Philippine rehabilitation bill, which was not included, runs about \$625,000,000.

Mr. President, those are merely instances, and I can think of many others. Of course, the British loan will involve an expenditure of certainly a billion and a half dollars during the next fiscal year. The subsidy legislation which we are considering in connection with the OPA bill may run anywhere from \$500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000.

I wonder if anyone has sat down and gone over the figures and is able to say, "If you appropriate this much more money, it is going to increase the deficit over the estimated \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 or \$10,000,000,000," or whatever the figure may be.

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as I know, no one has done so, either in the executive or legislative branch of Government. It is a very pertinent and important point the Senator has raised, and it discloses the fundamental weakness of our approach to our fiscal problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 3, after the word "including", to insert "necessary access roads for development and use of the recreational resources of Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma, and"; and in line 15, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$4,250,000" and insert "\$7,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 11, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$15,000,000"; and in line 17, after the word "which", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 7, after "(16 U. S. C. 451)", to insert "including not to exceed \$362,000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park"; and in line 10, before the word "to", to strike out "\$725,000" and insert "\$2,330,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 11, to insert:

Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska: For all expenses necessary for the construction of buildings and utilities, without regard to the act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), essential to the development of Glacier Bay National Monument, including expenses for the protection thereof, and the hire of aircraft, \$1,250,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "twenty" and insert "fifty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, after line 23, to insert:

The National Park Service is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for 3 years beginning July 1,

1946, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$2,500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the areas administered by the National Park Service or by any office of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the National Park Service shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 83, line 22, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$252,364" and insert "\$283,000"; and in line 22, after the word "sum", to strike out "\$27,000" and insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 7, after the word "stations", to strike out "\$659,440" and insert "\$780,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 20, after the word "services", to strike out "\$331,400" and insert "\$393,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, did not the clerk miss the amendment in line 16, page 84?

Mr. HAYDEN. That was agreed to out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment has already been agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 86, line 2, after the word "products", to strike out "\$119,600" and insert "\$133,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, line 9, after the word "service", to strike out "\$780,615" and insert "\$858,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, line 13, after "(16 U. S. C. 631i)", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$75,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, line 21, after the word "stations", to strike out "\$136,200" and insert "\$198,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 8, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$237,875" and insert "\$380,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 23, after "(16 U. S. C. 667)", to strike out "\$985,650" and insert "\$1,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 11, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$335,900" and insert "\$417,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 18, after "(48 U. S. C. 192-211)", to strike out "\$162,630" and insert "\$186,900."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this was an item about which there was considerable discussion. I do not see why we need an increased appropriation at

this time to enforce the game laws in Alaska. It is a relatively small item, but I do not believe an increase can be justified for the enforcement of the game laws in Alaska at this time. There is no reason for it. Was there any justification?

Mr. HAYDEN. It was claimed that there were more prospectors and farmers and others in Alaska than there have been heretofore, that there had been a killing of the game, particularly by soldiers stationed there, and that the game itself was very valuable. The statement is that the over-all value of wild game in Alaska is estimated at more than \$100,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Perhaps if we took the controls off meats in the OPA bill, so the people could get meat, they would not have to go forth and prey on reindeer. Perhaps that is the answer.

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be. We restored the Budget estimate, upon the theory that the game needed protection, and that the additional personnel would be required to give the needed protection.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let us have a voice vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee. [Putting the question.]

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 5, after the word "bulkheads", to insert "repair of damage to public roads within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service"; and in line 11, after the word "Refuge", to strike out "\$766,000" and insert "\$940,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for special improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the fiscal year 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 24, after the word "therewith", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 5, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$6,235,249" and insert "\$7,425,875."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal aid in wildlife restoration," on page 90, line 17, after "(16 U. S. C. 669-669j)", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 20, to insert:

Wildlife management areas, California: For the acquisition, or leasing for such period of time as is deemed necessary, including the location, examination, survey, and other expenses incident thereto, of suitable areas of land or interests therein for use as wildlife management and control areas in the State of California; for the management and control of migratory waterfowl and other wildlife in connection therewith; for the administration, maintenance, and development of such areas, including the construction of dams, dikes, ditches, buildings, and other necessary improvements; for the purchase, planting, growing, and harvesting of grains

and other crops for the feeding of such waterfowl and other wildlife; and for the enforcement of applicable laws protecting lands of the United States, including the act of April 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 98), the provisions of which act specifically are made applicable to areas acquired hereunder, \$750,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 13, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$8,235,249" and insert "\$11,175,875"; in line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$937,790" and insert "\$992,790"; in line 20, after the word "of", to strike out "seventy-two" and insert "one hundred and forty-two"; on page 92, line 7, after the word "thereof", to insert "without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5)"; and on page 93, line 2, before the word "from" to strike out "for use in Alaska."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories—Territory of Alaska," on page 95, line 3, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$2,252,900" and insert "\$3,790,400"; in line 4, after the word "which", to strike out "\$72,000" and insert "\$250,000"; in line 5, after the word "and", where it occurs the second time, strike out "\$1,020,000" and insert "\$2,300,000"; and in line 6, after the word "construction", to strike out the comma and "and no expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and plans and for new construction in excess of three times the amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like expenditure."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 95, line 15, after the word "Alaska", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 5, after the word "Railroad", to insert "construction (not to exceed \$400,000)"; on page 97, line 8, before the word "of", to strike out "ten" and insert "twenty"; and in line 14, after the word "Alaska", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway, and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government of the Virgin Islands," on page 99, line 11, before the

word "to", to strike out "\$184,640" and insert "\$208,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 99, after line 21, to insert:

Municipal government of St. Croix; for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I., because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1947, \$142,400, to be paid in monthly installments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in relation to this particular item, I call attention to the fact that I have raised a question concerning it on the floor of the Senate from year to year. This year the Committee on Appropriations has taken a constructive bit of action.

This is the case of one municipality in the Virgin Islands. We not only pay a deficit after it has occurred, but we anticipate in advance that they will incur a deficit of \$142,400 and each year we proceed to appropriate the money to meet an assumed deficit, in advance.

Mr. President, I think that is a very unsound practice. I do not think there is any reason why we should step in and pay the municipal expenses of a city in the Virgin Islands, any more than we would in many other places, either in the Territories or in the States. So this year the Committee on Appropriations took what I really think was constructive action, when it provided \$6,000 for a report and study to ascertain what is wrong with the financing in the Virgin Islands, and particularly the municipality of St. Croix. While I still object to the appropriation, I do think we have for the first time taken some step to meet the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 100, after line 2, to insert:

For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said committee on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, V. I., \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Southwestern Power Administration," on page 100, after line 14, to strike out:

Construction: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed 10 in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding, \$7,500,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my understanding was that there was a request that this item go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair so understood, and it will be passed over. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 101, line 4, after the word "vehicles", to strike

out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That appropriations herein made available for the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the exception of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to exceed \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of used or Federal surplus motor vehicles."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 101, line 22, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$5,000"; in line 23, after the word "Survey", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$4,000"; in line 24, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,500"; and on page 102, line 1, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$4,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 102, after line 7, to strike out section 7, as follows:

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year and a day, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than 30 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States

or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than 30 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I understand section 7 is uniform with sections adopted in the agricultural appropriation bill and other bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, after line 17, to strike out section 8, as follows:

SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available for expenditure for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services," as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, line 3, to change the section number from 9 to 8; in line 13, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$7,000"; in line 14, after the word "Geography", to strike out "\$300" and insert "\$600"; in line 19, after the word "Mines", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,500"; and in line 20, after "(including headquarters in Chicago)", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, line 22, to change the section number from 10 to 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 6, to change the section number from 11 to 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 12, to change the section number from 12 to 11.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the bill the clerks be authorized to correct the totals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. I now offer three amendments on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The first amendment offered on behalf of the committee was, on page 74, line 25, after the word "research", to

strike out the word "in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 101, line 20, after "\$300", to strike out "Petroleum Conservation Division" and insert in lieu thereof "Oil and Gas Division."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, line 13, after "\$7,000", to strike out "Petroleum Conservation Division" and insert in lieu thereof "Oil and Gas Division."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there are now three major items which were passed over. One related to the number of coal mine inspectors, and the others are power items. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is present, and the Senators from Colorado are present. I suggest we take up the question of the coal mine inspectors, on page 63, and dispose of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. Under the heading "Bureau of Mines", on page 63, line 24, after the word "industry," it is proposed to strike out "\$1,483,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,178,000."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, an amendment adding \$305,000 to the bill to enable the Bureau of Mines to hire 45 additional inspectors was adopted upon the floor of the House, and I think it represents the considered judgment of the House as to the action which should be taken by the Congress to enable the Bureau of Mines to promote safety in the coal mines.

Under the act of May 7, 1941, the Bureau of Mines was given the authority to make inspections of this kind, for the express purpose of saving the lives of coal miners operating throughout the United States. The authority given to the Bureau extends to mines employing 25 persons or more. Moreover, the Bureau of Mines has jurisdiction over all coal mines upon the public domain, no matter how many persons may be employed.

There are in the United States at least 3,100 coal mines employing 25 miners or more. The Bureau of Mines, to inspect the 3,100 mines, at the present time employs 157 inspectors. The mere recitation, Mr. President, of the number of mines employing 25 persons or more—3,100—and the number of Federal inspectors—157—makes it clear that totally inadequate provision is made for the maintenance of safety in the mines.

The amendment which was added in the House for 45 additional inspectors would increase the number to only 202. So with 202 Federal inspectors the Bureau of Mines will be expected to survey not only the 3,100 mines employing 25 miners or more, but all the mines upon the public domain.

I do not need to recite here, Mr. President, the terrible toll of life which is taken annually in the coal mines of the United States. We do not have adequate inspection. In some States it is true there are very good inspection laws. I am very proud of the fact that in my own

State of Wyoming inspection is carried on by State authority at a very high standard. But that is not the case, unfortunately, in many of the coal-mining States of the Union. In small mines, where capital is not available in large amounts, the danger to the coal miner is appalling. I can see no reason, when this matter is brought so closely home to us, why we should cut down this appropriation and make it impossible for the Bureau of Mines to add 45 very much-needed inspectors.

Mr. President, I think it is hardly necessary to labor the point. It is a question of human safety, upon the one hand, and the saving of \$305,000 for the Federal budget, upon the other. The maintenance of safety in the mines is worth far more to the Nation, not only from a humanitarian point of view, but, I believe, from a financial point of view. This amendment, I think, should be overwhelmingly rejected.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I want to join with the Senator from Wyoming in urging that the number of inspectors approved by the House be not curtailed.

I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. How many underground mines are there in Kansas? Are not all the coal mines in Kansas strip mines?

Mr. REED. I do not think we have any underground mines in Kansas.

Mr. KILGORE. There are no underground coal mines in Kansas?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. KILGORE. That is the point I want to bring out. They are strip mines. Strip mines are normal construction jobs in which steam shovels are used and in which men work safely under normal conditions. Other States have underground mines, where the work is highly hazardous, where it is hard for the inspectors to see what is going on. I have pending in the Senate at present a bill to establish minimum standards for the operation of coal mines. The supervision would come under the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. President, in my State when the Government took the mines over, after the last coal shut-down, the only mines I know of which the men stayed out of were the mines concerning which the men complained that inspection was not adequate. My State—and I am proud of it—had the greatest percentage of miners returning to work of any State in the Union. The complaint on the part of those who did not return was over the matter of inadequate inspection.

I do not want to abolish State inspection. I do not want to superimpose Federal inspection upon State inspection. But I do think that the Federal inspection keeps the State inspectors on their toes. I do not see why at this time, when we are making these appropriations, we should reduce the number of inspectors necessary to preserve human life in the underground work which is so vital to the prosperity of the Nation. I do not think the proposed reduction should be made simply to save a few thousand dollars when we are appropriating millions of dollars for the establishment of power dams and for similar construction. As I stated before on the floor,

this is the only reduction I have found so far in this appropriation bill, and it is a reduction reflecting itself upon human life and its preservation. When the Senate of the United States or a committee thereof is willing to sacrifice human life and reduce appropriations which would preserve human life, while at the same time increasing other appropriations I think the Senate had better take unto itself very serious cognizance of the situation.

For that reason I very strongly oppose the amendment, and desire to add two amendments to the bill if my opposition is approved.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I find myself in thorough accord with the position taken by the able Senator from Wyoming and my able colleague from West Virginia. Usually I have been on the floor of the Senate opposing increases in the appropriation bills because I thought they were not justified. Now I find myself opposing a decrease in this appropriation bill. The reason for my opposition I consider to be entirely sound. This appropriation is primarily for the inspection of mines.

As is well known to the Members of the Senate, there are many coal mines in my State, but this matter goes not only to the protection of those who work in the mines of my State but to the protection of those who work in the mines throughout the Union. This money is to be used primarily and ultimately for the protection of human life and human health. I want to say to the Senate that when those issues are involved there is but one position to take upon them. The increase in money to be appropriated, about \$300,000, is not a great amount when we consider the immense sum involved in this appropriation bill. I think a great mistake will be made if we sustain the committee amendment. If the amendment is sustained, I think that we will put ourselves in the position perhaps of bringing about a dangerous situation that may cost the loss of lives and may cost many injured bodies. I cannot subscribe to any course of that kind. I think the appropriation is fully justified because it is for inspection and for the protection of those who work in a naturally hazardous occupation. For that reason, Mr. President, I join in opposing the committee amendment which reduces the amount to be used for the inspection of mines.

Many men have lost their lives in this hazardous work. Many more have suffered injuries, the effects of which they will bear throughout the remaining years of their lives. Since we have entered this field, as properly we should as a Government, whenever anything is done to improve safety conditions I believe that such improvement should be supported. For the very reason that this is a step toward safety, and toward the protection of the lives of those who mine coal, I take my position firmly and definitely that I will not do anything which will jeopardize their safety. I take the same position with respect to the men and women who work in any occupation. Therefore, I join with Senators who have preceded me in asking that this amend-

ment be defeated, and that there be left in the bill an appropriation which will improve inspection in the mines.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to reiterate what has already been stated with respect to this amendment. I am quite familiar with the recent history of mine explosions in the United States, one of the most disastrous of which occurred in my State only a few months ago. They frequently occur.

There are those who say that it is none of the business of the Federal Government to engage in safety activities, because it is said that such work ought to be carried on by the States. I do not share that view. The States ought to do all they can, and I dare say they are not doing enough. Some of them at least are not. But that does not relieve the Federal Government of its obligation in this connection. That obligation is recognized in this bill by the appropriation for that purpose.

I do not know under what theory the committee reduced the amount by more than \$300,000, but in my judgment the amendment ought not to be sustained. The provision in the bill as it passed the House is not an extravagant amount for the improvement of safety conditions in the mining of coal or any other mineral in connection with which there is an element of danger.

Recently quite a commotion was caused by the desire of the coal miners to obtain a welfare and security fund, something which has been enjoyed for years by workers in many other occupations. It seems that that program is well on its way toward consummation. Its purpose is to provide care and attention and health benefits for those who need them. The purpose of the welfare fund is not prevention. It is not designed to improve safety conditions in the mines, or provide safety appliances. Its purposes are varied. Among them is care for those who are injured, and those who are dependent upon workers who are killed. Various other features enter into the expenditure of such a fund.

The activity provided for by the appropriation under discussion is something which only the Government can undertake. Only the Government can properly enforce safety measures. It makes no difference to the coal miner how much we may argue as to the obligation of the States and the obligation of the Federal Government. If an explosion occurs and scores of miners are killed, it does not make much difference to them who has been neglectful, whether it be the State or the Federal Government.

Therefore I hope the amendment will be rejected, and that the original amount carried in the House provision will be restored.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I join with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the two Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. REVERCOMB], and the able majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] in opposing the committee amendment.

I feel that I know the Interior Department appropriation bill. There is not an item in the bill which deserves greater consideration by the Committee on

Appropriations than the item which is now under discussion.

Only a short while ago the country came to know exactly what coal mining means not only to the national economy, but to the welfare of the entire people. We are likely to become excited when the coal miners strike for what they believe to be just demands. We condemn the miner, who happens to be one of the lowest paid workers in the United States. We pay no attention whatsoever to him until a strike occurs. We do not worry about his welfare in the little mining town in Kentucky, or in my State, or in West Virginia or Tennessee.

Once in a while the newspapers carry an item to the effect that 40 miners are buried underground in a mine in Kentucky or some other State. We say, "That is too bad." I feel that it is the responsibility of Congress to make at least the meager provision suggested by the House. What the House has provided is not sufficient to protect the lives of the miners. The sum suggested by the House would not take care of one-tenth of the need for protecting human lives in the mining of coal, so that the people of Washington may have it to keep warm in the wintertime, and so that it may be available to operate the industries of the country. The Washington newspapers, my home town newspapers, and the Pittsburgh newspapers, as well as the newspapers in other cities, raise Cain about a strike, but very little is said about the human being who is producing the coal, and who sometimes strikes in desperation.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURCH in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Of course, the Senator is aware of the fact that the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Dr. Sayers, and others, testified that the Bureau needs approximately 45 inspectors in addition to those provided for by the House, in order to make a thorough inspection of mines and afford adequate supervision. In other words, even at best the House provision is a compromise. Even more inspectors are needed than are provided for in the House language.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Personally I do not see why the Congress should compromise when human lives are involved. I do not see why we should compromise in matters affecting the welfare of the country. What I am trying to impress upon Senators who are listening to me now is that not sufficient attention has been given to this particular class of workers, who mean so much to the national economy. We never hear this subject discussed except when the appropriation bill is before us; but when the same miners go out on strike Senators and Representatives become very much excited. I believe that if my colleagues and I were to go down into the bowels of the earth 2,000 feet or 4,000 feet and work for the wages which miners receive, we would expect at least a little attention to be given to the problem of safety. I believe that the Govern-

ment should go to the extent of accepting the responsibility for human beings. That is a part of the general welfare idea under our form of government.

Mr. President, I hope that the committee amendment will be rejected, and that at least the House appropriation will be restored.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 63, line 24.

Mr. REED obtained the floor.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	Overton
Andrews	Hawkes	Pepper
Austin	Hayden	Radcliffe
Ball	Hickenlooper	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bridges	Hoey	Robertson
Brooks	Huffman	Russell
Burch	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Butler	Kilgore	Stewart
Byrd	Knowland	Taft
Capper	La Follette	Taylor
Carville	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McClellan	Tobey
Donnell	McFarland	Tunnell
Downey	McKellar	Wagner
Ellender	McMahon	Walsh
Ferguson	Millikin	White
Fulbright	Moore	Wiley
George	Morse	Willis
Gerry	Murray	Wilson
Gossett	O'Daniel	
Green	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to say in the beginning that the question of the safety of coal miners, who admittedly are engaged in one of the most hazardous occupations of any industry, is not involved at all in connection with the amendment now under discussion. I have listened with amazement to some of the remarks which have been made here today.

I happen to have a 100-percent record in regard to the safety of coal miners, so far as my service in this body is concerned. The Federal Government never had anything to do with coal mine inspection before 1941. In 1940, Senator NEELY, then a Member of the Senate from the State of West Virginia, introduced Senate bill 2420, under the terms of which, as it was later enacted into law, the mine inspections now are carried on. I was then, as now, a member of the Mines and Mining Committee. The late Senator Logan, of Kentucky, and I, in the Committee on Mines and Mining, rewrote the bill so as to remove some of the objectionable features, and it was passed by the Senate on January 18, 1940, without a record vote. I took an active part in the debate in favor of the bill. The next day a committee of coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers, who had sat in the gallery during the debate, called on me and thanked me for the efforts made to have the bill passed.

It was the first move by the Federal Government looking to additional safety for the coal mines and the coal miners.

Mr. President, what is involved now is a mushroom expansion of a Federal bureau which is doing service parallel to that already done in the States. On that point I wish to refer to the debate.

The distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the present majority leader, said, in response to a question propounded by Senator NEELY:

If I correctly understand the bill—

He was speaking of Senate bill 2420—it does not give the Secretary of the Interior authority to do anything as the result of the investigation and inspection which he makes.

Mr. President, that situation is true today. The Secretary of the Interior has no authority to do anything as a consequence of the expenditure of the money which it is proposed to appropriate. The Senator from Kentucky had previously said, and I am reading from page 476 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 18, 1940:

As I understand the purpose of the bill, it does not seek to interfere with the agencies of any State that are now engaged in the inspection of mines?

Mr. NEELY. It does not.

Mr. BARKLEY. Nor to superimpose the proposed inspection above the State inspection. The measure simply authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, by inspection through his agencies, the conditions in coal mines—

And so forth. Mr. President, the subject which was discussed most fully on this floor on that date pertained to the results which might flow from superimposing Federal inspection over State inspection. While I was making my record for safety of coal miners, neither the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] nor the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] were Members of this body. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], who spoke so eloquently earlier in the day, was a Member of this body, but did not participate in the debate. That statement applies also to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I will yield in a moment.

Mr. President, it so happens that I was a Member of this body at that time and took an active part in the passage of the bill which first gave the Federal Government authority to make examination of conditions in coal mines, and I received the thanks of the United Mine Workers for my efforts.

I now yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. The State of Kansas, I presume, has a department of agriculture, has it not?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. KILGORE. And that department makes inspections of such commodities as meat, does it not?

Mr. REED. I believe so.

Mr. KILGORE. And Federal inspectors also inspect the meat when it gets to the packing houses, do they not?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to confine my yielding to the Senator from West Virginia for the purpose of allowing him to ask questions which I can answer in simple terms.

Mr. KILGORE. I have asked a question, Mr. President. After the meat gets to the packing house, a Federal inspector there inspects it, does he not?

Mr. REED. We do not usually have a State inspector and a Federal inspector inspect the same meat.

Mr. KILGORE. They work together, do they not?

Mr. REED. No, Mr. President; that is not true.

Mr. KILGORE. Wait a minute. Is it not natural to assume that a Federal inspection of coal-mine conditions would result in increasing the safety in coal mines? The State of Kansas may condemn cattle and require that they be destroyed if diseased. It can also inspect meat after it reaches the packing house. The Federal inspectors may also inspect the meat even after State inspectors have inspected it.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, later I shall read a letter from officials of the State of West Virginia to the effect that this proposal would not further the program of coal mine safety.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, may I ask who signed the letter?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I beg the Senator's pardon. I did not bother him or try to annoy him while he was making his remarks in connection with this bill. My connection with the matter antedates the connection of the Senator from West Virginia by a considerable period of time. In the annals of the Senate, my record is clearer upon the safety of coal miners than is the record of the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, may I answer the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I decline to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas declines to yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Very well.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the question uppermost in the minds of the Members of the Senate back in 1940 when Senate bill 2420 was being discussed, was that of giving, for the first time, authority to the Federal Government to enter into a field which had been handled theretofore entirely by the States. The question is not one of money. It is not one of expense as opposed to human life. My record is clear on that point. The matter is one of importance so far as the Federal and State authorities are concerned and a matter of importance in obtaining results from expenditures made by the Federal Government.

I return to the record to which I have referred. In addition to what had been said by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] said, on page 477 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 18, 1940:

In my opinion—of course, my opinion is only superficial, because this is the first time I have looked at this measure or had an opportunity to consider it—there is a question as to whether or not we are starting out upon another road to the left and attempting

either to break down or entirely disregard the constitutional separation of the two governments if we undertake to exercise a power of inspection for the purpose of passing laws regulating the conduct of the business of mining, which has been repeatedly established to be a concern of the several States and not a concern of the Federal Government.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] said, on page 479:

I have every sympathy with the purposes of the bill; but what concerns me is that we seem to be granting to one Government department complete investigatory powers which are already granted to another, so that if the bill is passed we may have two officials overlapping and doing the same work.

When it came to the question of cost, Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the bill which would have limited the expense to \$25,000 a year. I asked the then Senator from Mississippi not to press his amendment. The limitation would have made the entire proposal absurd. No estimate had been made by anyone as to the expense which would ultimately be involved. But the sum we had in mind was \$200,000 or \$300,000, and I am able to say that Mr. John L. Lewis, who desired that the bill be passed, thought that the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$250,000. I never talked to Mr. Lewis about it, but I make that statement upon what I believe to be reliable authority as to what was Mr. Lewis' position.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Kansas a question?

Mr. REED. The entire question at the time was whether or not the Federal Government, in the event that the bill became law, would start encroaching on what had been theretofore a State function, whether there would be a duplication of effort, and how much money would be spent. If I was useful in that particular debate, it was by quieting the fears of my colleagues on the point, first, that there would be no duplication, and secondly, that the additional expense would be nominal.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] entered the debate at that point. The bill carried authority for an appropriation with no limitation being fixed. In the interest of history, I believe that I should say that the bill which passed the Senate that day died in the other House. However, in the early part of 1941 the other House passed a bill which was substantially the same as the bill which had been passed by the Senate. When the bill reached the Senate, the Senate passed it.

On page 483 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 18, 1946, the Senator from Maine, speaking upon the question of cost and the authorization which was carried in the bill, said:

I disagree with the Senator as to the facts. However, whatever the facts may be, I still insist that it is unwise legislation to give authority to any official of the Government to appoint without limitation the employees he may seek. I also say that it is unwise to make an unlimited authorization. It is not common practice. I think the common practice is—and I think, if the Senator will look over the bills which receive consideration by

this body, he will so find—that the authorizations are definite in amount. If they are not, they ought to be.

So, at this point, 6 years after the matter was first mentioned, I compliment the Senator from Maine upon the soundness of his position and the great necessity, if we have not always done it, of observing the limitation he suggested and writing it in the bill.

Mr. President, Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to limit this expenditure to \$25,000. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who is not present at the moment, and I urged him not to insist upon the limitation; so no limitation was put into the bill.

On reliable authority I am able to say that Mr. Lewis' view of the expense—and he was the principal instigator of the bill—was that it would be \$250,000 a year.

Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate cut this sum back to \$1,178,000, which is the Budget estimate. The committee did not reduce in any respect, except that it cut the amount named in an amendment adopted on the floor of the House back to the Budget estimate, that is all. I say without any fear of contradiction from any reliable source that the action taken, if the committee is sustained, will not affect the safety of a single coal miner in any coal mine in any State in the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. REED. I shall be happy to yield in a moment. While I am on this particular line I should like to finish.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that I have here expressions of opinion from the experts at the head of the mine inspection departments of many States, and because both the senior Senator from West Virginia and the junior Senator have shown an active interest in this matter, I wish to read a letter dated June 12, 1946, this month, signed by G. R. Spindler, Chief of the Department of Mines of the State of West Virginia. Mr. Spindler's letter reads:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
DEPARTMENT OF MINES,
Charleston, June 12, 1946.

HON. CLYDE M. REED,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR REED: This will acknowledge receipt of your telegram of May 31, requesting views with respect to the further expansion of the coal mines' inspection activities of the United States Bureau of Mines.

I am taking the liberty to enclose a copy of a paper delivered recently by Mr. J. V. Sullivan, secretary of the West Virginia Coal Association, the first part of which has some bearing on the subject and which I believe you will find to be of interest.

For your information the current annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of a State department of mines in the State of West Virginia is \$386,000. The State department, charged with the responsibility for the inspection of coal mines and the enforcement of the mining laws of the State, has a staff of 60 full-time inspectors actively engaged in actual inspection and enforcement work. These are men of experience and thoroughly familiar with the mining conditions and personnel of their respective districts. On the assumption that

mine inspection can be no better than the personal qualifications of the men making the inspections, I have every reason to believe these men can and do turn in a good job.

The United States Bureau of Mines has rendered a valuable service as a research, educational, and fact-finding agency and probably can continue to make its most valuable contributions in those fields. In the extension or expansion of its inspection and enforcement activities and authority, it is inevitable that there will be duplication of effort and conflict of purpose as related to the State inspection agency with the effect that the over-all program of coal mine safety will have been retarded rather than furthered. The centralization of inspection and enforcement authority in agencies far removed from the actual scene of mining operations has little to recommend it in view of the variable conditions and interests applying to the coal mining industries on a Nation-wide scale.

These views represent personal opinion and should not be construed to be unmindful of the past contributions of the United States Bureau of Mines or blind to its potentialities for future service. It is, however, my thought that division of authority or duplication of effort can serve no useful purpose and that mine inspection and enforcement of safety laws and regulations is appropriately a State function.

Very truly yours,
G. R. SPINDLER,
Chief, Department of Mines.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in connection with the letter he has just read?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand that that letter is from the chief of inspection in the State department of mines. I cast no reflection whatever on the chief of inspection. He is a State inspector. Some time ago the National Government recognized the duty, under the Bureau of Mines, to make Federal inspections.

Mr. REED. Let me say to the Senator from West Virginia that I am much more familiar with that than is the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am sure the Senator is, and I am not suggesting that he is not familiar with it. But I do say that if inspection is worth anything—and it does have value in the prevention of accidents—then certainly the addition of 45 Federal inspectors should have some effect in eliminating the dangers in mines. In West Virginia, within the last year, in McDowell County, there was a terrible accident as the result of an explosion in a mine. I do not charge that against the inspectors; but if inspection will help prevent explosions, certainly additional inspectors will work a good end toward eliminating them.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from West Virginia indulges in sophistry. I do not like to use that word, but that is almost what it is. As a matter of fact, the assurance was given Senators in charge of the bill that there would be no effort to duplicate the efforts of the State mine agencies.

Mr. REVERCOMB. When was that assurance given?

Mr. REED. In 1940, when we passed the bill which gave the Federal Government the first opportunity or authority to do anything along this line.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator realizes—

Mr. REED. Let me finish. Today, according to the best opinion I can obtain—which I admit is possibly open to error, but it is the best I can get—the various State mining agencies have 228 inspectors altogether, in all the States. According to figures which we obtained from the Bureau of Mines, the Federal Government has 157 inspectors. They are asking for 45 more. If they get them, the Federal Bureau of Mines will then have 202 inspectors, as against 228 for all the State mining inspection agencies. This is the most astonishing duplication of effort and waste of money that has come to my attention.

Mr. President, let me read a letter from the Pennsylvania Department of Mines. If there is one thing I have learned during my connection with this matter it is that everyone agrees that Pennsylvania has a first-class State mining inspection department, equal in all respects to the Federal Bureau of Mines, so far as comparison can be made. In a telegram dated June 6, the State mine inspector of Pennsylvania replied to a telegram as follows:

I agree with you that coal-mine inspection is the responsibility of the State. When the Bureau of Mines was organized its function was to act in an advisory capacity and do research in solving some of the intricate problems of coal mining for which the States had neither the personnel nor equipment. In that capacity they performed a duty which was invaluable. They developed the rock dusting of coal mines, investigation and research on permissible explosives, developed explosion-proof mining equipment, taught first aid and mine rescue, and as such rendered a real service to the mining industry. When Federal inspection law was pending this department opposed it on grounds that it was an unnecessary expenditure of money which should be used in future expanding the Bureau's research program.

That is, the research program of the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau's activities under the Federal Mine Inspection Act was not kept within the intent and purpose of the act.

Mr. President, I wish to emphasize that. It is true. I am one of the Members of the Senate, the one Member presently in the Senate, most responsible for the original act, and the activities of the Bureau of Mines have not been kept within the intent and purpose of the act. The telegram continues:

There is overlapping and duplication of inspection work that should be done by the State and the increase in appropriation is going to further increase the unnecessary duplication of Federal inspection. If Federal inspection activities are expanded and this vast amount of money appropriated some States will leave the entire burden of inspection to the Federal Government who has no authority nor law to enforce their recommendations. United States Bureau of Mines can render and has rendered a great service to the mining industry; however, I urge that the policing of the mines be left to the States and that the activities of the Bureau be curtailed as originally intended, as you understood it would be when you supported passage of Federal mine inspection bill.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF MINES,
RICHARD MAIZE, Secretary.

That was my understanding, that was my assurance, as one of those in charge

of the bill when the original bill passed the Senate in 1940.

Mr. President, I have a letter in my hand from the chief mine inspector of Virginia, dated June 4. He was delayed in making his answer because of being away from home when the telegram from me arrived, but he wrote me as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
BOARD OF EXAMINERS, DIVISION
OF MINES,
Big Stone Gap, June 4, 1946.

Hon. CLYDE M. REED,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I regret that I was not at home at the time of your telegram and therefore delayed in answering it. Under Virginia laws, we are required to inspect each coal mine at least every 90 days and are able to do this with our present force. We have sufficient power, under our State laws, to enforce any of our safety recommendations and have no trouble in getting full cooperation from the industry in this work.

In my opinion, there is quite a bit of duplication of efforts on the part of our inspectors and those of the Bureau of Mines. There certainly is no use of both these agencies continuing to carry on the same work and I can see no need of the increased use of Federal funds unless the State inspection forces are to be eliminated entirely.

Very truly yours,

C. P. KELLY,
Chief Mine Inspector.

Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD, without taking the time of the Senate to read it, copy of telegram from Harry Thomas, chief, Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEXINGTON, KY., June 4, 1946.
Senator CLYDE M. REED,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Federal mine inspection under contract agreement between Coal Mines Administrator Krug and United Mine Workers Lewis will, of course, duplicate State inspection and State enforcement and is further encroachment on States rights. Kentucky annual appropriation for mine inspection is now \$200,000 per year which we think ample for complete inspection and enforcement. Federal inspection and recommendatory and advisory basis without enforcement authority, we think of value, but also somewhat a duplication. Approximately 20 percent of Kentucky's production does not come under Krug-Lewis agreement because of being produced under Progressive Miners Union contract or no contract at all, and hence not under Federal inspection with enforcement. We do not favor so much duplication of effort and expense and insist that mine inspection is and should continue to be State responsibility. Krug-Lewis agreement will probably only apply while Government operates the mines as ratification by coal mine operators doubtful. Further increase in Federal appropriation because of temporary labor contract between Krug and Lewis which covers only UMWA mines in our opinion unjustifiable.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND
MINERALS,
HARRY THOMAS, Chief.

Mr. REED. I have a similar telegram from the Alabama Mining Institute, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 10, 1946.
Hon. CLYDE M. REED,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Senate Appropriations Committee now considering increasing Mine Bureau expenditures. Increase will certainly lead to duplication State inspection, wasted effort and confusion. It will lead to replacing State inspection with Federal inspection. We are opposed to this principle and practice, and urge you oppose increase of Federal funds for this purpose.

ALABAMA MINING INSTITUTE,
I. W. ROUZER, President.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, no one appreciates more than I do the difficulty of making an argument in favor of sound governmental practices, including the expenditure of money, when that argument runs head-on into a situation where those who disagree can talk about safety. I hope no one will take offense, because I do not mean it in an offensive sense, when I recall the statement of a world statesman, I have forgotten his name, who said, "Patriotism is the refuge of scoundrels." I do not mean that any of my colleagues are scoundrels. What the one who made that statement meant was that when one has no real argument, one can talk about being a patriot. I think in this case there is no real argument why the recommendation and the amendment of the committee should be overturned. The committee has followed the Budget estimate. There is sound reason for it.

Before I take my seat I wish to say that I have discussed this matter with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], who is chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, of which I am the ranking minority member. This is a situation which ought to be investigated by a committee of the Congress.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Am I correct in understanding that the amount contained in the House bill was carried in an amendment offered on the floor of the House by a very prominent Republican from my State, Mr. DIRKSEN?

Mr. REED. That is my understanding, and I think it is correct.

I discussed this matter with the Senator from Pennsylvania, as I said. The expenditure by the Bureau of Mines in connection with this work, which is largely a duplication of the work being carried on by the States, represents an increase much greater than anyone ever anticipated. Today, if we increase this amount, the Federal Government, under authority granted only 4 years ago, will be spending almost as much money as all the States combined. The Government then will have 202 inspectors as against 228 inspectors of all States. So the Senator from Pennsylvania and I agreed that there should be an inquiry made into this matter, and I shall prepare a resolution directing the Committee on Mines and Mining to make an investigation of the whole subject and determine the extent of the duplication, and develop so far as we can the value of the service rendered by the Bureau of Mines, so that we can report back to

the Senate, after careful investigation and careful thought and study, what is the proper policy to pursue.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. A few moments ago the Senator from Kansas, in arguing to sustain his position, made the statement that there was no sound argument advanced against his position by those who opposed him on the floor.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Kansas is still of that opinion.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Perhaps the Senator from Kansas is, but, from my viewpoint, he has certainly closed his ears and his thought, if I may say so, to arguments which I believe to be quite sound. The Senator from Kansas has stated that he originally sustained the idea of the passage of this law in 1940 which would allow the appointment of Federal inspectors. Is that correct?

Mr. REED. So as to give the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Mines, authority to make an inquiry and inspection of mines. That is correct; yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. When the Senator supported that bill in 1940 he believed, did he not, that mine inspections might result in good by promoting safety in the operations of the mines?

Mr. REED. I had been Governor of a State which at that time had deep-shaft mines. I am quite familiar with mine inspection, although Kansas never even remotely got into the class of West Virginia in the matter of mining coal.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator at that time had in his State deep-shaft mines, but today that State has only strip mines.

Mr. REED. When I was Governor that was true; yes. But not when the bill was passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator certainly is not going to take the position that because there are no deep-shaft mines in Kansas that those States where there are deep-shaft mines, if they are dangerous, should not have consideration?

Mr. REED. I did not take that position in 1940, and I am not taking it now.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The able Senator from Kansas took the position in 1940 that mine inspections have resulted in much good. There have been a great number of mines developed since then, and more men are employed in the mines today, and if inspection was good in 1940, certainly an additional 45 inspectors added to the number of Federal inspectors is a good thing in 1946. Is that not a sound argument?

Mr. REED. I do not think so. I think the Federal Bureau of Mines has many unnecessary inspectors now which it should not have. They are drawing their pay, I presume, every month, but are not rendering any useful service toward the safety of those engaged in mining.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The purpose of mine inspection is to prevent dangers such as explosions, loose and falling materials, and the other dangers inher-

ent in that hazardous work. If inspection is a guard against the dangers I have spoken of, why would not an increased number of and more frequent inspections, closer inspections, guard more efficiently against such dangers?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I should like to answer the question asked by the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. CORDON. I want to ask a question in connection with that question.

Mr. REED. Very well; I yield to the Senator from Oregon. Perhaps he will answer the question of the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. CORDON. Am I correct in my understanding that the only authority the Federal Government has under the act of 1940 is that of making an inspection and then making a recommendation, which recommendation may be acted upon or which may not be acted upon?

Mr. REED. That is correct. The Federal Government today does not have the slightest authority to force any action on the part of a mine operator or a State mining department under the law as it now stands.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. When the mines are being operated by the Government, the inspectors have a great deal more power than that, do they not?

Mr. REED. During a temporary period when the mines might be operated under a contract between the Government and Mr. John L. Lewis, I do not know just how they would handle that situation.

Mr. President, while I am on that subject, let me say that I doubt whether any contract that John L. Lewis could make with the Government as a temporary operator of mines can impose anything upon State law or change State law or change the authority of the States, including West Virginia, over its mines.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I agree with the view expressed that such a contract could not change the State laws. But if the power of inspection and the right of suggestion as to safety exist, certainly the State authorities are not going to ignore a dangerous condition which may be pointed out to them under Federal inspection.

Mr. REED. Most of the States have power—I know the State of Kansas has—which is lodged in the mine inspector, who carries the authority of the government, so that the mine inspector in Kansas, and I have no doubt in West Virginia, can enforce with the power of the State the findings he has made upon inspection. The Federal Government cannot do that.

Let me say to the Senator from West Virginia that the record for safety in coal mines has been constantly improving. Coal mining is still a hazardous occupation. Make no mistake about that. I think, in fact, in our whole history the

blackest chapter is that which has to do with the mining of bituminous coal. The operators, with some exceptions in my active contact with them, are not very receptive to proposed safety measures. The power of the State has had to be used to force them to adopt some measures. I have always been for the adoption of such measures. I have supported such action in this body. I supported it when I was governor of my State. I have supported every law that has been written to promote the safety of miners in Kansas. But, we come to a point where there is waste and extravagance and duplication which do not result in providing additional safety for the men.

I hold in my hand a table showing casualties in the mines; fatalities, and injuries less than fatalities, measured both by the number of tons of coal mined and the number of men employed. There has been a constant improvement in the safety of the mines. Fewer men are being injured or killed per million tons of coal mined, or when measured against the number of men employed. There will never come a time when fatalities and accidents in coal mines will be entirely eliminated.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Of course we want improvement, but will not the Senator agree with me that so long as the danger exists in this naturally hazardous occupation, everything possible ought to be done to meet and eliminate it, and that ought to be done, whether the inspection comes under the Federal Government or the State government, or from whatever source it comes. The prime purpose is to eliminate the danger.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator from West Virginia want to spend money from which no result flows so far as safety is concerned?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Of course I do not, and I do not subscribe to the idea that cutting out 45 inspectors is going to increase the chances of finding dangers and eliminating them.

Mr. REED. No one is proposing to cut out 45 inspectors. The budget never allowed for them to begin with. As the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] called to our attention, the amendment in the House increasing the appropriation by \$305,000 for the purpose of employing 45 additional inspectors, was inserted on the floor of the House. It did not receive the approval of the committee in the House. In the Senate the committee cut the appropriation back to the Budget estimate, and that is all it did. That is all that is now proposed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The effect of adopting this amendment would be to prevent the employment of 45 additional inspectors.

Mr. REED. Who are unnecessary.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I cannot agree with the Senator.

Mr. REED. How does the Senator know? Has he made a closer study than I have?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I do not know how close a study the Senator has made. I know that he has studied the question. I am deeply interested in it. It seems

to me that 45 additional inspectors would certainly have some effect upon the finding of dangers and their consequent elimination of them.

Mr. REED. Why not make it 145?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am willing to do that if it would eliminate that much more danger.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 63, line 24.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words about the pending amendment. In the first place, the testimony before the committee shows that Dr. Sayers, the able Director of the Bureau of Mines, testified that at the time the act approved May 7, 1941, relating to certain inspections and investigations in coal mines for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein, and for other purposes, was under consideration by the committees of Congress, he and Mr. Harrington informed the committees that in order properly to carry out the duties which would devolve upon the Bureau of Mines if the bill became law, 250 inspectors would be required. In his testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which considered this bill, he reiterated the statement and stood by the original estimate that 250 inspectors were necessary if the Bureau of Mines were effectively to carry out the responsibilities which had devolved upon it as a result of the passage of the act of May 7, 1941.

It is true that the act does not give to the Bureau of Mines or its inspectors any power to enforce the recommendations growing out of their inspections of the hazardous conditions existing in mines in the United States. However, the manner in which the results of those inspections are made public has a very great effect, in my opinion, upon improving the bad conditions which every person who is familiar with the mining of coal knows exist in that industry. According to Dr. Sayers' testimony more than 50,000 Bureau of Mines recommendations relating to safety and hazardous conditions in the mines of the United States have been placed in effect. It has been claimed that the additional inspectors who would be provided by the House language are not necessary. However, Dr. Sayers testified as follows:

Dr. SAYERS. We will need about 250 to do the work that we see in front of us. There is a total between 2,300 and 3,000 relatively large coal mines in the United States—those employing 25 or more persons—there are between fourteen and fifteen thousand coal mines total in the United States. Many of those are small. Many have less than 25 employees but those are the ones that are more than ordinarily hazardous, and also the ones that are receiving minimum inspection.

I talked with one of our district inspectors yesterday as to how many of those he had in his area and he told me his organization was inspecting about 400 mines a year and he had in addition between 350 and 375 of these small mines. I asked him how many more personnel he would need to inspect those additional mines and whether they should be inspected and he felt they should be.

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY MINE INSPECTORS IS MINIMUM NEEDED

He felt that we needed as many additional men as he has now. The 250 total previously mentioned is the minimum needed if we are to carry out the intent of the law.

Referring to the act of May 7, 1941.

I attended the executive hearings when the bill was passed and I made out calculations with Mr. Harrington as to how many men would be needed and 250 is as small as we can get along with if we are to do a job.

It must be remembered that out of whatever sum is appropriated will have to come the 14 percent pay increase which was recently approved by the President of the United States. I wish to point out what Dr. Sayers had to say in that connection:

DISCUSSION AS TO EFFECT OF RECENT FEDERAL PAY ACT

It is going to cost 14 percent more than the total amount we have here if we are to do the work here. If we add another 45 men here that would be \$1,483,000, of which approximately \$1,125,000 would be salaries. Add 14 percent to the salaries and you need nearly \$160,000. If this \$160,000 must be absorbed, it will require the dismissal of about 25 inspectors.

Mr. President, the manner in which the results of these inspections are brought to the attention not only of the operators, but also of the men who work in the mines affected by the recommendations and by the results of the inspections, together with the publicity which is given to them, in my opinion has proved very effective. The results of the inspections are placed on bulletin boards adjacent to or on the property of the mines, so that the men who are employed there may know if the Federal inspectors have found conditions which are hazardous to life and limb.

I cannot agree with the Senator from Kansas, who says that this is simply a duplication of effort, and that no good has come from it. As every person knows, coal mining is a hazardous industry. It is one of the most hazardous, if not the most hazardous in the United States. We have already adopted the legislation to which the Senator from Kansas has referred, and which places the responsibility for inspection upon the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines. I submit that anyone who is familiar with Dr. Sayers' work must know that he is not given to extravagant statements or to claiming more for any particular activity of his bureau than he can prove from the facts. When he stated that more than 50,000 of the recommendations of his bureau had been placed in effect to improve safety conditions in this very hazardous industry, I have every confidence that he was stating the truth.

So, Mr. President, in view of the situation which exists so far as concerns the men who work in this very hazardous industry and their families, and in view of the 14 percent which will have to come out of this appropriation because of the increased pay act, I say that in my opinion the amount which the House provided is entirely justified. I contend that this work is important in helping

to remove some of the hazards which exist in mines. I hope that the committee amendment will be rejected.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, since the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] refused to answer my question, I think I owe it to myself and my State, since he also introduced a letter from the State mine inspector, to say that the very fact that the State objects to any counter-inspection by Federal authority—even in my own State—is evidence enough to me that there should be an over-all, double-check inspection. If the inspection in the State were sufficient, there would be no objection to a Federal inspection. We have had some pretty serious mine disaster in West Virginia during the past 12 months, which I think justify additional safety precautions.

When it is said that there is a duplication, I sometimes think of a recent occurrence. In my State the State department of agriculture passed a certain commodity after inspecting it, and stated that it was pure. The Federal bureau which inspected it stated that it was impure. That was a protection to the consumer.

In this work a double inspection to protect the worker is none too much. I think the Senate would do well to listen to the men who represent those who work in the mines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 63, line 24.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McKELLAR subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago a vote was taken on the committee amendment on page 63, in line 24. I am in favor of the larger appropriation for coal mine inspections.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I should like to offer one or two perfecting amendments at this point.

On page 63, line 13, I offer an amendment to strike out "\$91,000" and insert "\$107,000." That does not affect the total appropriation. It is simply in line with the increased appropriation for administrative expenses. This amendment was suggested to me in the Appropriations Committee as a perfecting amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. The idea is to make the amount correspond, relatively, to the increased appropriation for administrative expenses.

Mr. KILGORE. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 63, line 15, after the semicolon, to insert the words "purchase (not to exceed five)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

NAVAL ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURCH in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WALSH, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. TOBEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest that we return now to the beginning of the bill and take up the amendments which have been passed over.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Before that is done, I wish to call attention to the fact that the supply bill for the Department of Agriculture contained a provision exempting an appropriation of the kind we have just made from the provisions of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. The Senator from Arizona will recall that the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 was amended by section 14 (a) of the act of 1946 in the following manner:

PERSONNEL CEILINGS

SEC. 14. (a) Section 607 of the Federal Pay Act of 1945 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(g) (1) In carrying out the provisions of subsection (b) of this section—

"(A) with respect to the departments (other than the Department of War and the Department of the Navy), establishments, and agencies (including Government-owned or controlled corporations) in the executive branch, the Director shall so determine the numbers of full-time civilian employees and the man-months of part-time employment on the basis of the relative needs of such departments, establishments, and agencies for personnel, that the aggregate number of such civilian employees (including the full-time equivalent of man-months of part-time employment) shall not exceed (i) 528,975 for the quarter beginning October 1, 1946; (ii) 501,771 for the quarter beginning January 1, 1947; (iii) 474,567 for the quarter beginning April 1, 1947; and (iv) 447,363 after June 30, 1947."

It is obvious that that provision would defeat the very purpose of the amendment which has just been made, in effect, by the vote of the Senate on the amendment as reported by the committee. So we should do what was done by the Senate in passing the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill.

Therefore, I hope the Senator from Arizona will agree to an amendment at the proper place in the bill, as follows:

Section 14 (a) of Public Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, shall not apply to employees under such appropriations as are provided in this law, nor to persons who are employed in the protection of life, health, or property.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have given considerable thought to this subject. If we adopt to every other appropriation bill an amendment similar to the one which was added to the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, we shall be right back where we started, because the amendment exempts the particular department from the effect of the law. If we add to the pending bill a similar amendment, of course we shall have to do the same with the next appropriation bill, and the next one, and so on; and when we get through with all of them, we shall have completed the circle and shall have gained nothing.

On the other hand, I had no objection to trying it out on the one bill, the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, to see how it would work.

I am satisfied that the way this matter must ultimately be corrected is by some action upon a deficiency bill which will take care primarily of the going-away or discharge pay of employees, because the effect of the provision of law to which the Senator from Wyoming has directed our attention is as follows: If the number of Federal Government employees is largely curtailed, when they leave the service they will be entitled to be paid for all the time they have failed to use up by way of vacations, sick leave, and so forth. If that money were to come out of the remaining appropriations, it would not even be possible to employ as many employees as are authorized by law. So some question has been raised as to whether the employment limitations provided in section 14 (a) of the Federal Pay Act of 1946 may prevent the Department of the Interior from maintaining sufficient employment to carry out the programs proposed in this bill. It is my understanding that the employment limitations provided by Public Law 390 took into account the employment requirements under the Budget estimates submitted by the President, and that therefore there is no reason to presume that the Department of the Interior would receive employment limitations from the Bureau of the Budget which would prevent the Department from carrying out the programs which are authorized by this bill.

It has been suggested that a provision be added to this bill similar to section 6 of the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. It would be unsound, in my opinion, to add that type of provision to all the supply bills pending before the Senate, and therefore I am not proposing such an amendment to this bill. If the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is unable to make determinations under the provisions of section 14 (a) which are sufficient to provide for the employment needs of the program authorized in supply bills enacted by this Congress,

relief should be sought through the submission of necessary exemption requests to the Congress for consideration in a deficiency bill.

So, correction will have to be made, and it should be made upon a deficiency bill. I think we can settle that part of the matter in that way.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. My point is, of course, to protect the 45 additional inspectors for which the Senate has just provided by the amendment it has adopted. Instead of offering the amendment which I have just recited in my inquiry of the Senator, I shall be content to offer an amendment which will apply solely to persons who are employed in the protection of life, health, or property. I thought perhaps the Senator from Arizona would agree to take such an amendment to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. That would be a very different proposition.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I realize that.

Mr. HAYDEN. The protection of life, health or property is one thing; but to say that we shall go through all the appropriation bills and shall add the same amendment to one appropriation bill after another, would get us right back to where we started, and would have the effect of accomplishing nothing.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; it would have the effect of repealing the act of 1946.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then, Mr. President, I modify my amendment, and offer it in the following form:

Section 14 (a) of Public Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Federal Employees Pay bill of 1946, shall not apply to persons who are employed under any appropriation in this act in the protection of life, health or property.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I now request that the Senate return to the beginning of the bill and commence to take up the amendments which have been passed over. If the clerk will turn to page 2, I believe the amendment beginning in line 21 on that page is the first one which was passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment which has been passed over will be stated.

The first amendment passed over was, on page 2, beginning in line 21, to strike out—

PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for cooperation with Federal and State authorities in the production and conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$216,908.

And insert:

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil service and classification laws; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; printing and binding; and the purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; \$449,516.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. **MOORE**. Mr. President, in addition to what I said yesterday in opposition to this amendment, let me say I think it is totally unnecessary and inadvisable. If there is a plan to be submitted, as outlined by the Secretary of the Interior, I think it should go to the appropriate congressional committee, for it to consider the matter and to give the oil industry an opportunity to present its views.

Thus far, nothing has been presented except the plan of the Department of the Interior and the proposal to retain Mr. Davies as an employee. To increase the appropriation by some 200,000-odd dollars is a total waste of money, and will serve no useful purpose, in my judgment.

Mr. **O'MAHONEY**. Mr. President, to repeat the substance of what I said yesterday, let me say that the Special Committee To Investigate Petroleum Resources at a hearing on Monday had the testimony of the Under Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chapman, and the testimony of Mr. Ralph K. Davies with respect to the purpose and effect of the proposed Oil and Gas Division. As chairman of the Special Committee To Investigate Petroleum Resources, I was anxious to be certain that the new division would not engage in the establishment of any new policies, and that its operations would be confined to the coordination of the work of the departments and agencies of the Government which have to do with petroleum. There are approximately 27 such agencies. I was perfectly well satisfied by what the Under Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Davies had to say, namely, that the purpose and policy of the new Oil and Gas Division will be precisely to confine itself to the coordination of the work of the agencies, and that if any recommendations as to policy are to be made, they will be submitted to the Congress of the United States.

At my request, Mr. Davies furnished for the record of the committee the Executive order by which the Petroleum Administration for War has been liquidated, the letter from the President requesting that the Secretary of the Inte-

rior undertake the coordination here provided for, and certain other documents.

I then addressed the following question to Mr. Davies, and I received the following reply:

The **CHAIRMAN**. Now, then, do I correctly interpret these various documents to mean, first, that the war controls have been definitely ended; second, that there is no purpose to set up any form of peacetime control over the petroleum industry; third, that it is the object of the administration to coordinate the executive functions of the Federal Government; and fourth, that in doing so you are seeking to bring about the appointment of an advisory council in order that there may be understanding and cooperation between the executive arm of the Government and the industry—all of this being based upon a recognition of the fact that the policy-determining branch of Government still is the Congress of the United States?

Mr. **DAVIES**. Senator, that expresses our purposes accurately, and I think completely.

So I think it is eminently desirable that this coordination should take place, and I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. **HAYDEN**. Mr. President, I urge the adoption of the committee amendment.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment beginning on page 2, in line 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **O'MAHONEY**. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the **RECORD** a release issued yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute with respect to the membership of the proposed new National Petroleum Council.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the **RECORD**, as follows:

**NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP
ANNOUNCED**

Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug announced appointments to a newly established National Petroleum Council, an industry committee serving without compensation, to advise him and the Oil and Gas Division of the Department on oil and gas matters.

Telegrams sent to 85 men prominently identified with the petroleum and natural-gas industries set June 21 for the first meeting to be held in Washington, Secretary Krug said.

Mr. Krug paid tribute to the invaluable assistance he had had from Ralph K. Davies, formerly Deputy Petroleum Administrator, in organizing the Council, as well as in relation to other aspects of launching the program of the Oil and Gas Division.

The Secretary explained that members of the National Petroleum Council do not serve as representatives of their companies, but as representatives of the industry as a whole. Nevertheless, he said, in selecting the membership, special attention was given to assuring a well-balanced representation as between large and small companies in all parts of the country and from all phases of both oil and natural-gas industries.

Mr. Krug pointed out that while many of the members are affiliated with the larger companies, the preponderance of representation is from the smaller, independent companies. "These small companies," he said, "in the aggregate form a large and most important segment of the petroleum industry, and one of the largest classes of small business in the country."

On the list of Council appointees are 21 presidents or representatives of trade associations representing in turn many thou-

sands of the smaller oil companies throughout the country. Also included are seven members representing the natural-gas industry. The remainder are from the petroleum industry at large.

The Council membership included 55 men who served at some time during the war on the Petroleum Industry War Council, the national industry advisory group which aided the Petroleum Administration for War in mobilizing the United Nations oil resources on a world-wide scale.

"The Interior Secretary said that the PIWO membership had been used as a nucleus in organizing the National Petroleum Council both because of the outstanding caliber of the individuals who served on it, and also because of the need to take advantage of their unique experience in working with Government in the cooperative solution of wartime problems. He pointed out, however, that duplicate company representation, which had proved necessary for the wartime organization, had been eliminated in the formation of the peacetime industry council.

"The purpose of establishing the National Petroleum Council outlined by President Truman is to continue the Government-industry teamwork that proved so important a factor in the success of the war program," Mr. Krug said.

"The support and assistance of these experienced industry representatives will be invaluable as we face the problems of the postwar era."

Mr. Davies, in commenting upon the plans for the Council, said that it was contemplated that there would be established a series of national committees of the Council. This additional organization, he pointed out, will broaden further the scope of industry representation and will provide working groups of great value to Government. The composition of these committees will be considered with the Council when it meets on June 21, Davies said.

Mr. Krug's telegram to the Council members read as follows:

"Pursuant to the President's letter of May 6 directing that the Secretary of the Interior undertake to unify and coordinate the Federal policy and administration with respect to petroleum and to serve as the channel of communication between the Federal Government and the industry, an Oil and Gas Division has been established in the Department of the Interior.

"In view of the outstanding contribution which Government-industry cooperation made to the success of the war petroleum program, it is important that the value to the welfare and security of the Nation of such close and harmonious relations between Government and industry should continue. Accordingly, in harmony with the President's direction I am, in consultation with Mr. Ralph K. Davies, the former Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, creating an industry advisory group, to be designated as the 'National Petroleum Council,' whose membership will be drawn from both large and small interests so distributed as to insure a truly representative group.

"It is presently intended that quarterly meetings of the Council will be held in Washington to consider petroleum problems. However, approval of this schedule and other organizational and procedural matters will be on the agenda for the Council's first meeting to be held June 21 at 10:30 a. m. in room 5160, New Interior Building.

"In view of your extensive knowledge of the petroleum industry and experience in its operations, I hereby appoint you a member of this National Petroleum Council, to serve without compensation for a term of 1 year. Your telegraphic acceptance of this appointment and assurance that you will attend the June 21 meeting will be greatly appreciated by me. Particularly, do I urge your presence at this initial meeting."

The telegrams to the association presidents stated that their appointments were ex officio for their terms of office.

The exchange of correspondence between Secretary Krug and Attorney General Clark will be released at a later date, it was announced. The chairman of NPC will be named at the meeting June 21.

A list of those appointed to the National Petroleum Council is attached. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were members of PIWC:

*K. S. Adams, president, Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

H. T. Ashton, president, Western Petroleum Refiners Association, care Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo.

*Col. T. H. Barton, president, Lion Oil Co., El Dorado, Ark.

*Burt R. Bay, president, Northern Natural Gas Co., Omaha 1, Nebr.

R. H. Blair, president, National Oil Marketers Association, care, Lincoln Oil Co., Troy, Mo.

Jacob Blaustein, Alto Dale, Pikesville, Md.

*Paul G. Blazer, chairman of the board, Ashland Oil & Refining Co., Ashland, Ky.

*W. R. Boyd, Jr., president, American Petroleum Institute, New York, N. Y.

Reid Brazell, Leonard Refineries, Inc., Alma, Mich.

*J. S. Bridwell, president, Bridwell Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.

Russell Brown, Independent Petroleum Association of America, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

W. P. Clinger, president, Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, Tidoute, Pa.

*Robert H. Colley, president, the Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia 1, Pa.

Stewart Crocker, president, Columbia Gas & Electric Co., New York, N. Y.

*Howard A. Cowden, president, Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Mo.

*Henry M. Dawes, president, the Pure Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.

E. De Golyer, De Golyer & MacNaughton, Dallas, Tex.

*O. D. Donnell, president, the Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

Fayette B. Dow, National Petroleum Association, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

*J. Frank Drake, president, Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Gordon Duke, Southeastern Oil, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.

J. H. Dunn, president, Natural Gasoline Association of America, Amarillo, Tex.

James P. Dunigan, Producers Refining Co., Inc., West Branch, Mich.

Leroy Edwards, president, Southern California Gas Co., Los Angeles 54, Calif.

Richard Fenton, executive vice president, California Stripper Well Association, Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

*W. H. Ferguson, executive vice president, Continental Oil Co., Denver, Colo.

R. G. Folis, president, Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco 20, Calif.

*Jacob France, chairman of the board, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, Okla.

*Walter S. Hallanan, president, Plymouth Oil Co., Charleston, W. Va.

*D. P. Hamilton, president, Root Petroleum Co., Shreveport, La.

*Jake L. Hamon, Cox & Hamon, Dallas, Tex.

*B. A. Hardey, Shreveport, La.

*George A. Hill, Jr., president, Houston Oil Co. of Texas, Houston, Tex.

*W. T. Holliday, president, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio.

*Eugene Holman, president, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

D. A. Hulcy, president, Lone Star Gas Co., 1915 Wood Street, Dallas, Tex.

*W. P. Humphrey, president, Tide Water Associated Oil Co., 79 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

H. L. Hunt, Hunt Oil Co., 1608 Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Tex.

*A. Jacobsen, president, Amerada Petroleum Corp., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

*B. Brewster Jennings, president, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Allen A. Jergins, president, San Joaquin Valley Oil Producers Association, Long Beach, Calif.

*Carl A. Johnson, president, Independent Refiners Association of California, Inc.

*Charles S. Jones, president, Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.

*W. Alton Jones, president, Cities Service Oil Co., 70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank Lerch, president, Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

*Ralph Lloyd, president, Western Oil and Gas Association, Los Angeles, Calif.

*John M. Lovejoy, president, Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware, New York, N. Y.

A. C. Mattel, president, Honolulu Oil Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

*B. L. Majewski, vice president, Deep Rock Oil Co., 155 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clyde Morrill, executive vice president, Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, Boston, Mass.

*S. B. Mosher, president, Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

*Henry D. Moyle, vice president, Wasatch Oil Refining Co., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

*H. M. McClure, president, National Stripper Well Association, Alma, Mich.

*N. C. McGowen, president, United Gas Pipe Line Co., Shreveport, La.

W. G. McGuire, chairman of the board, Panhandle-Eastern Pipe Line Co., 1221 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Joseph L. Nolan, manager, Oil Department, Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.

*I. A. O'Shaughnessy, president, The Globe Oil & Refining Co., St. Paul, Minn.

*J. R. Parten, president, Premier Oil Refining Co. of Texas, Second National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.

*William T. Payne, president, American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors, Big Chief Drilling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

*J. Howard Pew, president, Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Joseph E. Pogue, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Frank M. Porter, president, Mid Continent Oil & Gas Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.

H. J. Porter, 1128 Commerce Building, Houston, Tex.

*E. E. Pyles, Los Angeles 13, Calif.

*E. B. Reeser, Barnsdall Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Walter R. Reitz, president, Quaker State Oil Refining Co., Quaker State Building, Oil City, Pa.

M. H. Robineau, president, The Frontier Refining Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

*W. S. S. Rodgers, chairman of the board, The Texas Co., New York, N. Y.

Charles F. Roesser, president, Roesser & Pendleton, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.

*Arch H. Rowan, Rowan Drilling Co., 903 Commercial Standard Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

*G. L. Rowsey, president, Gulf Coast Refiners Association, care of Taylor Refining Co., Taylor, Tex.

*R. S. Shannon, president, Pioneer Oil Corp., Denver 2, Colo.

*Harry F. Sinclair, president, Sinclair Oil Corp., New York 20, N. Y.

*W. G. Skelly, president, Skelly Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.

*Ferd J. Spang, president, Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association, Butler, Pa.

*Reese H. Taylor, president, Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

*H. L. Thatcher, chairman, National Council of Independent Petroleum Associations, Chattanooga, Tenn.

*R. Van Der Woude, president, Shell Union Oil Corp., New York 20, N. Y.

W. W. Vandever, Allied Oil Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

Grady Vaughn, Dallas National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

Eric V. Weber, president, Ohio Petroleum Marketers Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. C. Whaley, president, Oil Producers Agency of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

*H. C. Wiens, president, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.

*Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Chicago 80, Ill.

*Ralph T. Zook, the Sloan & Zook Co., Bradford, Pa.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think the next amendment which has been passed over appears on page 6.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment passed over will be stated.

The amendment passed over was, on page 6, in line 24, after the word "system", to strike out "For" and insert "To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 7, in line 4, after the word "energy", to strike out "and all administrative expenses including."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on the same page, in line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "twenty-nine" and insert "thirty-nine."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on the same page, in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one" and insert "two."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on the same page, in line 10, after "aircraft", to strike out "\$9,000,000" and insert "\$19,086,250"; and in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,695,400" and insert "\$4,290,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 20, in line 22, to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$950,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], I move to insert on page 20, in line 25, after the word "Colorado" the word "Montana."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. On behalf of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], I move to strike out, on page 20, in line 25, the word "Nevada" and the word "Oregon."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I send forward the amendment which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 21, in line 1, after the word "reservations", it is proposed to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or out-

side the boundaries of existing Indian reservations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment passed over will be stated.

The amendment passed over was, on page 31, in line 8, after the word "Oregon", to strike out "\$106,000" and insert "\$224,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in behalf of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], I offer the amendment which I send forward to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 36, in line 17, after the word "purchased" it is proposed to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the sum appropriated herein shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I believe there are only two other committee amendments still remaining to be acted upon. One relates to the Central Valley project in California, as set forth on pages 52 and 53 of the bill, and the other is the Southwestern Power Administration amendment on page 100 of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. A few days ago the Senate took final action on House bill 1095 for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. Neither the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] nor the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are now in the city, and I have been requested to offer the amendment which I send forward to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

The full and final settlement of all claims and demands of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 1095, Seventy-ninth Congress, §400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the amount herein appropriated may be used for payment of fees and expenses of attorneys employed under contract approved in accordance with existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if the Senator in charge of the bill desires to make a preliminary statement with respect to the committee amendment in connection with the Southwestern Power Administration, I shall be glad to have him do so. Otherwise, I may state that I am opposed to the language as it came from the other House, and am in favor of the amendment of the Senate committee.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Before that matter is taken up, I should like to ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment which I have discussed with the Senator in charge of the bill, and also with a Member of the other House who was in charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill. The Senate has passed the bill which I introduced to return to the Department of the Interior, or to the Bureau of Reclamation, some 57,000 acres of land which were taken from the Department of the Interior for the purpose of setting up certain relocation camps which were used for the Japanese. Those camps are at Heart Mountain, Wyo., the Minidoka project in Idaho, and the Tululake division of the Klamath project in California. All that land, with the exception of about 1,800 acres which were purchased, was within the jurisdiction of the Reclamation Service before it was taken over to be used for Japanese relocation centers.

The Senate has already passed the bill which restored those lands to the Department of the Interior, but there may be some difficulty experienced because of the rush in the closing days of the Congress. Therefore, Mr. President, on page 57 of the pending bill, after line 8, I move to amend by inserting the language which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 57, after line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

For purposes of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer, without exchange of funds from the War Assets Administration or other Federal agency in responsible charge, the lands, improvements, and equipment acquired by the War Relocation Authority on the War Relocation Centers on the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming; the Minidoka (Hunt) project, Idaho; and the Tululake Division of the Klamath project, California; and the former prisoner-of-war camp at Indianola, Nebr.; *Provided*, That said lands, improvements, and equipment shall be made available under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Report No. 1412, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session; *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administration is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, we had two of those large Japanese relocation centers in Arizona. They were both located on Indian reservations, and the title of the land did not pass. We approved in a deficiency bill a provision that the property available there might be transferred to the Indian Service for the benefit of the Indians. I understand that the Senator from Wyoming proposes, through his amendment, that where title to certain public lands has passed, by reason of an act of Congress, such lands may be

improved and made available to veterans. I have no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, during my absence from the floor, an amendment was agreed to to section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered so that I may offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote whereby the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. BYRD. Under the amendment there would be exempted from the ceilings on employees as adopted in the recent pay bill all those who have anything to do with health, life, or property. That would apply to the rangers, to all the custodial employees, and to those engaged in looking after the health and life of any employee who may be so classified under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, my only purpose in offering the amendment was to make certain that mine inspectors, who are pitifully few at best, shall not be affected by the provisions of the act. If the amendment which was agreed to goes further than what I intended, I shall be very happy to modify it. I suggest to the Senator—

Mr. BYRD. It certainly goes further than the Senator thinks it went.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I did not intend that it should go further.

Mr. BYRD. In all, only 45 employees are involved, and the ceiling is 1,600,000.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. At the present time there are 157 coal mine inspectors. My purpose was to make certain that none of those coal mine inspectors should be affected by the act.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator understand that the ceilings fixed freeze the employment as of the date the act was passed? That is not the case. It establishes an over-all ceiling for all employees, but it has not been applied to the Veterans' Administration, for example, and the total employment it affects is 1,184,084. The Director of the Budget has authority to fix the allotments, and to reduce one bureau and increase others, as the case may be. I cannot imagine that there are only 45 involved.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Why will not the Senator agree to rewrite the amendment so that it will apply only to coal mine inspection?

Mr. BYRD. I think it would be a mistake to do that, because if we are going to exempt all the classes of employees covered by these appropriation bills, then the ceiling does not amount to anything. I feel convinced that if there are only 45 involved, certainly, out of more than a million—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Forty-five plus 157.

Mr. BYRD. The 157 are already employed, I understand. I hope the Senator will not insist on the amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I offered this amendment because in reading the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture as it passed the

Senate, I found this provision on page 79, section 6:

Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel required to do the work authorized by those appropriations for which increased funds are provided by this act.

I now understand from the Senator from Virginia and the Senator from Georgia that that provision was not agreed to in conference. I did not know it at the time, but I am sure that if the Senator had been on the floor when the Senator from Arizona spoke about the amendment I offered, he would realize that the conferees on the Interior Department bill will be just as amenable to his arguments as were the conferees on the Department of Agriculture bill.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Georgia was the one who suggested the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. The Senator from Virginia may not be present at the conference.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Arizona will be present in the conference, as will the Senator from Wyoming, and I assure the Senator from Virginia that my only purpose will be to confine this to the mine inspection. I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. BYRD. If there are only 45 employees involved, I do not think we should establish a precedent exempting them from the ceiling. The ceiling idea is something new.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I want to exempt them from the ceiling because they are so pitifully few and the need is so appallingly great.

Mr. BYRD. In all the other branches of the Government there can be reductions in personnel much more than sufficient to take care of the 45 inspectors. I hope the Senator will not insist on it at this time. Give the ceiling plan a trial, and see whether it works, and if it does not work, we will have to consider something else. Certainly, with all the vast personnel of the Federal Government, there must be a way to reduce the number in many of these agencies and departments to take care of these 45 employees.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I suggest, Mr. President, that we permit the Senate to decide upon the amendment, as I modified it to apply solely to coal mine inspection.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" seem to have it.

Mr. BYRD. I ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of the amendment will rise.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the demand for the yeas and nays sufficiently seconded?

Mr. BYRD. I make the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken
Andrews
Austin
Ball
Barkley
Bridges
Brooks
Burch
Bushfield
Butler
Byrd
Capper
Carville
Chavez
Cordon
Donnell
Downey
Ellender
Ferguson
Fulbright
George
Gerry
Gossett
Green

Hart
Hawkes
Hayden
Hickenlooper
Hill
Hoey
Huffman
Johnson, Colo.
Johnston, S. C.
Kilgore
Knowland
La Follette
Lucas
McCarran
McClellan
McFarland
McKellar
McMahon
Millikin
Moore
Morse
Murray
O'Daniel
O'Mahoney

Overton
Pepper
Radcliffe
Reed
Revercomb
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Smith
Stewart
Taft
Taylor
Thomas, Okla.
Thomas, Utah
Tobey
Tunnell
Wagner
Walsh
White
Wiley
Willis
Wilson

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert the following:

No funds appropriated by this act shall be available for the payment of compensation of any employee retained after a reduction in force, unless such employee is retained as a result of application of retention preference regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in dealing with the item of appropriation for the Grazing Service in the Department of the Interior, the House committee reduced the amount, and then when it came to the Senate the Senate Appropriations Committee reduced the number of personnel from 275 to 100. We believed then, and I am confident after years of investigation of the subject in the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, that 100 employees in the Grazing Service are ample, for the time being, at least.

When the reduction was effected, the Department sent to us a list showing how the reductions would be made. We have heard—at least, I have heard—that in my State, as a reprisal for my having brought about this reduction in personnel from 275 to 100, I am to be punished by having all the personnel that belonged to the State of Nevada immediately removed. I want the personnel to be removed in keeping with rules and regulations set up by the Civil Service Commission. That is all that the amendment would do.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I understand the amendment, it merely reiterates the existing law. I have no objection to taking it to conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the next item passed over was on page 52, under the Central Valley project. The amendment passed over begins in line 21, on page 52, after the word "transmission", to strike out "lines" and insert "line"; and then to strike out lines 22, 23, 24, and part of line 25, at which point it is proposed to insert "Shasta to Shasta substation, 230 kilovolt, \$408,670" and certain other language. I offer on my own behalf, as a substitute for the committee amendment, an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the matter inserted by the committee amendment beginning with the word "Shasta", in line 25, page 52, and ending with the amount "\$20,836,670", in line 5, page 53, it is proposed to insert the following: "and substations, \$4,572,000, including Shasta to Delta switchyards via Oroville and Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, Shasta to Delta switchyards (West Side lines), 230 kilovolt; Keswick to Sacramento, 115 kilovolt; Contra Costa power distribution system, miscellaneous transmission,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. HAYDEN. I now yield to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

Mr. BYRD. A parliamentary inquiry. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BYRD. Is not the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] before the Senate? The Senator from Wyoming was perfecting his amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is before the Senate. It has not yet been disposed of.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, as the result of conferences which I have had with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill, and in view of the fact that it is likely that the discussion of several other items which are still to be disposed of will take some time, I shall not press for disposal of the amendment tonight. I desire, however, to put in the RECORD now the text of the amendment, as I suggested to the Senator from Virginia it would appear.

So, Mr. President, I move that on page 63, line 24, after the word "Provided", there shall be inserted the following:

Section 14 (a) of Public Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress—the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946,—shall not apply to persons who are employed as coal mine inspectors under the foregoing appropriation: *Provided further.*

I shall not ask for action upon the amendment tonight.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to notify the Senator from Wyoming that I expect to make a point of order against the amendment because it is legislation, as it changes an existing law. I wish to say, Mr. President, that I am not opposed to Federal mine inspection. But if in each bill we start exempting Federal employees from the pay ceilings, then that will be a precedent for future action.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the Senator intends to raise a point of order let him raise it now.

Mr. BYRD. I make that point of order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

feeder lines and facilities, and substations; in all, \$25,000,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. I may explain Mr. President, that what I am seeking to do in this regard is to restore the Budget estimate. The effect of the committee amendment is to strike from the bill a provision which the House allowed, which would carry the line down from Shasta to Oroville, about 100 miles. That line has been practically completed, except for a contractor's claim for adjustment. Then there are from Oroville to Sacramento 56 miles which are under construction. The effect of the committee amendment is to provide that the only transmission lines that shall be available for this project will be for a distance of about 25½ miles from the Shasta Dam down to the Shasta substation, and all appropriations made for the other partially completed lines are to be transferred over to that line so that there will be a double-circuit line, as I say, of a little more than 25 miles to the substation. That means that there will be available power at that place, and at that place only, and in my judgment, to only one purchaser, that is to say, to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the leading utility in northern California.

I wish to state to the Senate very frankly that this is the last day, and the afternoon of the last day, so far as this transmission-line problem in California is concerned. Mr. Black, the very able president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., testified before our committee that his company was ready to construct all the necessary transmission lines, and particularly a transmission line down the west side of the Sacramento River; that they would do so within the next year, and they had \$4,000,000 laid aside for that purpose. So, if the Senate now fails to make this appropriation we will know that next year the line will have been built by the private utility, and then the argument will be perfectly valid that any action taken by the Congress to build any transmission line will be a duplication of what the utility company has built.

At the present time the utility is not capable of carrying all the power generated at the Shasta Dam. Somebody has to build additional transmission lines. It is my view, and the view of the minority of the committee, and it has been heretofore the view of the Senate, that inasmuch as one-third of the power generated at this great dam is to be used to pump water to farmers in California, at least that much of the power ought to be carried down from the dam to where the pumps are located.

For that reason I have offered an amendment which adds about \$4,000,000 to the bill, which is complementary to the \$4,000,000 the private power company has ready to build the transmission line. If we build it first, the private power company will not have to build it. If we do not build it first they will build it, and then we will be paralleling their lines.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to speak in behalf of the amendment offered by the

distinguished and able colleague from Arizona, and first at this time I wish to read a telegram which I have received which I think is quite apropos:

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., June 14, 1946.
Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I am advised that the United States Senate Appropriations Committee has reported to the Senate the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, recommending \$20,836,670 for the Central Valley project, California, as compared to \$10,840,120 recommended by the House of Representatives and \$25,000,000 as requested in the President's budget submitted to the Congress. I am further advised that no funds are presently included in the bill for electric power transmission facilities beyond Shasta substation, which were requested in the President's budget, and eliminated for the most part by the House of Representatives. I am informed that Senator CARL HAYDEN, chairman of the Senate subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee for the Department of the Interior, will endeavor to have the bill amended to include funds for such facilities. Reference is made to my telegram, dated May 14, 1946, wherein I respectfully urged you to do all in your power to bring about the restoration in Department of the Interior appropriation bill for the 1947 fiscal year the amount cut from the request of the Bureau of Reclamation for the Central Valley project. I reiterate that request, and in this instance strongly urge the restoration of funds in the bill for the construction of transmission facilities for the Central Valley project which were eliminated by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

EARL WARREN,
Governor.

Mr. President, from the very inception of the Central Valley Project it was anticipated that it would be an integrated system, consisting of dams, power facilities, and transmission lines. The policy of the State of California is very clear in this regard. In 1933 I was a member of the State legislature and was one of the original authors of the Central Valley Act at that time. In this matter the California Legislature is on record and the people of the State of California, by their direct vote, are on record. The California Water Authority, which is the official State agency dealing with this project, has gone on record. The Governor of California is very strongly in favor of the amendment. My senior colleague [Mr. DOWNEY], who will later speak for himself, is in favor of this amendment. He and I, the two representatives of California in the United States Senate, are very much in favor of it, and urge the Senate to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am very happy to know that the Governor of California has joined with the two Senators from California in support of the proposal which I am making, which is to restore the budget estimate so that the transmission lines may be constructed.

I have no desire to detain the Senate. Let me merely repeat that if this appropriation is not made at this time, when the next annual appropriation bill is under consideration by the Senate it can be legitimately stated then by the

private power utility that it has constructed a complete system of transmission lines capable of carrying all the power from Shasta Dam, and that it should remain the sole purchaser.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I understand that the senior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] desires to address the Senate. I wish to speak in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona, but I hope that I may not be required to address the Senate on that subject this evening. Many things must be discussed with reference to this item before it can be fully understood.

Briefly, as I construe it, this is a movement on the part of the Department of the Interior to put out of business a private concern which for a great many years has supplied the great Central Valley and the communities of California with electrical energy at the lowest possible charges. The movement now is to transform that which was originally established as a reclamation project and storage project into a power project. The question should have very careful consideration. I ask that the matter go over until tomorrow, at which time I hope to address the Senate briefly in explanation of my views on the subject. I hope the Senator from Arizona will not force the question at this time.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I am very happy to join with the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and my colleague the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] in urging the Senate to accept the amendment presented by the Senator from Arizona. As the distinguished junior Senator from California has just pointed out, we have here the recommendation of Mr. Warren, recently nominated by the Democrats of California as governor—

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. After the telegram from Governor Warren had been read, I wondered if the Senator would rise and support the Democratic nominee for governor in his position. I assumed that that was the loyal thing to do. If there is no Democrat capable of winning the Democratic nomination in California, and a Republican must take over, I think the Senator is doing a very courteous thing in supporting the nominee of his party, who happens to be the Republican governor.

Mr. DOWNEY. I think that in this respect at least, on the issue now before the Senate, the gentleman who has been given the Democratic nomination has shown that he is worthy of confidence. I hope Senators on the other side of the aisle will accept the same theory as has been accepted by Governor Warren in this respect.

Mr. President, I believe this is the third or fourth time I have addressed the Senate on this particular issue, which to me seems quite plain. Here is a very great investment by the Federal Government in a reclamation and irrigation project. It happens to have very important incidental advantages as a great power project. The United States Government itself will be a large user of a portion of the

Federal power which will be generated at Shasta Dam. Many of our communities and farm cooperatives will be users of this power. I believe that there will be ample requirements in northern California for all the power that can be developed from existing private facilities and from this great project.

We in northern California are almost a unit in believing that it would be a most unfortunate mistake to pass over to a private utility a complete monopoly of the power which will be developed by the Federal Government. I do not say that after this transmission line has been constructed by the Government—if it is to be constructed—there may not be times when a certain proportion of the power might not very well be sold to private utilities. But we in northern California are very strongly of the opinion that this power should not be bottled up in the hands of any private monopoly, so that the Federal Government would not be able to sell it to the consumers to whom it might desire to sell it.

As I have heretofore stated upon the floor of the Senate, in fairness and in candor, Mr. President, I bring no charges of misconduct or of oppression against the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. which pre-empt this territory at the present time. But I feel that it would be unfortunate not to have a yardstick in the hands of the public by which we in California may continue to measure what should be the true and equitable cost of power, and I think that we should at least have an opportunity to use this public power, if we desire to do so, as an instrument against oppressive and monopolistic practices.

Mr. President, not only is it true that the Governor of California and likewise the two Senators from California are in favor of the amendment, but it is likewise true, so far as I know, that all the California Members of the National House of Representatives and likewise almost all the great commercial, political, and civil organizations of California are extremely anxious that the Federal Government shall provide means, as indicated in this amendment, for a transmission line by which the Federal Government may be able to deal fairly, justly, and strategically with this power.

Therefore, I reiterate my desire to join with my colleague (Mr. KNOWLAND) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. HAYDEN) in urging the Senate to vote favorably on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona (Mr. HAYDEN).

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I had hoped that this matter might go over until tomorrow. If it is not going over until tomorrow, I propose to discuss it, and I do not propose to limit my time of discussion. Many Senators who are interested in this item are not present at this time and, for one reason or another, cannot be here.

I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold for a moment his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to say that I have been conferring with Senators, and I wonder whether we may make an arrangement along the following lines: That the Senate meet tomorrow at an hour earlier than the customary time—in other words, at 11 o'clock, instead of at 12.

Let me explain very frankly to the Senator from Nevada that I am embarrassed by a request which has been made by the conferees on the part of the House, who are most anxious to leave the city. They were hopeful that the bill might be passed by the Senate today and might go to conference by 9:30 tomorrow morning, so that the conferees on the part of both Houses would be able to draw up a conference report, thus enabling the conferees on the part of the House to leave the city promptly. Of course, the Senate understands that in view of all the amendments, the bill usually takes a considerable length of time in conference. I was pressing my conclusion regarding the matter because of the request which the House conferees have made upon me.

Mr. McCARRAN. I understand, and I fully appreciate the Senator's position.

Mr. HAYDEN. How would it be to have the Senate meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and vote on the Central Valley matter at noon?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection to having the Senate meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow. As regards the suggestion about the hour at which to have the vote taken, I should prefer to leave that matter open. I wish it to be understood in that respect, however, that if the amendment is under consideration tomorrow, I do not intend to take more than a very limited time for a reasonable discussion of the matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. I suggested that perhaps an hour might suffice. Would an hour and a half be sufficient?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think perhaps an hour might be sufficient, but I do not like to have a limit placed, because I do not think it is necessary in this case. So far as I am concerned, I am certain that it is not necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me ask the minority leader, the Senator from Maine (Mr. WHITE), what his judgment is about the matter. Does he believe it is desirable to have the Senate take a recess at this time until 11 o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think there would be advantage in pursuing that course, if there could be a definite agreement about the length of debate on the matter tomorrow. It seems to me that this is not a new question. It has been discussed over and over again. Most Senators have a fairly definite conviction one way or the other; and because of previous convictions at which they have arrived, they are not likely to be influenced by what may be said now about it.

It would seem to me that instead of undertaking to fix an hour at which the Senate should vote on the amendment, we might have an agreement limiting the length of time available to each Senator to speak on it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I do not care to enter into such an arrange-

ment; but I am perfectly willing to have the Senate meet at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

There is, however, another item which is in controversy. It comes immediately after the one we have been discussing, and it is of equal, if not greater, magnitude. I am certain that it will be discussed at length, because many of us are interested in it. I refer to the southwestern power situation.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the next issue which will come before the Senate will be one which involves six States. Without authority of law, it is proposed to start in those six States a development which eventually will cost in excess of \$200,000,000. This issue is the beginning or, rather, a continuation of the program to nationalize electric energy in the United States. Inasmuch as it is of such moment, I hold it entirely out of order to try to place a limitation upon debate.

If the Senate and the House of Representatives and the other branches of the Government desire to nationalize electricity and to take over the existing lines or to build competing transmission lines, in my opinion the Congress should thoroughly consider the matter. It should hold ample hearings, obtain the best judgment and the best evidence that can be obtained, and bring in a bill establishing a policy. In the event that the Congress should decide to nationalize electricity, instead of starving to death the existing lines or competing with them, why would it not be well for the Government to do as it did in the case of the Tennessee Valley, namely, purchase the existing lines and turn the whole matter over to a program?

That is the issue, Mr. President. I am sure it will not take very long to present the matter with respect to the Southwest power development.

My State of Oklahoma is in the center of the proposed development. Adjacent to my State is the State of Arkansas. Those two States form the backbone of the proposed development. On the north are Kansas and Missouri. On the south are Louisiana and Texas. Those six States are now being served with ample electricity. There is no demand for the electricity which would come as a result of adoption of the amendment. Ample electricity is now available in those sections. During the war we tried to have some dams built in my State, on the theory that we might need the electricity which would be developed there. The agencies of the Federal Government investigated, and as a result of their investigation they held that there was no demand for such power, and so they froze the money and would not permit its expenditure at that time.

Two dams are now in existence in that territory. One, the Norfolk Dam, is in the northern part of the area, in northeastern Arkansas. The other is the Denison Dam, on the Red River, between Texas and Oklahoma. Those two dams are hundreds of miles apart. At the present time it is not possible to obtain poles for the erection of transmission lines, and likewise it is not possible to obtain copper for the wire for the lines. However, if poles for the erection of the

lines were available, it would not be possible to obtain the men to dig the holes for the poles; and if the necessary copper wire were available, it would not be possible to obtain the men needed to string the wires between the poles.

Mr. President, I wish to present the facts to the Senate. There is no authority for the proposed appropriation except one little section in the last Flood Control Act. That section of law does not authorize anyone to build steam plants or to build electric transmission lines. In that section of the law, just two words, namely, "related facilities," are relied upon as authority for the proposed development; and on the basis of those two words in that one section of the Flood Control Act the Southwest Power Administration, an agency of the Department of the Interior, is proposing to start a movement, as I have said, to cover six States with competing lines which are not necessary. Today those States are consuming all the power that can be generated from the two dams. The Denison Dam has a production capacity of only 35,000 kilowatts, and the Norfolk Dam has a production capacity of only 35,000 kilowatts. Both of those dams are operating. Every kilowatt of their production, both in wet weather and in dry weather, is now being sold. That means that both the peak power and the dump power is being sold. All of it is being sold. The lines are built to the dams.

From my viewpoint there is no occasion at this time to appropriate a single dollar for the purpose which is in view. Naturally, I am opposing the proposed appropriation.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, let me say that it is perfectly obvious that my suggestion for a limitation upon debate has not met with an enthusiastic reception. [Laughter.]

I shall make another suggestion: Cannot we pass over this particular matter today and proceed with the other amendments which have previously been passed over, and then meet at 11 a. m. tomorrow?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are no other amendments which have been passed over; these two are the only ones remaining. So apparently the only thing to do is to have the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, let me say a further word. It is very unusual for a Senator to object to the expenditure of money in his State, and it is more exceptional to find that the Senators who represent six States are opposed to the appropriation of so large a sum of money to be expended in their States. I cannot speak for the State of Missouri. We have upon the floor of the Senate two Senators who can, and who no doubt will, speak for it. I cannot speak for the State of Arkansas or for the State of Kansas or for the other States that are involved. But their Senators are here and they will be heard from, either for or against the amendment.

It is my understanding that practically all the Senators from the six States are against this proposed appropriation. If that be true, I do not believe that the

Senate should try to impose on those States the expenditure of such a large sum of money when it is not needed and when the expenditure would not be beneficial at the present time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in order that action may be taken during my absence, I want the RECORD to show that I have notified the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] of the point I raised yesterday in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill in regard to the funds to be expended in the administration of the business of the Klamath Tribe of Indians. There is no objection on my part to the adoption of the amount fixed in the report of the committee. I merely wanted to call attention to the fact that a question had been raised as to whether or not the amount was excessive, and that I was perfectly willing to follow the judgment of my senior colleague [Mr. CORDON], a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I have not had an opportunity to speak to him about it, and I want the RECORD to show that whatever judgment he reaches will be my judgment, but there is no objection to the report of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have conferred with the Senator's colleague about the matter.

EXCUSING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM DUTY ON JULY 5, 1946

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, before the Senate takes a recess I wish to detain it for only 2 or 3 minutes, and I shall not even consume that much time unless I can obtain unanimous consent of the Senate to consider a bill which is rather limited in its scope, but must be acted upon immediately if it is to be effective. I refer to a bill which has been reported unanimously by the Civil Service Committee and is now on the calendar.

Mr. President, this year the Fourth of July falls on a Thursday, and it is proposed by the bill to give to the Federal workers a holiday on the following Friday, conditional on the desire of the head of the agency concerned, and conditional also on the employee making up the day on some succeeding Saturday in July.

Some of the heads of the agencies have reported that when a holiday falls on Thursday and the employees are required to return to work on the next day, or Friday, and then not work on Saturday, not nearly as much service is obtained from the employee as when he is allowed a 3-day holiday and makes up on some succeeding Saturday the time which has been lost. All the advising authorities have recommended the passage of the bill. The Civil Service Committees of the two Houses are in favor of it. The committee meeting was given prestige by the presence of the distinguished Senator from Georgia, and the distinguished Senator from Virginia, as well as distinguished Republican Senators.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, were distinguished Republican Senators present?

Mr. DOWNEY. The distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] was present.

Mr. BRIDGES. I merely wanted to make sure.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 1540, Senate bill 2335.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2335) to excuse employees of the Government from work on July 5, 1946.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, employees of the executive branch of the Government, employees of the District of Columbia municipal government, employees of the legislative branch whose basic workweek is fixed in accordance with section 604 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, employees of the Government Printing Office, and employees of the judicial branch who occupy positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, may, in the discretion of the heads of their respective departments, establishments, and agencies, be excused from duty on July 5, 1946. The absence on such date of any employee so excused shall be without loss of pay or charge to annual leave or accrued compensatory time if, during the month of July 1946, such employee performs work (without pay or time credit therefor) outside of the regularly scheduled hours of duty in any administrative workweek, at a time or times, other than Sundays, to be selected by the head of his department, establishment, or agency, for the number of hours for which compensation is paid with respect to July 5, 1946. July 5, 1946, shall not be construed to be a holiday within the meaning of section 302 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, or any other provision of law or regulation authorizing payment of compensation at premium rates for holiday work, and shall not be construed as a nonworkday within the meaning of any leave regulation.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHN H. BANKHEAD

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 288, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 288) submitted by Mr. HILL on June 18, 1946, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the Committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. John H. Bankhead, late a Senator from the State of Alabama, on vouchers to be approved by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY MILITARY OR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate passed Senate bill 2200, which was identical with House bill 6454. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6454.

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 21, 1946
For actions of June 20, 1946
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill; agreed to Hawdon amendment providing for Government construction of certain electric transmission lines. House passed omnibus flood-control bill, which includes authorizations for this Department. Rep. Phillips criticized importation of nuts, dates, figs, etc., from countries to which we are shipping relief food.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 44-19, with amendments this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7305-31). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hayden, Ariz., to provide about \$4,000,000 for an electric-transmitting line from the Shasta Dam (by a 36-31 vote)(p. 7327). Rejected a committee amendment deleting \$7,500,000 for construction of transmission lines, etc., by the Southwestern Power Administration (by a 30-36 vote)(p. 7329).
2. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 7333-5).
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted an Amalgamated Clothing Workers resolution favoring relief for Italy (pp. 7335-6).
4. FOOD AND DRUG LAW. Sen. Mead inserted various statements commemorating the 40th anniversary of this law (pp. 7336-7).
5. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Fred M. Vinson as Chief Justice(p.7339).
6. GOVERNMENT CONTROLS. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a petition of various persons favoring elimination of CPA, CPA, and NHA (pp. 7296-7).

HOUSE

7. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, 202-38, with amendments the omnibus flood control bill of 1946, H. R. 6597 (p. 7341). The bill contains the authorization for this Department's flood control work.

8. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 6837; which contains the following provisions: Prohibits use of appropriations in this bill to purchase oleomargarine or butter substitutes for other than cooking purposes except under certain conditions, the purchase foreign food or clothing except under certain conditions, or the payment of subsidies on farm products; provides for inspection service and for instruction by this Department under "Incidental expenses of the Army," and for encouragement of riding-horse breeding in cooperation with BAI; and provides for payments of awards for War Department employee suggestions (H.Rept. 2311) (pp.7376 7388).

Excerpts from the committee report:

Relief in Occupied Areas: "The committee recognizes the occupation of former enemy territory as an essential and necessary military activity and proposes herein an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for the purposes above mentioned. Such sum is \$150,000,000 less than requested but since the principal and largest item of expenditure under this appropriation bill be for foodstuffs to be imported into the occupied area whenever it is determined that the local economy is not able to meet minimum basic dietary and health standards, it is believed the amount herein recommended will meet essential requirements. Favorable crop conditions in the occupied areas during the current season should reduce the necessity for large and continued expenditures for the purchase of foodstuffs."

Riding-horse Breeding: "While only \$200 is appropriated under the head 'Horses, draft and pack animals,' it is proposed that funds appropriated in this sub-appropriation will be available for forage for all animals which it is now contemplated will be on hand during fiscal year 1947 and the necessary maintenance, supplies, and equipment and operation of the remount depots while they remain under the War Department."

Appropriation Transfers: "The committee has eliminated from the general provisions of the bill the transferability clause under which the War Department has been permitted to augment funds in one appropriation by transfer from another appropriation...It has had the effect of permitting the Department to increase an appropriation by as much as 10 percent, and to that extent relieve the Congress of its specific control over appropriated funds and the purposes for which they are to be spent. As an emergency matter during the war years the Congress approved of such authority but looking to the future it is the opinion of the committee that the duty devolves upon the Congress to make determinations as to the need for and the specific purposes for which funds are to be expended. It is possible that this change of policy may bring about deficiencies in certain items of appropriation under this bill but if such deficiencies develop the proper and usual method of procedure is for the Department to return to the Congress for the necessary funds. It is most essential now that the Congress exercise all its prerogatives over the expenditure of public funds."

9. FORESTRY; MINERALS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6298 to authorize the exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed in the Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units (Ohio) and owned by the Mineral Products Co. and others, for surface rights of equal value owned by the U.S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (H.Rept. 2304) (p. 7388).

10. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received Red Creek (N.Y.) and Skaneateles (N.Y.) residents and a Jeanette (Pa.) VFW petitions urging prevention of the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages (p. 7389).

made on the basis of sworn statements of the material facts contained in certificates executed by applicants therefor. The decisions of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, and of the designees of each of them shall be final and not subject to review by any court or by any officer of the United States. There shall be no difference under the provisions of this act or the regulations thereunder in the method of computation of the amounts payable hereunder between officers and enlisted men, nor between the several branches of the armed service.

Thus the individual concerned may certify the amount due him in a sworn statement which sets out the fact in connection with his application for payment. This will eliminate the necessity for making an individual inspection of every service record now closed and in storage in Government warehouses.

Mr. President, as I said in the beginning, I do not believe there can be any serious objection on the part of any Member of the Senate to this bill in its present form.

It is not my desire to dictate to the members of the Military Affairs Committee. However, I do hope that this group can see its way clear to report this bill immediately in order that during this session of Congress we may pass this legislation and thereby confer these deserved and earned benefits on our enlisted men and women who have served with honor and distinction in the recent wars.

As I stated a few moments ago, this is nothing but justice to our enlisted men and women, and we ought to pass the bill now and give them the help which they so greatly need as they are coming back and trying to rehabilitate themselves in society. So I urge that the Senate take up and consider this proposed legislation and pass it at this session of Congress.

SANTEE, OHIO, AND WABASH RIVER BRIDGES

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, during the call of the Calendar on June 14 the Senate passed three bridge bills, S. 1922, to revive an act granting the consent of Congress to the South Carolina State Highway Department to construct a bridge across the Santee River;

S. 1983, a bill authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to build a bridge across the Ohio River near Mauckport, Ind.; and

S. 1984, A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash River near Mount Vernon, Ind.

The House has also passed similar bills, which are now in the Committee on Commerce, the bills having crossed.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce may be discharged from the further consideration of the House bills, and that they may be considered as having been read the third time and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. What is the status of the bill introduced by the Senators from Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland, in

connection with the Delaware River Bridge?

Mr. OVERTON. That bill has been referred to a subcommittee, and hearings are scheduled to begin tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the rooms of the Senate Committee on Commerce. There was some opposition, I understand, from some residents of the city of Philadelphia, and we are giving them an opportunity to be heard. I hope that those who favor the bill also will appear. However, extensive hearings were held, as the Senator will recall, on the same bill in 1938, and the committee will have all those hearings before it, and probably it will not be necessary to have any long hearings.

Mr. SMITH. I understood that the War Department and Navy Department had withdrawn their objections to the bill, provided, of course, the plans for the structure were submitted for their approval.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator is correct.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bills will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5748) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the South Carolina State Highway Department to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Santee River, at or near Leheudes Ferry, S. C.," similar to Senate bill 1922.

A bill (H. R. 5736) authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Ohio River at or near Mauckport, Ind., similar to Senate bill 1983.

A bill (H. R. 5606) authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Wabash River near Mount Vernon, Ind., similar to Senate bill 1984.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Louisiana is agreed to.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I shall discuss briefly, I hope, the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to the pending bill, which amendment deals with the subject that is familiarly known to those of us who have been for some years members of the Appropriations Committee as the Central Valley project. The matter presented by the amendment of the Senator from Arizona has been, in one form or another, before the Appropriations Committee for the past several years. In the main, Mr. President, it addresses itself to the question of whether the policy of the Federal Government is to discourage or destroy or impair or impede private enterprise when private money, the money of the public generally, is invested in the great private enterprise of developing elec-

trical energy. It may well be stated as a preliminary to my remarks that for many years the people of northern California, that is, north of the Tehachapi Range of mountains, have been served, so far as electrical energy is concerned, by an enterprising private concern known as the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. I doubt whether anyone, however zealous he may be in connection with this subject, will deny that the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., supplying the needs of northern California, has expended its money in ventures in the way of construction work of all kinds so as to enhance its activities in supplying the needs of the people of northern California. I say without fear of contradiction that the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. which supplies electrical energy to northern California is supplying it now as cheaply as the Department of the Interior will, if it becomes the supplier of electrical energy growing out of the Central Valley project. Mr. President, I have heard that admitted repeatedly by the representatives of the Department of the Interior in their statements before the Appropriations Committee.

My position in opposing the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona is taken because of my inherent feeling that this country can best succeed by encouraging private enterprise, that when we destroy private enterprise, when we destroy the legitimate investment of private funds, we destroy the source of business which will sustain this Government by way of taxation for the years to come. Hence, I am opposed to setting up governmental control agencies against private enterprise for the purpose of destroying private enterprise, where such private enterprise has and can and will not only pay taxes but will serve the people as economically, as cheaply, and as efficiently as the Government admits it could do under the circumstances.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Is not this the same, identical proposition which was before the Senate last year?

Mr. McCARRAN. It has been before the Senate in one form or another for the past 4 or perhaps 5 years.

Mr. WILEY. The Senate has voted it down each time, has it not?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not recall that.

Mr. WILEY. I am seeking light.

Mr. McCARRAN. But the committee has disapproved the item. I shall take last year as an example, because my memory is best as to what happened last year. At that time the committee disapproved the item. It think it was brought up on the floor of the Senate, and the Senate approved the item. That is my recollection, and what I have just stated may be true for the past 2 years. But in the interim, there were entered into between the Interior Department and the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. agreements which were for the duration of the war, as I recall, they are still in full force and effect.

Mr. WILEY. Do any changed factors enter into the picture? Are the factors affecting the situation any different from

those which applied to it last year or the year before, when we had some debate on this subject?

Mr. McCARRAN. My answer is that, by and large, except for the fact that the impounding construction work and the building of impounding facilities have gone on with the appropriations, as they have been made from year to year, and with the further exception that canals for irrigation purposes have been provided for, as they are provided for in this measure—and they, too, have been carried on with greater or less activity—aside from those items, generally speaking the conditions have scarcely changed to any considerable extent.

Mr. WILEY. Then is it the gist of the Senator's argument that if this appropriation is made, it will operate to the detriment of the investors who have relied upon the situation as it existed in California, and is it his opinion that it will not in any way benefit the general public if the appropriation is made by the Government?

Mr. McCARRAN. By and large, that is a part of my contention. My contention goes further than that. The proposal will inure against the welfare and benefit of the people of California, and it will tend to put out of business a private enterprise. Secondly, it will remove from the realm of taxation a great private enterprise which is paying an enormous sum of money toward the upkeep of the State of California. I shall go into that subject in figures and amounts before I conclude.

Mr. President, let us consider the amendment for a few moments. First of all, before doing so, let me say that in the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations this matter was considered at length, and by a substantial vote the subcommittee refused to make appropriations for the building of parallel transmission lines. We did make a provision for the building of transmission lines from what is known as the Shasta Dam, which is the impounding works, to the Shasta substation which is the place where the substation is to be located for the distribution of power after it is generated. We made provision in the bill for going forward with the construction of the impounding works at Shasta Dam, with the construction of the substation, and other works pertaining to it. We recommended for irrigation all the appropriation which had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. We made all the appropriation which was necessary to conduct the entire enterprise for a period of the next several years. However, when it came to appropriating for a duplication of transmission lines the subcommittee, and the full committee as well, believed that it was time to stop because the transmission lines of the private enterprise already in existence were taking the power as it was generated under an agreement entered into between the power company and the Department of the Interior, and was transporting the power to the people who were to be served. The company was serving the people and is serving the people at the present time to the full capacity of the power generated. That statement is not

only true with respect to the power generated by the Shasta and Keswick Dams, but also the power generated by the private enterprise itself.

In other words, Mr. President, the power generated by the Central Valley's project is not sufficient to supply the needs of the people of northern California. There must also be available the enormous supply of power which comes from the various facilities of the private enterprise itself in order to meet the needs of the people of northern California.

Mr. President, why are some of us who are not citizens of the State of California interested in this subject? Why, although not members of the great population of the State of California, do we take a very definite stand? It is because we believe that if we are to create in the Government a great power octopus, if you please—I use that term advisedly—the time will come when that power octopus will be a menace superseding and outreaching anything that has ever been charged against private enterprise. It were a thousand times better, in my judgment, and in the judgment of the other members of the Appropriations Committee, to let private enterprise go forward if it will serve the people as efficiently and as economically as the Government could serve them under the surrounding and attending circumstances.

The amendment which has been offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who is chairman of the subcommittee and ranking majority member of the Committee on Appropriations, is directly contrary to the vote of the majority of the members of the Committee on Appropriations. In lieu of the matter inserted by the committee amendment, beginning with the word "Shasta", in line 25, page 52, and ending with the amount "\$20,836,670", in line 5, page 53, the Senator from Arizona proposed to insert "and substations, \$4,572,000, including Shasta to Delta switchyards via Oroville and Sacramento, 230 kilovolt, Shasta to Delta switchyards (west side lines), 230 kilovolt; Keswick to Sacramento, 115 kilovolt; Contra Costa power distribution system, miscellaneous transmission, feeder lines and facilities, and substations; in all, \$25,000,000."

Mr. President, it is proposed to increase the amount recommended by the Senate committee for transmission lines in this bill by \$4,163,330. The sums allowed for lines are not earmarked in this amendment, although the Congress has specifically earmarked all appropriations for this project ever since former Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Ickes, ordered the Oroville line to be constructed out of unexpended balances after Congress had refused to appropriate money for its construction. The amendment does not specify how the \$4,572,000 should be spent on the several lines listed in the amendment. None of the money, Mr. President, is earmarked for any particular line. The bureau would be free to distribute the money in any way which it pleased. But, even more important, this \$4,572,000 would be only the beginning of a \$44,000,000 expenditure for the construction of a transmission system which is not needed as a

part of the project, and which would duplicate the transmission system which already completely serves the area.

The only purpose of such duplication would be to set up a Government-owned system to take customers away from the private utility. The Government does not have to build this \$44,000,000 transmission line, nor the \$26,000,000 steam plant which the Bureau plans to construct in conjunction with this system in order to generate power. The Bureau's proposed competing power system would require an unnecessary Federal expenditure of \$70,000,000. The net return to the Treasury with such a competing system, even if a sufficient number of customers were obtained, would be \$2,000,000 a year less than if the power were sold, as in the present contract.

Mr. President, in the debate in the House of Representatives on the appropriation Representative Havenher of California, formerly President of the State Railroad Commission, stated that the average rural electric rate in California in 1945 was less than 1¾ cents a kilowatt-hour, compared with 2½ cents for the Nation, a difference of 30 percent in favor of California. He was then speaking of the privately owned concern distributing this power to the people of northern California.

That brings to me the thought that some 2 or 3 years ago in a hearing before the Appropriations Committee, when the Commissioner of Reclamation was present, the direct question was asked him if the Government were put in the place of the private concern which now distributes this power could the Government furnish the power at any less rate than the private concern could furnish it. To that question he replied that he did not believe the Government could serve the people at any less charge than the charge which was being made by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Mr. President, 170,000 kilowatts of power are now being delivered to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and are being transmitted to consumers over existing transmission facilities. The company spent—and this is a part of the record—more than \$5,000,000 for substation facilities in order to take that power into its system. This was all worked out by an arrangement with the Interior Department. The company is actively engaged in constructing—and I call this especially to the attention of the Senate—a double circuit tower line with one circuit installed on the west side of the Sacramento Valley on a right-of-way which it has owned for many years south of Shasta substation. The materials for this line were ordered last fall and the line will be completed by the end of this year. It will cost \$6,000,000. This line will make it possible to take delivery of 320,000 kilowatts of Shasta power at Shasta substation.

Do we not recall, Mr. President, that the able Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] yesterday made the very frank statement that this is the last time this appropriation will be called for, because, he said, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. has money available and is ready to install the lines, but as against that which the Senator from Arizona admits

very frankly, it is proposed to take the money out of the Treasury of the United States and do what private enterprise has money to do and is ready, willing, and able to do right now. What will be the result if we carry out that policy? We will discourage private enterprise, if not destroy it, and we will remove from the taxpaying lists of the State of California this great taxpayer that is sustaining or aiding in sustaining a sovereign State.

The Bureau will not have—and I draw the attention of the Senate to this point—the Bureau will not have 320,000 kilowatts available until the middle of next year, 6 months after the company's line has been completed. That is an admitted fact.

Let me dwell on that point for a moment. The power will not be available at Shasta substation coming from the Shasta Dam until 6 months or more after the line will have been completed by private enterprise. The Government could be spared the expenditure of some forty-odd million dollars which must eventually be provided to complete the whole project, including \$4,000,000 proposed to be appropriated at the present time.

Only one more transmission circuit is needed to transmit the full capacity of the Shasta and Keswick plans. That circuit can be installed on the vacant position on the towers now being erected for a cost of \$4,000,000. That is private enterprise going forward with all speed ahead. The full capacity of the power plants will not be installed until the end of 1947.

The amendment submitted by the Senator from Arizona would provide funds to begin the construction of three 230-kilovolt lines. One of these would duplicate the line now used in connection with Shasta power south of Oroville; another would duplicate the line on the west side of the valley which the company will complete this year, and the third line would be far more costly than the line which the company could install in the vacant position now on the new west side tower. In other words, the company has already set up its towers to carry this extra line. Photographs of the towers were presented to the Committee on Appropriations showing one line in place and the brackets out for another line ready to be installed. Those are company towers and those are company brackets, which were installed at company expense. Moreover, any line from Oroville to Sacramento and to the pumping plant will be a clear duplication of a company line which is already in operation and is now used in connection with the transmission of Shasta power. There is also a vacant position on the towers which carry this line on which the company can install additional wires at a cost of \$900,000. With this expenditure the company can do what, according to the estimates, would cost the Government \$3,500,000.

Again I draw the attention of the Senate to the discrepancy between that which would be taken out of the Treasury of the United States and the much smaller expenditure which private enterprise would use to accomplish the result—\$900,000 as compared with \$3,500,000 to be taken out of the Treasury.

Here is a waste of \$2,600,000, which must be carried by the water users on the project, or the Federal taxpayers of the Nation.

Those of us who are interested in reclamation, those of us who are interested in reclaiming the lands of the West, those of us who, from month to month and from day to day, here on the floor of the Senate have said we want to provide opportunity for the boys returning from the service to take up land and become agrarian, if you please, have to consider whether or not the burden which they must carry when they take up lands are such as they can carry, or are such as to make it impossible for them as agriculturalists to go forward successfully.

All the moneys expended by the Federal Government become a charge against the land which goes into the reclamation project, and the reclaimers of the land—the farmers who propose to take up 160 acres or 240 acres of land in that valley—must know when they take it up that they will have to repay into the Treasury that which the Government put into these lines.

Shall we say that \$900,000 expended by private enterprise is equal to \$2,600,000 which the Government is going to expend out of the Treasury of the United States, which must be paid back by the reclaimers of the soil? Shall we say to the returning soldiers boys who want to take up these farms, "We could have afforded you an opportunity to take up this land with a charge of only \$900,000 regarding this particular item, but we saw the light in another direction, and we imposed a tax of \$2,600,000 against your land which you and your progeny must meet over a period of years?"

Mr. President, I am laying this matter before the Senate, not because I have the least personal interest, not because I am a citizen of the State of California, for I am not, but because I am interested in the development of the West, because this is a western project, because the development of the West calls upon those who see economic opportunity in the West to take advantage of it and to come to the West and engage in a great enterprise which will make homes for men and women who can go back to the soil and sustain the Government and the world.

So, Mr. President, I bring these matters to the attention of the Senate because I believe that which aids one State in one locality aids all other States, and that which will make an enterprise economic in the State of California will make it economic in its neighbor State of Nevada, its neighbor State of Oregon, its neighbor State of Arizona, its neighbor State of New Mexico, and other Western States of similar character.

Reference was made on the Senate floor to the desirability of a public-power yardstick to act as a check on the private power monopoly. I think it was the very able senior Senator from California [Mr. Downey] who used that expression yesterday. I am sorry the Senator, who was here a moment ago, has been called from the Chamber. Nothing was said, however, about the control over the private monopoly which the State of California exercises through its duly authorized commission. In the State of California,

that which some States call a public-service commission is called the railroad commission. The Railroad Commission of the State of California has, by statute of the State of California, jurisdiction over all subjects such as that we are discussing.

The commission has broad regulatory powers, including jurisdiction over capitalization, consolidations, mergers, valuation, accounting practice, rates, service standards, and the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity. It is continually investigating rates, and under that policy the rates in northern California have been reduced periodically. Since 1936 rate regulation has resulted in decreasing the rates to the extent of \$15,000,000 a year.

The only effective way of providing electric service to an area is to do it with a completely integrated power system which avoids duplication and uses facilities to the best advantage. The power industry and the regulating bodies which control it have long realized this, and have encouraged and fostered such integration. During the war the War Production Board also fostered such integration, with results which contributed substantially to the war effort.

The result of this policy is that today most areas are served by a single operating agency, publicly or privately owned. A competitive yardstick was proposed for the TVA, but, as I hope Senators will recall, it finally had to take over all the utilities in the area in order to operate with any degree of effectiveness.

The same purpose is evident in all the other areas where public power yardsticks have been set up. If northern California gets a public power yardstick, it is safe to say that there will be similar results. The yardstick will grow until there is no private utility, and the result will be that the so-called private monopoly, now effectively regulated and controlled by the State of California, will be replaced by a public monopoly dominated completely by a Federal bureau, over which the State of California will have no control whatever, and from which the State of California will not derive any revenue by way of taxation.

In 1945 the private utility paid \$13,845,000 in State and local taxes. Let me repeat that, because it seems to me that in this hour, when we are continually looking for sources of revenue by way of taxation to sustain Federal and State organizations and governments, it might be well to look at the source. I repeat, in 1945 the private utility, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., now about to be put out of business by a vote of the Senate if it adopts the pending amendment and it remains in the bill, paid in to the coffers of the State of California and its counties \$13,845,000 in State and local taxes. In a number of counties it paid more than half the total taxes collected for county purposes.

Let us pause for a moment to think of that. This enterprise, which it is now proposed to lay the foundation to destroy, in a number of counties of the State of California paid more than half the total taxes collected for county purposes. None of those taxes would be

paid if a public power monopoly grows out of the "yardstick," the term used by the able senior Senator from California.

In 1945 this private utility paid the Federal Government—and again I draw the attention of the Senate to this startling figure—in 1945 this private utility paid the Federal Government \$26,348,000. Where will that amount of money come from, may I ask, when this private enterprise is put out of business? From what source will it come? Will it come from the Interior Department? If so, it will have to come by way of appropriation, and I doubt very much if that much money will come from that source.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. Can it not also be said that this private enterprise paid to its stockholders large sums of money from which also taxes were derived by the Federal Government?

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator for that suggestion. I was going to touch on that subject in a moment. I will follow the lead given me by the able Senator from Oklahoma because I happen to have the figures here at hand. The company, which is an operating company in California, has 79,000 stockholders in California. Think of that, Senators—79,000 stockholders in California out of a total of 121,000 stockholders in all. There are stockholders of the company in every county in the Central Valley, that is, the Central Valley in the State of California, in which it is proposed by the initial step proposed by the pending amendment to read this private facility out of business eventually. In the counties in which it is expected the bulk of Central Valley power will be used, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara, there are more than 46,000 holders of stock in the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Their holdings represent a par value of more than \$100,000,000. Approximately 90 percent of the company's properties have been constructed or acquired under regulation by the California Railroad Commission, which is the public-service commission of the State of California. All the outstanding bonds of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and almost 90 percent of its outstanding stock, have been issued under authorization of the Commission since 1912, when strict regulation over public utilities was established in California under the then Governor, the late Senator of happy memory, Hiram W. Johnson.

Mr. President, I had hoped when there was a change some months ago in the Department of the Interior, and thus in the Bureau of Reclamation, that the policy of the avaricious power czar who had been in charge of that Bureau for a number of years would be changed. When Mr. Ickes left the Government service I had hoped that no longer would avarice for power prevail in the Bureau of Reclamation. But it appears as though the echoes of his footsteps are still resounding, and we see somewhat of his activity still continuing toward Federal monopoly of power, Federal control of great power projects. When the power of a region is controlled, when the

power which drives the wheels of industry is controlled, it is not much trouble to go a little further and control the votes of the particular region. That has been established in more ways than one and at more times than once in the history of this country.

I for one want to keep the West free. I want to keep free that region, which to my mind will be the haven of happiness for oncoming generations, a place where ex-servicemen and their sons and daughters may find support and sustenance and homes. I want the opportunity to exist there for free enterprise and for the investment of venture money, if you please, and for private capital in every respect. So I take the position that I do here, the same position I have taken for the past 5 years when this problem has been before the Senate.

The Bureau of Reclamation is again seeking appropriations for transmission lines and switchyards for the Central Valley project in California. In the pending bill it requests \$4,572,000—and that is this amendment—for transmission lines, and \$1,500,000 for switchyards. The Appropriations Committee allowed the item for switchyards; it allowed the item to enable the switchyard to be installed and to enable transformers and transmission facilities to be provided close to the consumers, and the bill specifically designated that such switchyards should be at Shasta and Shasta substation. The House committee cut the request for transmission lines to \$414,090, and the request for switchyards to \$765,310. The amounts allowed in the House for transmission lines were \$5,420 for additions to the existing Shasta-Oroville line, \$382,655 for an extension of the line from Oroville toward Sacramento, and \$26,015 for distribution or tie lines on the Contra Costa canal. The \$765,310 allowed for switchyards covers installations at Shasta and Keswick Dams and the initiation of construction at Sacramento and at the Delta-Mendota pumping plants. The sums allowed for the further extension of the Oroville line and for the construction of lines along the Contra Costa canal are unnecessary, in my judgment, and a waste of public funds.

Mr. Black, the president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., in testifying before the Committee on Appropriations, clearly presented his position and the position of his company. I doubt very much if anyone, however zealous he may be on this subject—even Governor Warren himself, were he present and fortified with both the nominations which he now holds—would have anything but praise for the fine spirit of cooperation and the splendid management of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. under the administration of Mr. Black, who testified before the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Black said:

The market is fully served. The Bureau has no customers to justify the investment in transmission lines. The power for the project pumps is and can be supplied from the existing system.

By the project pumps he refers to the pumps which will be utilized in the irrigation system. We have made provision for them in the pending appropriation

bill. Not only that, but we have made provision for everything that applies to irrigation or reclamation.

Mr. Black further stated:

Construction of the proposed transmission lines and switch yards would duplicate existing taxpaying facilities. There is no need and no justification for any expenditure for transmission lines or switch yards beyond Shasta substation, 25 miles below Shasta Dam.

Continuing, Mr. Black said:

The Bureau has repeatedly represented that it had customers for project power which would justify the construction of an extension of the Oroville line. This is not the fact. With the exception of the small city of Roseville, this company now has long-term contracts with every governmental agency which distributes or proposes to distribute electric power in the Central Valley area.

Since our appearance before the House committee we have signed a 7½-year contract with the Sacramento municipal utility district, effective when the district takes over our electric distribution properties, not earlier than January 1, 1947.

That is significant to the Senate.

For many years the Bureau claimed the district as a potential customer. Appropriations to build unnecessary transmission lines were urged.

That is true. What Mr. Black says must bring back in recollection to those of us who for years have been members of the Appropriations Committee what was repeatedly stated to the committee by representatives of the Bureau—that the Sacramento area was a potential customer for Federal power.

Mr. Black further stated:

The Bureau's one customer, the city of Roseville, uses only about 1,300 kilowatts of power, which is less than 1 percent of the capacity of the proposed transmission line. The Bureau proposes to serve Roseville for \$26,680 a year and to stand ready to supply up to 1,800 kilowatts.

This same power sold to the company at our Shasta substation, 25 miles below Shasta Dam, would bring \$29,000 a year, or \$2,000 more than when supplied to Roseville. And that is not all.

The annual charges on that part of the transmission and other facilities required to bring the power to Roseville and assure adequate service would be in the order of \$20,000. When these charges are met, the Bureau would lose not \$2,000, but \$22,000 a year, by serving Roseville instead of selling the power to the company at Shasta substation.

Continuing, Mr. Black said:

When appropriations were voted for the extension of the Oroville line toward Sacramento, it must have been believed that the line was required to bring power to the Delta area for project pumping. But this is not the case.

The sites for the pumps have not yet been decided upon. The rights-of-way for the \$12,000,000 Delta cross-channel and the \$71,000,000 Delta-Mendota canal have not been obtained. Even when the rights-of-way are obtained, it is probable that 5 years will be required to construct the canals and set up the pumps. The Bureau's own reports show that the pumping plants will not be in full operation for 15 or 20 years.

Let that be considered by the Senate when it comes to vote this initial appropriation, which must result eventually in an expenditure of more than \$40,000,000 to carry out what would be initiated.

The Bureau's own reports show that the pumping plants will not be in full operation for 15 or 20 years.

Power to drive these pumps, whenever they are ready, can be supplied from transmission lines of the company located about 10 miles away. We have offered to furnish power from these lines on an exchange basis, the company to be reimbursed in power from the Shasta and Keswick plants, delivered to us at our Shasta substation.

We have agreed that the cost never shall be greater than if the power were transmitted to the pumps from Shasta and Keswick Dams over a tax-free, fully loaded, Government-owned transmission line.

There we have again the outstanding and emphatic declaration that a private enterprise is ready, willing and able to furnish power for irrigation purposes and for pumping purposes, at a price equal to that which the Government must charge if it has these transmission lines fully installed, which transmission lines will eventually cost many millions of dollars. As a matter of fact, private enterprise is ready to install them now at its own expense and pay taxes on the enterprise from year to year for the sustenance of the State of California.

Mr. Black further said:

For many years the cost will be very much less. We have guaranteed never to charge for this service more than one mill per kilowatt hour.

Mr. President, let me repeat that statement, which comes from the president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. That company has been under contract with the Bureau, and for half a century it has sustained the State of California by its services. Mr. Black said:

We have guaranteed never to charge for this service more than 1 mill per kilowatt-hour.

In that statement he refers to the service for the power furnished for pumps for irrigation and reclamation.

Mr. President, I doubt whether in all the power history of this country there has been such a guaranty. I doubt whether in all the length and breadth of this country there is any such assurance of economy.

Mr. Black then said:

Under the exchange basis the annual cost of service would depend entirely on the amount of power used by the pumping plants. But if the Bureau constructed a transmission line to serve the pumps, the annual charge would be fixed, no matter how little power was required.

Again I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there must be fixed charges because the land which bears the expense of these installations must pay it back over a period of years, and hence the charges must apply on a fixed basis to every acre of land reclaimed in the Central Valley.

I read further from the statement which Mr. Black made before the Appropriations Committee:

Annual charges on the Oroville extension and appurtenant substations would be fixed at about \$400,000. Over a 15-year building-up period, these charges would total \$6,000,000. Under the exchange method, with annual charges confined to the actual use of power, the total would be less than \$3,000,000. This means that the exchange method would save the water users or the Government,

more than \$3,000,000 in the 15-year period that pumping demands were building up.

Mr. President, this item in itself is not a small one. During the period when such irrigation projects were being built there would be a saving of some \$15,000,000 to the Government, and of course a saving to the Government in connection with a matter of this kind means a saving to the man who goes on the land, uses the power, irrigates the land, builds his home there, and looks to the future time when he may bring the charges down to the very minimum by paying off the cost over a period of 40 years, if that be the period fixed. No, Mr. President; there are many persons who believe—and especially I have found the belief to prevail in the Eastern States; indeed, I have found it to prevail here on the floor of the Senate and in the committees—that these reclamation projects, for which Government land and Government money are used, never pay off. Many persons believe that the money is a gift to the people who settle on the land. The history of reclamation projects in the United States is a most commendable one; indeed, reclamation projects rank No. 1 of all creditors of the Government, in respect to paying off their obligations. They pay off over a period of years. They carry the burden as a continual burden during those years, and it is a first mortgage, so to speak, against the product of the soil which they bring forth by their toil, their patience, and their vigilance.

I continue to read from the statement which Mr. Black made before the Appropriations Committee:

The existing line from Shasta substation to Oroville was constructed by the Bureau against the will of Congress.

No one knows that better than does the Senate Appropriations Committee, because we had it brought very vividly to our attention that the Secretary of the Interior just thumbed his nose at the Congress, and utilized money which had been appropriated for other purposes and built that substation.

Mr. Black further said to the committee:

Congress denied a specific appropriation for this line, but the Bureau ignored the denial and proceeded to build the line out of "unexpended balances."

As the committee knows, this line was leased by the Bureau to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. before it was completed and now is operated by us as a tie-in line between two of our transmission systems. Depending on load requirements, it is used to transmit company or project power. This line should have been built by the company; the company was prepared to build it and would have built it had we not been denied the priorities required during the war period.

Mr. President, I returned to the statement made by the able Senator from Arizona on yesterday, when he reminded the Senate that this is the last time this matter will come before the Senate, because, as he said, and it is a fact, the company is ready, willing, and able to build the line which the Government is now called upon to build, and the company has the money to build the line ready to expend.

Mr. Black further said:

Extension of this line from Oroville to the proposed Delta pumps by way of Sacramento will cost \$3,500,000. Including switchyards the total cost will be more than \$7,000,000.

This proposed extension will be a clear duplication of a company line already in operation and used in connection with Shasta power. Survey stakes set by the Bureau show that the proposed extension will parallel the company line in places at a distance no greater than 85 feet.

Let me emphasize that statement. It has been intimated that the proposed new line will not be a parallel line. But stakes set by the survey crews, and now in place, show that the line is proposed as a parallel line, in some places is not more than 85 feet distant from the company line. Mr. Black then said:

At other points it will run less than a mile from our line. Photographs which we will submit to the committee—

And he did submit them—

Vividly portray this duplication and emphasize the waste of Government funds which will attend the construction of the line.

The company line, which the Bureau proposes to duplicate, is used to transmit both company and project power from Oroville south by way of Sacramento.

Continuing, Mr. Black:

We have spent more than \$5,000,000 for substation facilities in connection with this line and to handle Shasta power under the existing contract.

The towers on this line have space for still another line. Wires for the additional line can be installed for \$900,000. But the transmission line proposed by the Bureau would cost \$3,500,000. This means the company can do for \$900,000 what would cost the Government \$3,500,000. Here alone is a waste of \$2,600,000, which must be carried by the water users or by the Federal taxpayers of the Nation.

I read further from Mr. Black's testimony.

The Bureau requested \$50,000 and the House committee allowed \$26,015 to commence construction of a short and detached section of transmission line along the Contra Costa canal. The purpose of this line is to transmit power, which we now deliver to existing pumps, to two small additional pumping plants to be installed about 25 miles down the canal. When completed, this line will cost \$159,000.

The line is wholly unnecessary because the contract now in effect with this company provides that power on an exchange basis shall be delivered "at such other points on the Contra Costa canal as may be designated by the United States and agreed to by the company." The company is prepared to meet this provision of the contract. Its existing lines are located 0.6 and 0.8 mile from the two additional pumping plants which the Bureau proposes to install. These lines can be extended for an expenditure of less than \$20,000, which the company is prepared to make.

Mr. Black stated further before the committee, as follows:

What we have said about expenditures for the proposed Oroville extension and for the line on the Contra Costa canal in true for all the transmission lines proposed by the Bureau. Any expenditure for transmission facilities south of Shasta substation would be wasteful of public funds. The company can provide all the facilities required for the absorption of the output of the Shasta and Keswick plants south of

Shasta substation for \$22,000,000. It can do this by using vacant positions on existing towers; by employing spare capacity on existing transmission lines and in existing substations, and by combining and coordinating future facilities. According to its own estimates, which are unquestionably low, the Bureau would have to expend \$44,000,000 to accomplish the same purpose.

Mr. President, those statements which were made by Mr. Black before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate stand unchallenged. They must be accepted by the Senate as facts. They stand unchallenged on the record of the Appropriations Committee and, indeed, before the Senate.

But this is not the only advantage of coordination—

Says Mr. Black in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee—

The Bureau would have to obtain its customers in competition with the company and during this period operating losses amounting to many millions of dollars would be inevitable. These losses would not be incurred under our offer of cooperation.

It should scarcely require a statement of figures, nor would it require an expression of an expert to make the Senate realize that the last statement by Mr. Black must of necessity be true. Here is a company serving the people. Here is a company amply facilitated with equipment and funds, ready, able, and willing to install all necessary facilities for additional service when such service is required.

Mr. President, I realize that this is the hour when many Senators are absent from the Chamber. We are dealing with a most important matter. It is at least sufficiently important for some of us to occupy the floor for hours, believing, as we do, that we are sustaining a great American principle. It seems to me that we should have a better attendance. I respectfully suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Gurney	Overton
Austin	Hart	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Reed
Barkley	Hayden	Revercomb
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Brooks	Hill	Russell
Buck	Hoey	Saltonstall
Burch	Huffman	Smith
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Swift
Byrd	Kilgore	Taft
Capper	Knowland	Taylor
Carville	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Chavez	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McCarran	Tobey
Donnell	McClellan	Tunnell
Downey	McKellar	Tydings
Eastland	McMahon	Wagner
Ellender	Mead	Walsh
Ferguson	Millikin	White
Fulbright	Moore	Wiley
George	Murdock	Willis
Gerry	Murray	
Gossett	O'Daniel	

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, during the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Black, president

of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., presented a memorandum for insertion in the record, and the insertion was made by the Senator from Arizona as chairman of the subcommittee having charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The insertion shows the load which must be carried by those who reclaim the lands or utilize the power for reclamation in the Central Valley if the project is constructed as proposed to be initiated by the amendment now pending. Senators should remember that the pending amendment is but the toe in the door, so to speak, for a vast series of appropriations yet to come if we take this initial step.

The memorandum submitted by Mr. Black, found in the hearings at page 1013, is exceedingly interesting when we come to consider what load must be borne by those who reclaim the lands in the Central Valley if these appropriations go through, as distinguished from that which they may bear if the power required is furnished by private enterprise already in existence.

The memorandum states:

The Bureau estimates the total cost of the Central Valley project at \$384,314,000. It proposes to allocate \$49,527,000 to navigation and flood control, which is nonreimbursable, and \$334,787,000 to irrigation, municipal water supply, and commercial power, which is reimbursable. The Bureau assigns \$26,874,000, or 23 percent of the cost of Shasta Reservoir, to commercial power. This amount would be \$52,004,000, or 45 percent, if the cost of project power delivered to load centers were made equal to the cost of steam-electric power.

The Bureau estimates that the revenue from sale of water and power would be sufficient (1) to pay operating expenses and (2) to repay a total of \$316,441,000 of the reimbursable cost, without interest by the year 2006.

So, by the year 2006, Mr. President, those who reclaim these lands in the Central Valley may have hope, if they or their progeny are still on the lands, that they may be relieved of the mortgage which the Government holds on the land by reason of the expenditure of money, the initial appropriation of which is about to be made if this item is adopted by the Senate; they may have some lingering hope that they may be relieved of the obligation, and they may tell their children to tell their children that they expect that at that time or thereabouts the load may be taken off.

The memorandum of Mr. Black inserted in the hearings continues:

Under the reclamation law as we understand it, the Bureau should also return to the Federal Treasury, interest at not less than 3 percent on the investment made in the facilities for municipal water and for commercial power. The Bureau allocates a total of \$130,948,000 to these purposes. On the basis of 50-year amortization, and 3 percent interest on the unamortized investment, the Bureau should return \$98,211,000 in interest to the Federal Treasury in the 50-year period. If the Bureau had allocated 45 percent instead of 23 percent of the cost of Shasta Reservoir to commercial power, the interest would be increased to \$117,059,000.

To summarize, even in the year 2006 the Bureau's plan would fall short of meeting the reimbursable cost of the project by \$18,346,000, without including interest.

So I think I was mistaken, because there will still be a mortgage on these lands in 2006 if the Bureau completes this project as planned.

The memorandum inserted in the record of the hearings continues:

If interest were included, the Bureau's plan would fall short by \$116,557,000. If the allocation of the cost of Shasta Reservoir to commercial power were increased from 23 percent to 45 percent and interest included, it would fall short by \$135,405,000.

On the other hand, under the company's proposal, it would not be necessary to invest \$69,535,000 in transmission facilities and steam plants.

Of course, \$69,535,000 may perhaps not mean so very much in the year 2006. Those who are living in the year 2006 may not regard that as a large amount of money. Little by little we are going in the direction where millions of dollars do not bother us much; in fact, we are not much concerned over billions of dollars until they begin to accumulate toward the trillion mark. The memorandum continues:

This would reduce the total reimbursable cost of the project from \$334,787,000 down to \$265,252,000.

That is under the plan proposed by private enterprise.

The revenue—

Says the memorandum—

which the project would receive would be sufficient to pay all operating expense, to repay the full reimbursable cost without interest and leave a surplus of \$80,752,000. This is \$98,818,000 more than the Bureau would repay on a noninterest basis.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the figures here presented should convince anyone that economy demands that we do not initiate this enormous expenditure by putting a private enterprise out of business, destroying the tax structure of a State, and discouraging the development of the great western empire to which humanity is looking so hopefully.

The memorandum continues:

However, as stated before, we believe that the reclamation law requires that interest be paid on the Government's investment in facilities allocated to municipal water and commercial power. Under the company's proposal the Government's investment would be substantially reduced. Consequently interest charges would amount to only \$54,251,000 if 23 percent of the cost of Shasta Reservoir is allocated to commercial power and to \$73,099,000 if 45 percent is so allocated. The company's proposal is therefore sufficient to repay to the Federal Treasury by the year 2006 all of the reimbursable costs of the project as it would be with the unnecessary transmission facilities and steam plants eliminated, including interest on the cost of the facilities allocated to municipal water and commercial power, and leave a surplus of \$7,373,000.

How can any Member of the Senate read that report and not be convinced that the whole plan should be revised, and that a further study of the subject should be made on which to base our decision as to whether we should take this step which it is proposed to take, and invest such enormous sums of money.

The memorandum continues:

The advantage of the company's proposal to the Federal Treasury is obvious. By the year 2006, it would return \$98,818,000 more

than the Bureau's plan, even if the repayment of interest on the facilities serving for municipal water and for commercial power is not required. If, as we believe, the reclamation law requires that interest on the cost of such facilities also be returned to the Treasury, then the company's proposal is better than the Bureau's plan by \$142,778,000, for by 2006 it would repay all costs, including interest, and leave a surplus of \$7,373,000, while the Bureau's plan would be deficient by \$135,405,000.

Mr. President, that memorandum was inserted in the RECORD at the request of Mr. Black during the time he was testifying. I shall now continue to read Mr. Black's statement made before the committee, which appears to be unchallenged in the RECORD. Said Mr. Black:

What we have said about expenditures for the proposed Oroville extension and for the line on the Contra Costa canal is true for all the transmission lines proposed by the Bureau. Any expenditure for transmission facilities south of Shasta substation would be wasteful of public funds. The company can provide all the facilities required for the absorption of the output of the Shasta and Keswick plants south of Shasta substation for \$22,000,000. It can do this by using vacant positions on existing towers; by employing spare capacity on existing transmission lines and in existing substations, and by combining and coordinating future facilities. According to its own estimates, which are unquestionably low, the Bureau would have to expend \$44,000,000 to accomplish the same purpose.

But this is not the only advantage of coordination. The Bureau would have to obtain its customers in competition with the company and during this period operating losses amounting to many millions of dollars would be inevitable. These losses would not be incurred under our offer of coordination.

We emphasize again that the territory in which Shasta and Keswick power must be used is already completely served by this company. The company's system is the natural outlet for the project power; there is no other outlet unless wasteful, duplicating transmission lines and other facilities are constructed by the Bureau in order to compete for the market which the company now serves.

We have offered repeatedly to take all of the project's power into our system at our Shasta substation, 25 miles below Shasta Dam, under the general terms of the existing contract. We have expressed our willingness to make a long-term or short-term contract, whichever best meets the Bureau's requirements, and to provide for withdrawals of whatever power may be needed to meet the obligations of the Bureau.

We have offered to submit any difference as to price to the Federal Power Commission or the California Railroad Commission and abide by the decision, although the price in the existing contract was set by the Bureau and declared by the former Secretary of the Interior to be "fair and equitable." This would assure the Government a fair price fixed by an independent and impartial governmental body.

We often have advised the Bureau that we will have transmission facilities ready when additional power is available. For years we have owned a right-of-way for another transmission line between our Shasta substation and the Bay area. We proposed to construct a line along this right-of-way when we built our pit 5 hydro plant, but were denied the necessary priorities.

Now that the war is over, we have ordered materials and equipment for a double-circuit transmission line along this route and the line now is under construction. With the

reinforcement of existing transmission lines and the addition of necessary substation equipment, this line will cost \$6,000,000, and when in operation late this year we will be able to absorb 320,000 of the ultimate 450,000 kilowatts of Shasta power in our system. We have offered and are prepared to build promptly all additional facilities required to absorb the full output of the plants.

WARTIME CONTRACT BRINGS LARGE REVENUE TO BUREAU

The only substantial revenue which the Government now receives from the Central Valley project is that which we pay for the power available from the two generators installed during the war years. We have paid the Bureau \$5,035,129 from June 26, 1944, when power first became available, to April 30, 1946. In 1945 alone we paid \$3,235,796. In addition, we have delivered more than 2,000,000 kilowatt-hours to the Contra Costa pumping plants on the exchange basis provided for in the contract.

While the contract provides for only 150,000 kilowatts, we have found that our transmission lines can take and that the Bureau can deliver 170,000. We have directed the Bureau's attention to this situation and have offered to take and pay for 170,000 kilowatts. Acceptance of our offer would add \$200,000 a year to current power revenues.

Representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation have recently stated that under their plan the farmers would receive power at lower cost than they now pay. This claim was challenged before the House committee by Mr. J. J. Deuel, director of the public-utilities department, California Farm Bureau Federation, a voluntary organization of farmers, representing 33,000 farm families. He stated that the claims made and widely publicized by the Bureau were grossly misleading.

Then Mr. Black referred to the House hearings on page 547, which hearings are available to Members of the Senate. Mr. Black continued:

Mr. Deuel commented on agitation for cheap power carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation in the San Joaquin Valley, where the farmers now pay from 12 to 13 mills per kilowatt-hour. He pointed out that the Bureau had claimed that it could supply this power for less than 5 mills. However, Mr. Deuel showed that under the load factor in that area the Bureau's wholesale charge actually would be more than 10 mills instead of 5, and that in addition the farmers would have to construct a distribution system and each individual farmer would have to supply his own transformer and metering equipment, all of which are now furnished by the company. He also pointed out that when all of these costs are added, the cost of power delivered to the farmer would be greater than the charge now made by the company—this in spite of the fact that the company's revenue would be taxed while the Bureau's would be tax-free.

Mr. Deuel is a representative and director of the California Farm Bureau Federation, and he made the statement to the House committee. His statement draws a contrast between the two costs of power, and shows that the farmers would be required to pay more under the Bureau's plan than they would be required to pay if the company furnished the power. Mr. Deuel's organization represents the farmers who live in the State of the Senator from California and who have been referred to so ably by the Senator from California. But those farmers, through their organization, do not agree with the premise laid down by the Senator from California. They pay

the bill and they know the cost. The Senator from California should remember that the man who has to dig into his pocket has the experience.

Mr. Black further said:

Mr. Deuel directed attention to the fact that the benefits which farmers have received for many years are obtained because of the diversity between city- and rural-power demands.

The character of urban- and rural-power demands is different, agricultural demands being high in summer and low in winter, and urban demands low in summer and high in winter. He said that when taken together they complement each other and make lower rates for each possible. He opposed any move by either private or public ownership which would destroy combined or coordinated city and rural operation to the detriment of rural people.

Speaking for the directors of the Farm Bureau, Mr. Deuel said:

"We hope * * * that all requests for funds for the construction of transmission lines and steam plans be rejected as the only means whereby California farmers can secure the greatest beneficial results from this project.

"We take no stock in the Bureau's claim for cheap power. Our main reason for opposition to appropriations for transmission lines and steam-plant construction is based on the fact that the Bureau can get more money for the power delivered at the dam than at any other point, thereby permitting power to make a greater contribution in aid of irrigation.

"This is an expensive project and without all the aid possible from power revenue, water users will never be able to stand the cost of water."

The preceding statement is to be found on pages 546 and 547 of the House hearings:

That statement was made by the representative of the California Farm Bureau Federation, which includes the farmers of the Central Valley. It seems to me that his statement, of itself, should arrest the attention not only of the Senate but, and I say this with all due respect, of the able Senators from California.

Mr. Black further said in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee:

The Bureau continues to promise a low rate when its system is established. But the difference between its rate and the company's represents a subsidy by the taxpayer. Rates already are low in California. The California Railroad Commission frequently describes them in its official publications as "among the lowest in the country."

In its last annual report the commission says:

"Our engineers report that San Francisco again retains its position as first for having the low-cost utility services of any of the 25 major cities in the Nation, while Los Angeles again ranks third among the 25 cities and has the lowest cost of any city of more than 1,000,000 population."

How the Bureau's rate has been determined never has been explained.

I may say that is true, because in the years that representatives of the Bureau have come before the Appropriations Committee, I fail to recall any plausible or feasible explanation on their part or, indeed, the fixing of any definite rate by the Bureau.

Mr. Black further said:

The California Railroad Commission recently pointed out that "no cost studies of the Shasta project have been made available to the public."

If cost studies had been publicized or put out by the Bureau of Reclamation, Mr. President, certainly the first one to group such studies and to look into them would be the California Railroad Commission, because that Commission must of necessity be interested in the subject, inasmuch as it is one of the subject in which the Railroad Commission of California has special jurisdiction.

Mr. Black also said:

We believe in low rates. Prior to the war we regularly made reductions in rates and now that Federal taxes are being reduced we are returning to that policy. Since the first of the year reductions have been made in both our gas and electric rates. The electric rate reduction has been described by the California Railroad Commission as "saving the consumers an estimated \$3,310,000 annually."

Under the proposals we have made the Bureau will net \$4,000,000 a year at Shasta substation when the project pumps reach full operation. In addition, power will be provided for the operation of the pumps on an exchange basis.

Nevertheless the Bureau proposes to spend \$70,000,000 for an unnecessary competitive system. If and when constructed, this competitive system would bring a net of only \$1,700,000 compared with the \$4,000,000 assured under our proposal—a loss of \$2,300,000 a year at Shasta substation. Even the \$1,700,000 would not be available unless the Bureau could get all the customers it needed to load up the system. This it could not do without a wasteful and competitive campaign, during which it would lose many millions of dollars. The annual loss really would be much greater than \$2,300,000 because \$70,000,000 would not be sufficient to accomplish the Bureau's purpose. The competitive system which the Bureau plans would more likely cost over \$100,000,000, even on the basis of prewar costs.

It will be many years before the project's pumps reach full operation. In the meantime, the company's offer would bring not \$4,000,000, but \$6,000,000 per year at Shasta substation. Our estimates show that during these years the Government, even if it could load up its plant, would sacrifice more than \$3,000,000 a year by failing to dispose of its power through the facilities of this company.

The Bureau does not deny that the Government would obtain more revenue by selling to the company. In fact, a spokesman for the Bureau in California, U. J. Gendron, executive assistant, wrote a letter to the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco under date of August 27, 1945, in which he said that "problem studies" long under way by the Bureau "appear to show that the P. G. & E. contract will result in a greater return than through sales to others under our interim rate schedule."

The act of 1937, which authorized the Central Valley project, provides that electric energy shall be generated and sold "as a means of financially aiding and assisting" the water features of the project.

In a few minutes I shall refer to the act itself. I read further from Mr. Black's testimony:

Congressional committees have frequently emphasized the importance of obtaining the maximum revenue from the sale of power in order to reimburse the Federal Treasury and thus keep down the cost of water to a figure the farmers of the Central Valleys can afford to meet. Good business judgment and due

regard for the taxpayers of the Nation should induce the Bureau to obtain the highest revenue from power. Only in that way can the demands upon the Federal Treasury be kept to a minimum.

When it comes to the repayment to the Federal Treasury of the public funds invested in the project, the company's plan of coordination offers the Government great advantages over the Bureau's program. On the basis of 50-year amortization, the company's plan would assure repayment of all the reimbursable costs of the project, including interest, and leave a surplus of more than \$7,000,000. The Bureau's plan would fail to meet the reimbursable cost by \$18,000,000.

It would further fail to meet the interest requirement, which would be about \$117,000,000.

Under the company's plan of coordination the Federal Treasury would receive \$142,000,000 more than it would under the Bureau's plan.

Further details on this point are covered in a short memorandum—

Said Mr. Black—

which I will file with my statement.

That is the memorandum from which I have read.

When this project was first submitted to Congress the cost was estimated at \$170,000,000. Now the estimates exceed \$380,000,000. In the same period estimates of the power features have risen from \$31,000,000 to \$110,000,000—three and a half times the original figure. When revised to meet present-day cost, these estimates will be much higher.

Continuing, Mr. Black said:

Recently the Bureau reported a "comprehensive plan" for the development of the Central Valleys, which on the basis of prewar prices would cost \$1,810,000,000. Of this vast sum the Bureau proposes to spend \$390,000,000 for power facilities, of which \$250,000,000 would be spent for a widespread system of transmission lines and steam plants. Appropriations for extension of the Oroville line are but the first step in the Bureau's plan to carry out this grandiose scheme.

Mr. Black continued:

The Government has no funds for undertakings of this kind except those it borrows from the people or collects from the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. President, how true that statement is. I believe that the members of the Appropriations Committee and, indeed, all the members of the Senate, will underscore it as being an undeniable statement of fact.

Whenever the Government duplicates existing facilities it destroys taxpaying properties.

What statement could be truer?

In our opinion the properties of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. should be preserved as taxpaying properties and not unnecessarily damaged or retarded by competition with nontaxpaying governmental facilities. The company pays taxes in 47 of the 58 counties in the State of California. In a number of counties it pays more than 50 percent of the total taxes collected for county purposes.

Since 1940, when the country began to prepare for war, to and including 1945, a period of 6 years, the company paid more than \$117,000,000 into the Federal Treasury in taxes. In the same period it paid in State and local taxes more than \$76,000,000. Taxes accrued for 1945 alone were: Federal, \$26,348,052; State and local, \$13,845,256.

Mr. Black continued as follows:

We remind the committee that the company is closely regulated by the State of California. The railroad commission of the State has jurisdiction over our service, our rates, and our financing. More than 90 percent of the company's properties have been constructed or acquired under regulation of this commission. All its outstanding bonds and almost 90 percent of its outstanding stock have been issued under authority of the commission.

Under regulation, as it is applied in California, payments made by the company to the Bureau for project power are entered as an operating expense on the company's books. Such payments are allowed in rates only to the extent that the commission deems the amounts paid to be reasonable. The company can make no profit on the power it purchases. All that it can earn is a fair return upon the investment it makes itself in facilities used and useful in the service to the public. Any benefits from purchased power must be passed on to power consumers in the form of lower electric rates.

The Railroad Commission of California recognizes the advantages and economies to be found in the cooperative use of power facilities. In a case decided as late as January 22, 1946, involving contracts under which the Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., and others cooperated in the transmission of power developed at Boulder Dam, the commission held that the contracts would "contribute to an economical use of capital expenditures."

It said further:

"Fixed charges associated with heavy capital investments constitute a substantial portion of electric rates and the commission believes that many economies can still be made by promoting the joint or cooperative use of inescapable investments in capital facilities to the optimum degree. Splendid results have been achieved during the war as a result of pooling generation and transmission resources. The public interest requires that such activities be encouraged, continued, and expanded and that needless duplication of electric capital investments be discouraged and, insofar as we have jurisdiction, prevented."

The appropriations requested by the Bureau in the present bill are intended to commit Congress further to an unnecessary and wasteful—

Mr. President, I hope all Members of the Senate will give heed to this statement:

The appropriations requested by the Bureau in the present bill are intended to commit Congress further to an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of at least \$70,000,000, estimated under prewar costs; \$44,000,000 for a transmission system and \$26,000,000 for a steam plant. To allow these appropriations would launch the Bureau into a tax-free competitive power operation; existing property values would be destroyed; further investment in taxable property would be discouraged; and money raised by the Federal Government, either by borrowing or by taxation, would be wastefully expended.

We submit that all the appropriations requested for transmission lines or for switchyards south of Shasta substation should be denied and that the Bureau of Reclamation be requested or directed to suspend the expenditure of the \$780,000 appropriated in the 1946 deficiency bill until the present Secretary of the Interior can cause a further study to be made of the whole subject of transmission lines for the Central Valley project.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I wish to make a brief statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I have been very much interested for many years in the question concerning the transmission lines in the Central Valley. It is my considered opinion that any appropriations which the Federal Government makes for the construction of transmission lines in the Central Valley, as described in the amendment, will not bring electricity to one more user than is presently provided by the lines of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

It was brought out in the evidence, as I understood it, that there would be no reduction in the rate charged to consumers of electricity transmitted over federally financed lines. In other words, electricity would not be furnished to more users than are now using electricity, and would not be furnished at a rate less than that which is now being charged. So far as bringing water is concerned to the lands in that section which must be irrigated, nothing of that kind will be accomplished as a result of the proposed appropriation.

It is fairly well established, in my opinion, that the electricity for pumping water can be transmitted over the presently established line of a privately owned tax-paying utility which is already furnishing electricity to the citizens of California at very low rates. So if the amendment were adopted the tax income from that large company would be lost. Electricity would not be provided to the users at a lower rate, but the Federal debt would be increased, and there would be no chance of getting back the money for a long period of years. Therefore, I am inclined to ask the Senate to uphold the committee-approved amendment and to vote against the amendment which is now pending.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from South Dakota for his contribution. He has zealously made a study of this subject as a member of the Appropriations Committee; and he and I have seen the subject eye to eye, and I am exceedingly grateful that he joins me in this presentation.

I hope to conclude within a reasonable time now, Mr. President. I could not permit this matter to pass without having the Senate have a full and complete vision, if it desires to have one, of the whole picture of the expenditure that is about to be undertaken in the Central Valley project of California. I could not permit this occasion to pass and to have the Senate vote on this question without advising the Senate that in many respects an untrue picture has been presented by certain factions and certain groups, and, in my judgment, an untrue picture has been presented by the Bureau of Reclamation, both publicly and privately.

Mr. President, I repeat that my thought is that this country, if it is to sustain itself and pay off its national debt of nearly \$300,000,000,000, must encourage private enterprise. By making appropriations of this kind, by setting up the Federal Government in competition with a group of men who invest their money, pay taxes, and sustain communities, we are not encouraging private en-

terprise. On the contrary, we are discouraging private enterprise. If it be that we are on the verge of socializing everything in the way of enterprise, then, indeed, would it not be best for this body and the other branch of Congress to make a thorough study of the subject?

If the Congress, in keeping with the will of the people, were to see fit to socialize all public utilities, to tell private enterprise, "You can no longer have any interest in public utilities," would it not be best for us to make a thorough study of the subject first, rather than to go into it piecemeal? For if we rush into the matter without making a thorough study of it, eventually we shall find that as a Nation we have destroyed the very structure of our own Government by wrecking the agencies and instrumentalities which will pay our obligations, namely, the taxpaying agencies in private enterprise. In that event our bonded indebtedness, now extending into the billions of dollars, will be jeopardized.

Shall we say to those who hold Federal bonds, "We are now inch by inch, little by little, creeping into such a situation that finally when the entire purpose shall have been accomplished we shall wonder where we shall get the money to pay even the interest, much less the principal, of the bonds which you hold in trust and so sacredly"?

Mr. President, I belong to a school of thought that has given a great deal of study to this subject. I feel in my heart that I am correct in the position I take regarding it. I feel that my country depends for its future success upon having our country continue to follow the great principle of private enterprise, and I believe it would be disastrous, indeed, if we were to destroy that system or even take the first step in that direction.

So I have opposed this item in the appropriation bill, as I shall oppose the other item which will come up later in the day and which proposes to set up what is known as the Southwestern Power Administration.

I propose to encourage the investment of private money and to encourage private adventure and private study and private research, so that men may live in a realm of freedom and so that the Government of the United States may never be charged with setting itself up to enslave mankind in any area of this great Nation. I propose, insofar as I can, to prevent the Federal Government from ever occupying such a position that men and women, striving to sustain themselves, must kow-tow, if you please, to the agent of some Federal authority. If this is the land of the free and if it is to be maintained as the land of the free, then, certainly the Congress of the United States should be the first, when private enterprise is ready to go forward, to maintain freedom of action and freedom of investment.

Mr. President, I shall come to a conclusion by a résumé of the whole subject. On yesterday the able junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], in making mention of his fine service in the legislature of his native State, dwelt on the subject of the Central Valley Act, and said that he was a member of the legislature of his State when the Central Valley

Act was passed. Let me say that the California act which originated this project now has nothing to do with it. California found out long ago that it could not finance the building of the dams and the canals, and it came to Washington to persuade the Federal Government to take over. The Federal Government did take over in 1935, 11 years ago. Since that time the project has been a Federal undertaking, with the Federal Government assuming all the burden and all the risk.

As a Government undertaking, the project has been changed in many particulars. It has been enlarged. New facilities have been added. Old ones have been eliminated. The estimates have increased from \$170,000,000, as they were originally, to \$384,000,000 now. About all that is left of the California project is the name. Under the Federal plan, navigation, flood control, and reclamation are the three primary purposes. Power is incidental. Let me repeat, without fear of contradiction, that under the Federal plan, navigation, flood control, and reclamation are the three primary purposes. Power is incidental.

The project was first adopted as a Federal project under an Executive order in 1935. Then it was authorized by Congress in the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1937. It is being constructed under that authorization. Repayment of the funds provided by the Federal Treasury is required by the act in accordance with Federal reclamation laws. The act of 1937 declared the purpose of the project to be, "improving navigation, regulating the flow of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, controlling floods, providing for storage and for the delivery of the stored waters thereof, for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands and lands of Indian reservations, and other beneficial uses and"—incidentally, I say—"for the generation and sale of electric energy." What for, Mr. President? The statute says, "As a means of financially aiding and assisting such undertakings and in order to permit the full utilization of the works constructed to accomplish the aforesaid purposes."

In other words, the Congress set up this project, not primarily to be an agency through which power would be sold, but, rather, to be an agency by which power would be generated and sold for the purpose of carrying out the original purposes, namely, reclamation and flood control and water storage.

The act also provided that—

The said dam and reservoirs shall be used, first, for river regulation, improvement of navigation, and flood control; second, for irrigation and domestic uses; and, third, for power.

I call particular attention to the fact that the act stated they should be used, first, for river regulation, improvement of navigation, and flood control; second, for irrigation and domestic uses; and, third, for power.

Again I say the power feature of this great project, with its hundreds of millions of dollars of expended public money, is the incidental thing, and not the primary purpose. Yet, today what are we doing? We are attempting to lay the foundation for the expenditure of mil-

lions upon millions of dollars to set up a great power empire in the Central Valley of California, to take over control of the lives and being of the people of California and of those who would reclaim the lands of that great fertile State, so that they would be the servants—the serfs, if you please, as some would make them—of those sitting in Federal power, who would control the lives of men and women in the everyday walks of life. Mr. President, I pray God that that will not take place. I hope the Senate of the United States and the Congress as a whole will see the light and will stop this thing before it goes too far, because, Mr. President, my country—and your country demands a greater place in the family of nations than it would have if there should be a socialistic regime set up in the Western Hemisphere. Today on every hand and at every portal of our Nation, communism is crying aloud to be let in in order that it may take over. These are the steps which will pave the way for the taking over.

The act of 1937 does not require construction of transmission lines. It merely authorizes them if they are necessary to provide a market for the power. Transmission lines can only be justified if they make possible a more advantageous sale of power than is now available.

The contract which now covers the sale of all available power is admitted by the Bureau of Reclamation to be a favorable contract, and that contract is with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. It was further established at the hearings that sale of the total power output to the private utility under that contract will yield the Government over \$2,000,000 a year more than can be secured from transmission of the power by the Bureau throughout northern California under the rates already established by the Bureau.

Construction of the competing transmission system planned by the Bureau of Reclamation would require the Government to invest more than \$70,000,000. This investment is wholly unnecessary under the offers made by the private utility. It would be sheer folly on the part of the Government to make such an investment when it is wholly unnecessary and would result in a loss of more than \$2,000,000 a year in returns to the Federal Treasury.

Testimony before the committee showed that with a competitive power system the full cost of the project would not be repaid and also that interest on the Government's investment in power facilities would not be returned to the Federal Treasury. With a competitive system the return to the Treasury in a 50-year period would be \$142,000,000 less than if the power were disposed of in the manner provided in the contract under which the power now available is being marketed.

TRANSMISSION LINES IN PRESENT BILL

There now are two generators installed at Shasta Dam and their output is being transmitted over a single line 25 miles long to Shasta substation, a point of connection with the existing system. These two generators load that line to capacity. Two more lines paralleling

that 25-mile line are needed to get the output of the additional generators to the market.

The bill passed by the House does not allow any funds for the construction of these two necessary lines from Shasta Dam to Shasta substation. The Senate committee's report corrects the situation by allocating House appropriations to the construction of these lines and by adding thereto any unexpended balances available from amounts heretofore allowed for other transmission lines.

The line from Oroville to Sacramento for which the House allowed funds in a duplicating line which is entirely unnecessary. Even in an independent competitive operation it could serve no useful purpose for years to come. The project pumps which might be served from this line will not be ready to operate for 4 or 5 years. The public agencies which might be supplied with power from such a line all have long-term contracts with the power company.

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District, which has long been claimed as an important outlet for Shasta power, recently signed a contract with the company for 7½ years. In fact, the contract was signed after testimony was taken on the possible outlets for Shasta power. When the House committee passed on these appropriations it did not have before it the fact that the Sacramento Municipal Utility District was no longer available as an outlet for Shasta power.

The only customer which the Bureau has or has in prospect is the small city of Roseville, which would use less than 1 percent of the capacity of the Oroville-Sacramento line. The Government cannot justify an extension of the Oroville line merely to serve Roseville, which is already served by the power company and has ample power available from that source.

The line on the Contra Costa canal is also unnecessary. The amount allowed by the House would have to be multiplied six times to complete it. The pumps on this canal are now being supplied on an exchange basis under a contract which former Secretary Ickes made in 1943. The terms of that contract cover service to other pumps which may be installed on the canal. That means that power is now available for all additional pumps to be installed as fast as they can be installed. With power now available the Government would be spared the investment in this line. Under the existing contract power is available to the new pumps at a lower cost than if the line were built.

The additional generating units at Shasta Dam will commence operation before the end of the fiscal year. The bill passed by the House does not provide an outlet for this power. The Senate committee proposes to provide that outlet with the funds which the House allowed for lines which are not needed.

It does this by making the House appropriation available for the first 25 miles from the dam. Without the construction of these lines, power will be under production with no means of getting it to market. The committee's plans will get it to market. The House bill would allow it to develop at the dam, but

would provide no way of getting the power beyond that point.

Mr. President, I have with all the fervor I possess presented the matter, not because I am alone interested in California, but because I am interested in the development of the whole of the great region of the West. If there is a region where individual freedom prevails it is in the land of the West. If there is a land to which the present and future generations may look for the establishment of homes, for the setting up of businesses and the development of enterprise, it is the great wide open spaces of the West, where fertile lands and freedom abound, where what we need is the application of water, the purpose for which the project was originally begun, and which the provisions of the pending bill will forward.

Mr. President, if in building reclamation projects some designing mind sees an opportunity for the setting up of a great power empire, then indeed the primary object of the reclamation acts will have been lost, and power, electric energy, will become the thing by which men will control the lives of others, by which the development of our Nation and its future will, in my judgment, be seriously curtailed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada has correctly stated my position with respect to this bill, though not in my own words. I feel that there is a great distinction between private enterprise and private monopoly. My objection to the committee amendment is that it makes it certain that there shall be but one purchaser for the power from the Shasta Dam. It provides for the construction of a transmission line about 25½ miles long from the dam in the canyon, and from there on the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is the sole purchaser of the power developed.

The benefits of this project are about one-third for flood control and reclamation, about one-third for irrigation, and a third for power, but power must pay two-thirds of the cost. We all understand that. The question is, then, how can we get the best price for the power—by selling it in the mountains to one customer, or transmitting it to the central part of the State, where more than one customer would have an opportunity to buy it? That is all there is to the issue.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hawkes in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator has just made the statement that there is more than one customer in the Central Valley. Will the Senator name a customer in the Central Valley, or anywhere in northern California, other than the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.?

Mr. HAYDEN. What the Senator means to say is that temporarily the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., as a good monopoly, has tied up a number of the cities and towns with contracts, and that they cannot immediately purchase the power sought to be provided through the pending measure. But that will not ap-

ply for all time to come, and it certainly does not apply to one-third of this power which is required to pump water for the farmers for the irrigation of their lands.

I cannot for the life of me see how it is possible to work out an arrangement whereby $1\frac{3}{4}$ kilowatts of power can be turned into the transmission lines of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. at the dam, and get only 1 kilowatt when it comes to pumping for the farmer, and call that a good bargain; and that is the present arrangement.

There is no use in our discussing the question. I think the Senate thoroughly understands it, and if it is agreeable to the Senate I should like to call for a quorum, and then would like to have the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. A similar proposal confronts my section of the country, and before the Senate votes on either of these questions I think it would be in order for me to present my views so that the Senate can vote on one, and immediately following that vote on the other. I think we should have the two pictures before the Senate before the vote is taken, because they are similar.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should personally prefer that the matter of the Central Valley project be voted on at this time, after the discussion of the Central Valley situation. The discussion of the other project may go on for a considerable period of time. I believe the situation pertaining to the Central Valley is entirely different from that which my able colleague from Oklahoma intends to discuss. In the case of the Central Valley project, both Senators representing the State of California are in favor of it, the legislature of California has gone on record in favor of it, the Governor of California, who has just been renamed by both political parties, sent a telegram, which I introduced into the RECORD yesterday, in favor of the project. There is almost unanimity among the Members of the House delegation from California in regard to the project. No other State is directly concerned, whereas in the situation to be discussed by the able Senator from Oklahoma, a number of States are involved, and Senators from those States have different opinions.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I urge that the vote on the Central Valley project be taken at this time, while the matter is fresh in the minds of the Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the suggestion for a moment?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Certainly.

Mr. HAYDEN. I desire to make a suggestion to the Senator from Oklahoma similar to that presented by the Senator from California.

There is no question about the authority of law to build the transmission lines in Central Valley. The authority is provided in the statute so far as the Central Valley project is concerned. There is a very grave question of law

about the building of dams, steam plants, and things of that kind, in connection with the other project. So does not the Senator from Oklahoma really think that the two cases are so dissimilar that it would be better to vote on one now and on the other later?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I think I should pursue the course which I deem the best, not only for my State, but for sister and brother States, and for the United States. If I am recognized, I shall proceed.

Mr. President, the absence of a quorum was suggested, and I do not wish to resist that, but I wish to have the floor immediately after the quorum is developed.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understood the Senator from California had withdrawn his request.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I withdraw it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Nevada to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Daniel
Andrews	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Austin	Hart	Overton
Ball	Hatch	Pepper
Barkley	Hawkes	Reed
Bridges	Hayden	Revercomb
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Buck	Hill	Russell
Burch	Hoey	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Huffman	Smith
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Swift
Capper	Kilgore	Taft
Carville	Knowland	Taylor
Chavez	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarran	Tobey
Downey	McClellan	Tunnell
Eastland	McKellar	Tydings
Ellender	McMahon	Wagner
Ferguson	Mead	Walsh
Fulbright	Millikin	White
George	Moore	Wiley
Gerry	Murdoch	Willis
Gossett	Murray	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I should like to make my remarks, which are in the nature of an explanation, as brief as is humanly possible.

Two amendments to this bill are yet to be decided. One is the amendment with respect to the Shasta Dam. The committee cut the estimate quite a bit, and the chairman of the committee and other Senators are not agreeable to the reduction.

The second amendment which still remains to be decided is with respect to the Southwestern Power Administration. The bill as it was introduced in the House called for \$23,000,000 to be appropriated with which to start construction of a vast electrical empire in the southwestern area of the United States. On the wall in the rear of the Chamber hangs a map which I am advised was prepared by the Southwestern Power Administration. It shows in outline, in the central and western part, the State of Oklahoma. It embraces the major part

of six States, namely, the States of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana.

There is a request before the Senate and the House for the sum of \$23,000,000 with which to start construction of a competing, duplicating system of electric wires and power plants in that area of the country. In the House of Representatives, where this bill originated, the House subcommittee reduced the \$23,000,000 to \$3,000,000 plus. On the floor of the House of Representatives, at the instance of the Speaker of the House, the \$3,000,000 recommended by the committee was increased to \$7,500,000.

The program of the Southwestern Power Administration calls for the expenditure of more than \$200,000,000. The first estimate is \$202,000,000. By way of comparison, when the Shasta Dam in California was first proposed the whole project was estimated to cost \$184,000,000. With the appropriations this year, more than \$200,000,000 will have been expended on the project, and the total estimate now is approximately \$400,000,000. If the costs of the Southwestern program mount in the same proportion as the costs in California mounted, when this project is completed it will cost half a billion dollars.

The power lines which we now have in this area cost \$1,000,000,000. Eleven integrated existing power companies own these power lines in the southwestern part of the United States, in the six States which I have named, and they have the whole territory blanketed with electric lines.

An examination of the map reveals that the black lines show the existing power lines, and the red and yellow lines show the lines which the Southwestern Power Administration desires to build in this section of the country. Only two public dams in that area are now creating power. One is the Denison Dam, built on the Red River between Oklahoma and Texas. The second dam is at Norfolk, in northern Arkansas. Those are the only two dams owned by the Government which are now producing power. The dam at Denison is producing 35,000 kilowatts a year. At Norfolk the same amount of energy is being created. Thirty-five thousand kilowatts at Norfolk and 35,000 at Denison make a total of 70,000 kilowatts being created at those two dams at the present time. It is true that we are building other dams, but no other dam will be built which can produce power for a year or 2 years, or perhaps 3 years. The Government now has the power produced at Denison and Norfolk contracted for for the next 3 years. A contract is now in existence to sell all the power that can be generated at those two dams until June 1949. So the Senate need not be in a hurry. We have 3 years to consider this matter.

It is contended by some that the Denison Dam and the Norfolk Dam should be connected. Those dams are more than 300 miles apart. The testimony before our committee was that there was a great loss in the transmission of electrical energy for a distance of 300 miles. It was testified that the loss was at least 10 percent, and some witnesses said it

was greater. So if we build a line from Norfolk to Denison, a distance of 300 miles, to transmit power from Norfolk to Denison, there will inevitably be a line loss. All the power will not be delivered by at least 10 percent. But it is not proposed to build a straight line. It is proposed to build a line from Norfolk to an already existing line, called the Ark-La line, and from that line over into Oklahoma to the point called Markham Ferry, just south of the Pensacola Dam, which is a State-owned dam in my State of Oklahoma. The line now proposed to be built connecting those two dams would be more than 500 miles long. How much loss of power would there be in the transmission of electricity for 500 miles—25 percent, 40 percent, or 50 percent? I am not an engineer, and I cannot tell. It would be upward of that percentage.

Mr. President, there is no excuse at the present time for making this connection. Later we shall have a power dam at the point known as Fort Gibson. Its construction has just been started. Three or four years will be required to finish it. Later we shall have power at the Tenkiller Ferry Dam, which has just been started. Three or four years will be required to complete it. Later we shall have some power dams in Arkansas, but they are not ready now.

In my opinion no legislation authorizes the appropriation of \$23,000,000 with which to start this project. Before I discuss that question, I wish to give to the Senate a visual argument which to me is all-controlling. This question has been pending in the Congress for only a few months. I wish to exhibit to the Senate all the requests from my State in favor of the expenditure of \$23,000,000 now, and later \$200,000,000 to build this system of electric lines and steam-power plants. I have here 32 telegrams and letters. Those are all the communications I have received from my constituents in favor of this vast expenditure of money in that section of the country.

On the other hand, I exhibit to the Senate more than 2,000 telegrams and letters from my State of Oklahoma in opposition to this project. Senators are welcome to examine them if they care to do so, and see the arguments for and against. With that sort of reaction from my State, I have no alternative except to represent the viewpoint expressed in the letters and telegrams.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator remember when we had the so-called death sentence provision in the Securities and Exchange Act? I received from constituents in Arizona approximately 4,000 letters asking me to vote against the death sentence. I decided I should not vote in the way my constituents had asked me to vote, and I received no criticism. I am sure the Senator from Oklahoma will exercise his own independent judgment, as he always does, and will not be influenced one way or the other.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I wish to invite attention of Senators to another matter. I exhibit a booklet consisting of 145 pages

which contains copies of laws with relation to the Federal Power Commission. The Commission was created by the Congress, and from time to time the authority of the Federal Power Commission was enlarged and made more certain. I exhibit to Senators 145 pages of legislation which controls the Federal Power Commission.

I next exhibit to Senators a copy of the law which created the Tennessee Valley Authority. I voted for the law. It was passed in 1933. The law consists of 15 pages. The Congress saw fit to pass a law and establish a definite policy with respect to the Tennessee Valley Authority. I ask Senators, Where can there be found any law authorizing the appropriation of \$250,000,000 to build transmission lines along the route which is shown by the red lines on the chart? There is no law on the subject except a bare mention. I will state what it is. When considering the last Flood Control Act we realized that after a while, under its terms, some dams might be completed and made ready to operate. We knew that there would be created some extra power which would have to be disposed of. So, in one part of the last Flood Control Act, Congress incorporated section 5. I exhibit to the Senate section 5 which has been cut from the hearings and pasted on a post card. From an inspection of the card it may be seen how small the section is. It covers only two-thirds of one side of the post card. We are asked to approve an appropriation of approximately \$200,000,000. In my opinion, when the project once gets under way, the cost will be at least half a billion dollars.

Mr. President, the section to which I have referred provides that when the dams are completed and there is extra power to be disposed of, the War Department must turn the power over to the Secretary of the Interior.

The section further provides that the Secretary of the Interior may then resell the power wholesale—not retail. The language specifically uses the word "wholesale." The Secretary of the Interior may sell the power wholesale. In my State there are 11 what might be termed major electric-energy producing companies. They are all integrated. In my section of the country the dams which are generating power have, as an outlet for their power, 11 large companies that are ready to buy and are buying the power. Every kilowatt of power which is being generated today at Denison and at Norfolk is being sold. When a big flood occurs, all of the flumes are opened and the power machinery at the end of those flumes begins to turn and a great amount of electricity is generated. The power is distributed among the company's customers, and the steam plant is shut down.

Mr. President, the question may be asked, Where is there authority in law for the appropriation of money with which to build the system as outlined on the map? There are two words in the section to which I have referred. They are, "Related facilities." The same words are used in the language which we have been discussing. The power may be sold at wholesale, and the Secretary

may then use such money as the Congress may give him to construct related facilities.

What does the term "related facilities" mean? I read from the evidence before the committee. The chief counsel for the Southwestern Power Administration is of the opinion that the words "related facilities" give to the Secretary the authority to build lines, to buy lines, to buy stand-by plants, to build stand-by plants, or do anything. Here is what the chief counsel says:

It is a very inclusive term embracing anything which aids or makes easier the performance of a duty.

That is the interpretation which the chief counsel for the Southwestern Power Administration places upon the term "related facilities." If that term is all that is required on which to base appropriations which may aggregate a half billion dollars for the purpose of building lines, steam plants, roads, buying transformers, and doing other things, we have made a terrible mistake during the past few years, and we are making a mistake now in writing long bills. If, by the use of only two words, we can lay the foundation for the proposed new electrical empire, what is the purpose of trying to achieve the same result by writing a long bill? If legislation can be made that simple, we have made many mistakes. We have approximately 11 appropriation bills which must be disposed of. If we can legislate properly by the use of so few words, we can pass those bills very quickly. If we can build the proposed electric empire with only two words, we can appropriate all the necessary money for the Department of the Interior by merely saying, "Be it enacted, for the Department of the Interior, 1947." That is all that would be necessary. The term "related facilities" covers everything. It will cover, at least, everything that the Department of the Interior requires. We can appropriate for the War Department very simply. All we need to do is merely say, "Be it enacted, appropriate for the War Department, 1947." In the last few days we had before us a draft extension bill. All the Congress needed to have done was to pass a simple law reading, "Be it enacted, draft extended." A few days ago we also had before us the OPA extension bill. Why did we not merely say, "Be it enacted, OPA bill extended?"

Mr. President, I exhibit to the Senate the post card to which I referred a few moments ago. The space which it covers is very small.

In order to make the situation as ridiculous as I can, I exhibit to the Senate all the law which I can find which it is claimed is a basis for the proposed authority. Senators have heard about angels dancing on the point of a pin. I cannot put the law on the point of a pin, but I have put it on the head of a pin. I have put the pin on the head of a pencil and have cut out the two words "related facilities" and pasted them on. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a page take this law and this magnifying glass around to the Members of the Senate so that they may see the basic law on which they are asked to appropriate

\$200,000,000 to blanket my State, the State of Arkansas, and other States as well, with competing power lines.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REVEREND in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I notice on page 100 of the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior the heading in quite large type "Southwestern Power Administration." I note also that from time to time we have had before the Senate a bill to create the Missouri Valley Authority. The bill went into a great deal of detail with respect to the functions of the Authority, the persons who would administer it, and so forth. I ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether or not there is any statute on the books of the United States which creates, by name, an organization known as the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am glad that the Senator asked that question. I shall give very briefly the history.

The first Executive order was to the Federal Power Administration, and for the purpose of this activity the Administration was authorized to appoint a man to act, and he is called the Administrator. So the first one of these Executive orders directed that the Federal Power Authority, or the Director, take charge of the power at the different dams in my section of the country. Then came other orders were issued by the President providing how the power should be managed.

In 1942, when Congress passed the Flood Control Act, which was approved on December 22, 1944, in one section the law directed the War Department to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior all the power that was developed at flood-control dams. So when the Congress acted and directed that the power should be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, the President modified his existing order and directed that all the power from all the other dams should be turned over to the Secretary of the Interior also.

Then the Secretary of the Interior, having the power conferred by the Congress and by Executive order, in turn created the Southwestern Power Administration. That was done by an Executive order drawn by the Secretary of the Interior, approved by the President. So the Secretary of the Interior, by his own order, under the authority conferred on him under section 1 of the Flood Control Act, created the Southwestern Power Administration and gave it jurisdiction over the Norfolk Dam, the Denison Dam, and at that time the Perote Dam, which is a State dam. It is still under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, but I hope it will be turned back to the State in the next few days.

Mr. President, that is a chronological statement of how the Southwestern Power Administration came into existence. It was not created by the Congress; it was created by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator for the information.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I wish to make it clear that under the program which is now being followed in selling this power to the existing 11 companies—they were all integrated during the war and are all connected—all the power generated from the Denison Dam and the Norfolk Dam goes into the system of these 11 companies. They are buying it all.

It is true that in our section of the country hydroelectric energy cannot be created as cheaply as can steam energy. That is to be readily understood. In our section we do not have dependable water, we do not have water in sufficient quantity to store it in a great body, and then keep a dynamo or generator running throughout the entire year. We might do it in some years, even for 2 or 3 years, and then have a drought which would cause the dam to be practically dry for 2 or 3 years, as I have noticed during my residence in the southwestern section. So, in order to get the most out of the dams, it was decided to sell all the power to the existing 11 companies. They take it all.

If the time comes when there is no power from both these dams, the steam companies will fire up their plants and begin to serve that section of the United States. There is no shortage of power there. During the war, when in the different States there were great numbers of camps, and air fields, and factories of one kind or another, there was ample power to serve each of them. At the beginning of the war it occurred to me we might not have enough power, and I suggested to the administration that one or two additional hydroelectric plants be built in order to be sure to have plenty of power to carry our end of the war.

Congress appropriated the money to build the plant at Fort Gibson and the plant at Martins Ferry. But before any contract was let, it was discovered the Government did not need the power, so the authorities and they would not build the dam during the war because it would take men, cement, steel, machinery, and labor that were not available. So because the power was not needed during the war—and that was only 2 or 3 years ago—the plants were not built at that time. They have since been started. There is no shortage of power there. There is no shortage of lines over which to transmit all the power we have and need to all the cities and towns and RRA's in the section. There are about 15 or more RRA establishments in Arkansas which are all being served now. There are about 20 RRA's in my State of Oklahoma, which are all being served now. They are getting power from the integrated system of the 11 companies.

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. MCCLURE. The problem being discussed, construction of dams, does it not, the building of steam plants on the part of the Government need to supplement the power of hydroelectric plants?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It does.

Mr. MOORE. Does not that mean that it contemplates that all the private utilities in the six Southwestern States will be supplanted by Government-owned electric power?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. If the Senator will examine the map on the wall, it will be obvious to him that who ever planned the map had in mind the building of more hydroelectric plants, then the building of additional steam stand-by plants, then the building of lines so that they could begin to serve the cities which are already there, and serve the municipalities and the RRA's. The proposed system will be in competition with the 11 systems already in our section of the country.

Mr. MOORE. No system, whether it is Government or private, could possibly serve that section of the country without supplemental steam power.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is axiomatic, everybody who knows a thing about power is aware that a hydroelectric plant in most places is of no value without a steam stand-by plant. Twenty years or more ago, when we started to build the Muscle Shoals plant on the Tennessee River—I was not a Member of the Senate at that time—we immediately started to build the Gorges steam plant so that when the dam was completed a steam plant would also be available, so that if the Tennessee River fell somewhat, the boilers in the Gorges steam plant could be fired and electrical energy could be generated by steam.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Oklahoma has overlooked the possibility that this appropriation is to generate political power. [Laughter.]

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator from Nevada spoke of that a while ago. I made the statement yesterday that there now is a very definite movement on foot to nationalize electrical energy, commencing at Maine, going down to Key West, Fla., along the Atlantic coast, and going east across the Nation, and those toward it have gotten pretty well along with the program. For example, in the Tennessee Valley a large area is already nationalized. There are no private plants to speak of. There may be a small municipal plant or other small plant in the Tennessee Valley area that is still privately owned, but in the main the plants in the Tennessee Valley have been taken over, and electrical energy is nationalized in that area.

If they take six States in the section of the country—there being only a few, and six being rather a large percentage of the Nation—and nationalize electricity there, and if they go out into the Southwest to the River Valley, the Grand Canyon, and some other plants which will produce in bulk and nationalize electricity I have no complaint if that is desired. Then, if in California they want to nationalize electricity between the forests and the Kern River plants and the others I have no objection if that is desired. But when that is done, what do we have? We have the nationalization program well on its way, and every Congress will be importuned for money to extend the system.

If by "related facilities" is meant what it is said to mean, when the various systems are built, each of them will take over plants in Kansas, and reach over and take over the plants in Missouri, and take over the electric-light plant in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. REED. I express my complete agreement with the argument the Senator is making. I expect to follow him and make a few brief remarks, but the Senator from Oklahoma is correctly stating the situation. So far as I am able to speak for Kansas, one of the six States affected, we do not want any part of the southwestern power project.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I appreciate the statement of the Senator.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. DONNELL. Would the Senator be kind enough to tell us whether, if these transmission lines and related facilities should be constructed and installed, there is any provision of law which imposes upon any committee, or commission, or board created by Congress, the management of such facilities, or is that left entirely to the Secretary of the Interior, under the law as it now stands?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I am not on the inside, but I have a suspicion that quite a controversy is going on now between the Federal Power Commission, created by Congress to handle this class of work, and the Southwestern Power Administration, which is sticking out its hands trying to get control of all these facilities.

Mr. DONNELL. Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, from funds to be appropriated by Congress, to construct or acquire, by purchase or other agreement, certain transmission lines and related facilities, it being limited by the expression—

only such transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary in order to make the power and energy generated at said projects available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies.

The question I desire to ask the Senator from Oklahoma is, Who, under the present law, is authorized to administer all this investment and to operate the business that would be created by the acquisition and control of these various transmission lines and related facilities? Is it left to any board or commission in which the respective States and their inhabitants have any interest or representation, or is it left to the Federal Power Commission, or is it left to the Secretary of the Interior, or is there doubt under the law as to who would be the manager and controller of that investment?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, it is my opinion that the public generally believes that the Federal Power Commission has control over all the power matters that are interstate in

character, but that is not true. They have only one thing to do with this power, and that is to approve the rate that may be submitted to them. Under the law the Southwestern Power Administration must submit its rate at any given place to the Federal Power Commission and have it approved by the Commission. So far as I know, that is the only duty the Federal Power Commission has with respect to electric rates and electric matters in the United States.

Mr. DONNELL. I wish to ask a further question. Is it the Senator's position that as the law now stands, if this investment be made and these various properties are acquired and constructed, the actual management will be vested in the Secretary of the Interior, without any supervision by any board or commission in which the respective areas shall have representation?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Save the approval of the rate schedule. The Southwestern Power Administration will have full control over the particular area in question.

Mr. DONNELL. And the Southwestern Power Administration is simply a name that is applied to a branch of the Department of the Interior, which branch has been set up under an Executive order, as the Secretary has indicated? Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. REED. I want to say a word with respect to what the Senator from Oklahoma has said as to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. I happen to be one of those having had something to do with the creation of the Federal Power Commission in the first instance some 25 years ago. It came into being because some electric power with an interstate character was beyond the regulation of the State authority, and the Federal Power Commission was created to deal with such interstate power transmitted across State lines beyond the power or authority of State commissions to control. I think, as I recall the law, that the Federal Power Commission is charged with some responsibility as to hydro-power sites which are on navigable streams or on the public domain.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Including national parks, military reservations, and forest reserves; the Senator is correct about that.

Mr. REED. Yes. But so far as the Federal Power Commission is concerned, it has no general powers, except as to the regulation of rates and the determination of reasonable rates, and the regulations that go with such a public duty. As I understand the present situation, the entire administration of the power in this instance would be under the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator from Kansas is correct, from my viewpoint.

Mr. President, I desire to put into the RECORD a comparison between the size of the area embraced in the Southwest-

ern Power Administration's territory and the so-called TVA. In order to make that as clear as I can I desire to read from a statement.

If the duplicating, competing, transmission grid proposed by the SPA—that is the Southwestern Power Administration—were to be built, only SPA customers would receive the power benefits from the dams to be built, at a cost to all taxpayers, and piecemeal, of a billion dollars. That is, in the whole territory. A billion dollars have already been expended there, and if SPA should take over the territory and not buy what is there, and build their own plants it would cost another billion dollars and more.

The private companies in the six southwestern States operate 15,000 miles of transmission lines of 66,000 volts and above per line. SPA proposes to build 15,000 miles of transmission lines in the same area. In other words 15,000 miles of lines are proposed to be built in their territory, and there are only 6,500 miles built in the TVA territory. These lines will not reach additional customers; they will not reach any who does not now have service available.

The TVA territory covers 83,000 square miles. The SPA territory covers 300,000 square miles.

If this administration is created, and if the opening wedge is driven by appropriating the amount proposed in this bill, the camel will have his nose under the tent. Next year the officials will come back and want a few more million dollars, and they will get them. The year after that they will come back and ask for several more million dollars, and they will get them. When they get through a billion dollars may have been expended in that section of the country.

As I said, the TVA territory covers only 83,000 square miles, whereas the SPA area covers 300,000 square miles. TVA has 6,500 miles of transmission lines, whereas it is proposed in the SPA area to build 15,000 miles of transmission lines—two and a half times as much as in the TVA territory. I think the RECORD should show that because I think Senators should understand just what the issue is on which they are going to vote.

Mr. President, there is much talk about cheap power. Some individuals come to my section of the country and say, "You must appropriate the money to build these lines so that you can have cheap power." What is cheap power? In areas which do not have available plentiful supplies of coal and gas it costs 5 or 6 or 7 mills to generate 1 kilowatt of power. In our section of the country, in Oklahoma and Arkansas, where coal and gas are available practically everywhere power can be provided by steam for approximately 3½ or 4 mills a kilowatt. Hydroelectric power cannot compete with the steam plants in my section of the country. No one would put a dollar into a hydroelectric plant in Arkansas or Oklahoma if there were no other incidental values to it. These dams are being built to control floods, and only when there is incidental power, is power being harnessed and sold. It would cost 6 or 7 or 8 mills per kilowatt

to develop hydroelectric power. Yet the REAS are buying power in my State at from 5 to 6 or 7 mills per kilowatt.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. It has been pretty well established now that combination dams for flood control and power purposes are not very practicable.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The hydroelectric dams are worthless without steam standby plants because there can only be sold what is called firm power. Let us consider Denison Lake Dam as it is, with 35,000 kilowatts capacity. The operators of that dam cannot contract to deliver to Durant or to Sherman or to Denison, Tex., so much power a day for the next 10-year period. There might come a drought lasting 4 or 5 years. The Texoma Lake bed might be as dry, as I have seen it, with dust flying up the channel of the stream. No one would dare to make such a contract. In some sections, as in the Columbia River area, where there is a dependable source of water coming from the snow-covered mountains, and the Shasta Dam area, the situation is different. But even in that section they want money to build steam standby plants to firm up the power which is going to be generated both at the Keswick Dam and the Shasta Dam. So a hydroelectric plant is of no benefit whatever unless it has standby steam plants, and under the present authority of law not a dollar can be appropriated to build or buy steam plants. No one contends it can except the general counsel for the SPA, and if he can get by with Congress, of course, the law does not amount to anything. If he can get the Congress to appropriate money without authority of law, of course, the SPA would use the money to buy or build standby steam plants.

Let us consider the matter of taxes, Mr. President. The Senator from Idaho made some mention of taxes. In my State of Oklahoma, represented by my colleague [Mr. MOORE] and myself, we have two large utility companies, the Public Service Co. at Tulsa and the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. operating out of Oklahoma City. In the main, they cover the State. They pay into the Federal Treasury, into the State treasury of Oklahoma, and into the county and city treasuries almost \$10,000,000 a year. If they are driven out of business, if they cannot survive, if they have to go into bankruptcy, then the Federal Government, the State of Oklahoma, and the several counties and the several cities and the several school districts will lose their respective shares of those taxes.

I have here a statement as to the entire area. I did not prepare this statement, and I have not verified it. It was prepared by the manager of one of the large companies, and I do not think he could afford to prepare a statement as to figures and put it in my hand which was not correct or as nearly correct as he could make it. I find from the statement that private utilities in the S. P. A. area last year paid \$58,000,000 in taxes. (See Senate hearings on p. 676.) If the

private utilities are not driven to the wall and are permitted to continue in business, they will pay \$78,085,250 in taxes to the Federal, State, and local governments in 1950. That is based upon the increase in the taxes of those companies in the past few years. In 1965, which is only 20 years hence, the total taxes, if the rates increase as they have increased over the past few years, will be \$144,903,000.

Mr. President, if this prairie-fire movement for the nationalization of electrical energy sweeps the Nation, the Federal Government will compete with existing companies worth \$18,000,000,000. If the Congress goes into the business of competing with them, they will have to go bankrupt, because they cannot compete with the Government, whose agencies pay no taxes and no interest and can make rates as low as necessary to freeze out any company with which they come in competition. At present \$18,000,000,000 is invested in electrical utilities. If we are going into the power business, I hope that these appropriations will be postponed until next year. Let the proper committee of the Senate and the proper committee of the House consider this question, make an investigation, and hold hearings, having the most competent electrical experts in the world come before them and testify. Then let the legislative committee bring in a bill declaring the policy. If that policy should be to nationalize electricity in the United States, my voice would be silenced, and as a member of the Committee on Appropriations I would reluctantly vote for appropriations to build competing lines or to buy lines now in existence.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 begins with this sentence:

Electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects under the control of the War Department and in the opinion of the Secretary of War not required in the operation of such projects shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage the most widespread use thereof, at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles, the rate schedules to become effective upon confirmation and approval by the Federal Power Commission.

Does the Senator understand that as the matter stands today, the only reservoir projects, within the meaning of that sentence, which are in existence are those at the Denison Dam and the Norfork Dam?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Those are the only ones we have. Others are being built, but they will not be ready for 2, 3, or 4 years.

Mr. DONNELL. The only two we now have are at Denison and Norfork.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. That leads me to this further inquiry: In the same section of the 1944 Flood Control Act is this language:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, from funds to be appropriated by the Congress, to construct or acquire, by purchase or other agreement, only such transmission lines and related facilities as may be necessary in order to make the power and energy generated at said projects available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies.

I ask the Senator what his understanding of the fact is, as to whether or not there is evidence showing that the acquisition of the transmission lines and related facilities sought to be acquired by the contemplated appropriation is, to quote the language of this section—necessary in order to make the power and energy generated—

At the Denison and the Norfork Dams—available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies.

What is the evidence before the Senator as to whether or not it is necessary that the transmission lines and related facilities involved in this discussion today should be acquired—

in order to make the power and energy generated . . . available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The answer is very simple. The intent of that section was to provide an outlet for such power as could be created at those dams. That is the purpose of that section.

Referring to the map on the wall, the Denison Dam is located only a few miles north of Denison, Tex., and Denison, Tex., is located only a few miles north of Sherman, Tex. In order to make the power from the Denison Dam available to Texas, the Government built a transmission line from the dam down to Sherman. That line is now in place. It was built by the Government. It is owned by the Government. Over that line power from the Denison Dam is being furnished to the interrelated companies in the State of Texas. There is a line running north from Denison up into Oklahoma, but most of the towns in that section have their own municipal plants. There are no large institutions in that area, and there is no particular demand in my State for power from the Denison Dam. But there is a line in existence, and if anyone wishes power from the Denison Dam, it may be obtained from an existing line. So it is not necessary to appropriate a single cent to purchase or condemn anything to dispose of all the power from the Denison Dam.

Take the Norfork Dam—

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point, while we are still at Denison?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Is it the Senator's opinion, from the information in his possession, that insofar as the power and energy generated at the Denison Dam are concerned, the acquisition of further

transmission lines and related facilities is unnecessary?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. We do not need to spend a single mill to dispose of all the power that is being generated at the Denison Dam, or that can be generated in the next year.

Mr. DONNELL. As I understand the Senator's view, using the language of the statute, it is not necessary that any further transmission lines and related facilities be acquired by the Government in order to make the power and energy generated at the Denison Dam available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. My answer is that it is not necessary to appropriate a single cent to enable the Government to dispose of all the power it can create at the Denison Dam, in Texas and Oklahoma.

The Norfolk Dam is in northern Arkansas. There is in existence a line to the Norfolk Dam, and all the power that has been generated at Norfolk, all the power that is being generated there, and all the power that can be generated there, is being disposed of and will be disposed of under a contract which still has 3 years to run. So the Government does not need to spend a single penny at Norfolk to make its power available to Arkansas, Texas, and other surrounding States.

Mr. DONNELL. Summarizing the statements made by the Senator, and I correct in my understanding that it is his judgment and opinion, from the information at hand, that at neither of the two projects now in existence, the Denison Dam and the Norfolk Dam, is it necessary to acquire further transmission lines or related facilities in order to make the power and energy generated at those projects available in wholesale quantities for sale on fair and reasonable terms and conditions to facilities owned by the Federal Government, public bodies, cooperatives, and privately owned companies? Do I correctly understand the Senator?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There is no need for the expenditure of a single mill.

Mr. DONNELL. In order to accomplish that result.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is true. I suppose I might be attacked for making that statement. There are REA cooperatives in Arkansas and in my State that are not connected with either of these dams, but they are connected with the existing power systems, and the power from those dams is being fed into the present integrated power system. Eleven companies are already joined together. They pump power into the system, measure it, and are paid for it. The power comes into the system from Denison or Norfolk, covering that whole area. No one knows where the power goes. I am safe in saying that no one can disprove the statement that the power from those two dams going into the interrelated system in turn goes into the REA system throughout the State. One cannot dis-

tinguish electrical energy once it gets into a system.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As I understand, what the Senator from Oklahoma has said with respect to the two dams which have been completed and are now in operation, namely, the Denison Dam and the Norfolk Dam, will apply to all the dams when they are constructed. The 11 private utility companies have agreed, or are attempting to agree with the Government or with the power authority, to purchase all power produced at those dams for years to come. That plan is in contemplation on the part of the private utilities. It has not yet been consummated, but I believe the offer has been made.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The evidence so shows.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The evidence so shows. As I understand, that contemplates all the dams, the two existing dams and all the dams that will be constructed, as authorized by Congress.

That brings us back to the basic issue with which we are confronted. Objection is made on the part of the Southwestern Power Administration and on the part of those who favor public power over private power, that, of course, the private utilities will buy power to keep down competition, and to maintain a monopoly. The power companies contend that by buying the power they will make distribution of it free of any cost to the Government, and that it will not be necessary for the Government to invest \$200,000,000 or more. The private utilities already have the distribution system. If it is not wholly adequate, it can be complemented as the demands require.

The opposing argument is that such a system gives private monopoly the benefit and advantage of cheap power produced by the Government at the taxpayers' expense, and that in the distribution of the power the private utilities make a profit as middlemen in the distribution of power generated at Government cost, and at the expense of the taxpayers.

The further contention is made that private utilities will not pass on to the ultimate consumer of the power any advantage which the private utilities gain by purchasing at wholesale the hydroelectric power produced by the Government.

Those are the arguments made. If I interpret section 5 of the statute correctly, I think a little more than the words "related facilities" is involved. I mention this point simply in passing, because I believe this section is sufficiently broad to authorize, and I believe it does authorize, the making of appropriations for transmission lines. I believe that is a correct statement of what the section does. However, I am not at all satisfied that under this section it was contemplated by the Congress, that steam plants would be built. I think the Senator from Arizona agrees with me that there is serious question whether the words "related facilities" are sufficiently enough to authorize the construction of steam plants.

But with reference to transmission lines, let me point out that section 5 provides as follows:

The electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects under the control of the War Department, and in the opinion of the Secretary of War not required in the operation of such projects, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy.

Of course, the power could be disposed of at the bus bar. At that point it could be turned over to private utilities or to cooperatives, or whoever cared to build transmission lines to the site of delivery at the bus bar. This governmental agency, the Southwestern Power Authority, could dispose of the electrical energy at wholesale there. If the act used only the word "dispose" at that point, certainly no transmission lines would have been contemplated. But when the act provides "transmit and dispose," it was certainly contemplated that some transmission lines would have to be built. So I think there is authority for the Congress to make whatever appropriations it believes it is necessary to make for the construction of transmission lines which may be required to carry the power from the project and to give the greatest service and benefit to the ultimate consumers. Of course, the act does not use exactly that language, but the language used, is, in my opinion, susceptible of that construction.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me, to permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Does not the Senator agree that two matters are involved? Not only is there involved the matter of getting the power to the ultimate consumers, but the proposition that where the Government or a private power company has an investment in two or more dams, by tying the output of the dams together by means of transmission lines, it is possible to improve the investment. In other words, if there is a dam on one river and, some distance away, a dam on another river, or perhaps at some distance down the same river, when the power is low at one dam it may be high at the other dam. By connecting the two dams with a transmission line it is possible to switch the power back and forth.

Of course, we must bear in mind that there are two kinds of power. One is prime power, which is the power that is generated and is available every minute of every hour of every day throughout the year. The other kind is what we call secondary or dump power. That is power which is not available every day of the year. It may be available for 6 months or 9 months of the year, largely dependent upon how much rain falls in the particular watershed from which comes the water which generates the power. If it is possible to connect the secondary power at one dam with the secondary power at another dam, the result will be to step up some of the secondary power to prime power, and thus greatly increase and improve the benefits from that dam, because we all realize that most consumers, both individuals and businesses, who

buy power must have prime power, and a much greater return is obtained for prime power than for secondary or dump power.

If the Senator will permit me to make a further remark, let me say that it seems to me it is not a question of building transmission lines to carry power here or there. We must remember that the amendment provides only approximately \$4,500,000 for transmission lines.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I ask the Senator to wait just a moment. Let me say that, as the bill now stands, the amount provided is \$7,500,000.

Mr. HILL. Yes; but now I am speaking of transmission lines. I understand that the measure carries approximately \$3,000,000 for feeder lines; but we have been speaking about transmission lines, and the bill provides approximately \$4,500,000 for them. Those lines tie together the output of three dams.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. There are only two dams.

Mr. HILL. I shall explain what I mean. There are two dams, the Norfork Dam and the Denison Dam, which the Government of the United States now owns. There is another dam, and it belongs to the State of Oklahoma. The Federal Government has either turned it back to the State of Oklahoma, or is about to do so. That dam is known as the Grand River Dam or the Pensacola Dam. That dam belongs to the State of Oklahoma. As I remember, it cost approximately \$26,000,000. Of that amount, \$14,000,000 was Federal money, money which came from the Federal Government. As I understand the situation, that \$14,000,000 has not yet been paid back to the Federal Government.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. But the bonds are in existence and the State is paying interest on the bonds.

Mr. HILL. I appreciate that. However, the situation is that \$14,000,000 of Federal funds went into that dam. I understand that my distinguished friend the Senator from Oklahoma considers the whole matter a conference proposition. If I am wrong, I wish to be corrected, of course. The Senator spoke yesterday, but I was not able to hear him then, because I had to attend a conference committee and also a meeting of the Committee on Education and Labor. I understand, however, that the Senator from Oklahoma spoke about the matter as a conference proposition.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. But that money does not cover the dams. It covers merely the transmission lines, because the money for the dams comes from flood-control appropriations, and the dams are built by the Army engineers.

Mr. HILL. But we are not speaking of that program. We are speaking now about the \$7,500,000 and about tying together the output of dams which the Federal Government owns or in which the Federal Government has a great financial interest. I wish to say that as I read the hearings, it seems to me they show that by tying together the output of these three dams it will be possible to increase the monetary return from those dams by between 10 and 20 percent.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I cannot allow that statement

to stand in the RECORD without being challenged, because now all the power—both dump power and prime power—which it is possible to create at the dams is being sold. So to tie them together would not create more power.

Mr. HILL. Yes; it would. Of course, they are selling the dump power. But when the dump power from two or more dams is combined, a certain amount of it becomes prime power, and a greater monetary return is obtained for prime power than for dump power.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. They are doing that now.

Mr. HILL. But they are not doing it as they will be able to do when they combine the output of the three dams.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. But they are doing it now. If there are rains in Colorado, Kansas, and West Texas, the floods come into Oklahoma and Arkansas and reach the dams. When the floods reach the dams, all the gates in the dams are opened, and the dams generate their maximum amount of power and shoot it into the systems, and all of it is firm power.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oklahoma will yield further, let me say that the testimony of Mr. Davis, of the Oklahoma Light & Gas Co., I believe, was that by tying together the three dams it will be possible to increase the return from them approximately 10 percent. The testimony of Mr. Wright, who is the administrator of the Southwest Power Administration, was that in his opinion it would increase the return, not 10 percent, but 20 percent.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator.

Let us get down to the real issue before us. The \$7,500,000 is a definite part of the \$200,000,000 program, proposed by the Southwest Power authority. The \$200,000,000 plan has been formulated and submitted, and request was made for \$23,000,000 of it to be appropriated now. I do not say that the \$7,500,000 item cannot be disassociated from it; I am not prepared to say that. I have not been fully satisfied in my own mind that if we are not to carry out the \$200,000,000 program we could dispense with the \$7,500,000 item. Possibly we could dispense with part of it. If we make this expenditure as a part of the \$200,000,000 program, then the next step we will be asked to take is to authorize the construction of steam plants to firm up the power. That will come next. For anyone to say that it will be possible to spend \$7,500,000 and stop there, is a statement which might be debatable. If the Government is going to obtain the maximum benefit from it, it may need to firm up the power by building steam plants. The next step after that is done is to build transmission lines to go into every community where the people wish to have public power.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield, to permit me to propound an inquiry to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator from Arkansas has referred to the formula-

tion of a plan involving \$200,000,000. Was that plan submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee; and if so, by whom?

Mr. McCLELLAN. It was submitted to the House committee, I am not certain that it was submitted to the Senate committee. I have not read the Senate hearings, but I have read the House hearings. It was submitted by Mr. Douglas Wright, Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. DONNELL. He is employed under the Department of the Interior, is he not?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes. I am endeavoring to give the whole picture. We are either going to build this gigantic power system, or we are not going to build it, and we should vote, I believe, with that fact in mind. We do not have to tie these dams together now, although it may be good business to tie them together later, assuming that the \$200,000,000 program will not be carried out.

I wish to read what Mr. Wright said about this program with respect to the appropriation of \$23,000,000. He spoke, as is set forth in page 53 of the hearings before the House Appropriations Committee.

I think we have not asked for anything as shown on that map in red and previously described, that can be omitted and still secure a complete operating unit. If you omit any part of it the proper function will be seriously hindered. The question is, it seems to me, personally, that if you are going to appropriate any money for construction of transmission lines and related facilities you should either appropriate the amount requested to build the portions of the system that we have laid out, or you should give us no money for construction.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Was there a map furnished to the Appropriations Committee of the House by the Department of the Interior, showing generally the project involved in the \$200,000,000 program?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. That is the same map as the one now hanging on the wall?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is a map just like the one now hanging on the wall.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Representative JOHNSON from Oklahoma, in response to the statement that the Congress should either give all the money or nothing at all, said:

Let me say I am surprised that you take that position.

Then follow arguments back and forth. I read from page 54 of the hearings where Mr. Wright said:

And this committee is going to know every year, because I am going to leave this map in the files of this committee, and I am going to come and present a similar map to this one every year, so that you will know I am not welshing on this one, and every member of this committee is going to have an exact duplicate of this map so that next year, when I come back here, if you see fit to give me this money, there are going to be green lines showing what is still under construction, and another color to show you what we are proposing to do next year.

In other words, Mr. President, the \$23,000,000 requested was to be the beginning of a 20-year program which will require an estimated expenditure of \$200,000,000 in order to build a power generating and distributing system.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a further inquiry?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Was the amount of \$200,000,000 mentioned in the hearings before the House committee?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The amount is \$202,000,000, to be exact.

Mr. DONNELL. Who mentioned that figure, if the Senator recalls?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I shall not attempt to say who the person was, but the figure as I have stated it is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. The best judgment of the representative of the Department of the Interior is that the entire project will cost about \$200,000,000?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; \$200,000,000.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The plan is for a 20-year development program in that area.

There is one question with reference to which I should like to satisfy myself. The request for the \$23,000,000 appropriation at this time is made on the basis of initiating a 20-year program. There is no mistake about that, according to my understanding. Is that the understanding of the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. It is my understanding; although I believe that the 20-year estimate will prove to have been considerably extended. The ones who are requesting the money want it to be provided to them much faster than over a 20-year period.

Mr. McCLELLAN. But the requested \$23,000,000 is to start the program which will involve eventually more than \$200,000,000.

Assuming that the Congress feels the program is too ambitious, that there is no need for it, and that we would be building up a public power empire to compete with and destroy private utilities in that area, here is my suggestion: Instead of going through the back door to drive the private enterprises out of business, if that is the plan, I feel that instead of building many duplicating lines and utilities we should merely create an authority to take over the power-generating systems just as did the Tennessee Valley Authority, pay a fair price for them, and establish a public power empire to provide the cheapest possible power which can be provided by a governmental agency. That would be the direct and honorable way to do it, if the purpose is to provide the cheapest power which could be produced. I believe that the two interests, namely, the public enterprise and the private enterprise, should operate without one destroying the other. I do not believe in destroying private enterprise. We can spend tax money and compete with and undersell any private enterprise. We all know that. Whether the power which is to be developed can be passed on through the private utilities, I am not prepared to say.

I have been inclined to believe that it could be done.

Mr. President, I return to the project. If I can be satisfied that I would not be committing myself to vote for the \$200,000,000 program, and if the program were rejected by the Congress the proposed expenditure would produce the necessary power and make the system a better one, I will vote for it. But I want to make it clear that I am now committing myself to a \$200,000,000 program without having an opportunity to study it further, and understanding whether the final objective is to build a public power empire for the purpose of driving private enterprise out of business. I want to know more about it before I commit myself that far. However, I do believe that, under the proposal, there is authority for Congress to appropriate money to build transmission lines to whatever point may be determined, and to sell the power wholesale so as to obtain the best advantage.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I may suggest that at the present time lines are in existence to each of the dams and to all the power developed is being sold. So it is not necessary to appropriate a single cent to extend more lines.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The line from Pensacola to Lake Catherine in Arkansas is a cooperative line, and approximately \$1,600,000 of the proposed appropriation is to be used to buy that line.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That line is now owned by the Government. It is owned by the Defense Plant Corporation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; but it is proposed to buy it as a part of the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does the Southwestern Power Administration sell power from each individual dam, or is it sold just as though it were produced by one dam?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Southwestern Power Administration has a contract with the 11 companies which operate in that area. The contract will not expire until in June 1947. Under the contract all power generated is taken by the 11 companies to which I have referred and is redistributed throughout that area.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I understand that. But let us take, for example, the power generated by one dam at Norfolk. As I understood the Senator from Alabama, if the power can be marketed through one outlet the power would be more firm than secondary. That might be some advantage from the dollars-and-cents point of view. I was wondering what the Senator would think of that.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I think I have covered that, but I shall recapitulate briefly. Every kilowatt of power that can be developed at these 2 dams is being developed, and every kilowatt of power that is being developed is sold to the 11 companies.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I understand that. I do not think the Senator understood my point. Is there not a difference be-

tween selling power from three sources through one dam, and selling it at the individual dams?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I do not think there is any difference if they are selling all they can produce. The State of Arkansas takes all the power that can be developed at the Norfolk Dam, and my State of Oklahoma and the State of Texas take all the power that can be developed at the Denison Dam. It is my contention that the Government is getting far more through the sale of power by selling it all than it could possibly get by selling merely the firm power. If they ever resort to selling firm power, they cannot make a contract and sell anything. There must be stand-by steam plants, and the private companies have stand-by plants.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Are the private companies now paying the same amount for the secondary power as for the firm power?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. They take it all.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is it at the same rate?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I understand it is at the same rate. They have this kind of an agreement; all the power is sold to these companies. Then, in case the dams run low and they want power, they buy it back from the existing companies to serve their customers. For instance, when the Grand River Dam became low, they had no power, and they had to call upon the private companies to sell them power, to be shot down over the lines to their customers.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. With reference to the question which was asked as to the price paid by the power companies to the Southwest Power Administration for power, on page 674 of the hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill appears this statement by the representative of the power companies:

We pay for that power 5 mills per kilowatt-hour for all the firm power.

We pay some 1½ to 2½ mills for the dump power, depending on the time of the year and the time of day at which it is bought.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is all covered by contract.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Before the Senator from Arkansas gets too far away, I want to break in on the Senator from Oklahoma with reference to the question of rates. Under our system of administration of power rates, what is a reasonable rate is determined either by the State commission or by the Federal Power Commission, depending on whether the power is intrastate or interstate.

Taking a broad picture, such as suggested to my mind, at least, by the senior Senator from Arkansas, if the private

power companies took power from these dams, or from any source, so long as it was intrastate, the State commission would have power to determine what was a reasonable rate and what the conditions of transmission and delivery of power should be. If it were interstate, beyond the reach of a State commission, the determination of a reasonable rate would be made by the Federal Power Commission.

The power companies, either intrastate or interstate, are always subject to the powers of the State and the Federal authorities to regulate their rates.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me suggest that in my State the two main companies are tied into lines that furnish power in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. So the power generated in my State is interstate power, and, being interstate power, the rates are covered entirely by the schedules filed with the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. REED. That would be the wholesale rate for delivery to the local distributing companies.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I was greatly impressed by the point made by the senior Senator from Arkansas to the effect that if it be true that the Federal Government is going to embark upon a \$200,000,000 project, and if it be advantageous from the standpoint of the price of power to the consumer for it so to do, the advisable and honorable course, as the Senator put it, in substance, is for an authority to be created to acquire by purchase, which I take it means also by condemnation, the property of existing companies.

My inquiry of the Senator from Arkansas, or the Senator from Oklahoma, is whether or not that point was made in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and, if so, did the Department of the Interior make any answer to the proposition that was so clearly put forward by the Senator from Arkansas along that line?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have read most of the hearings before the House committee, but I have not read the Senate committee hearings, and cannot answer whether the question was directly put or not. But I would say to the Senator that it is my understanding that, of course, the Southwestern Power Administration, and possibly the Secretary of the Interior or the Interior Department, will contend it has no such intention. I do not think anyone is going to admit that the objective is to put the private power companies out of business.

Mr. DONNELL. But they do assert, I understand, that they intend to work out a plan involving an expenditure of approximately \$200,000,000.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Very definitely, and they are going to come back year after year and show how much has been completed, and ask for so much more. That is what this presents to me.

Can we spend that much money, practically duplicating all the distribution

systems now in existence? Can we do that and support it and back it up without actually placing in financial jeopardy the systems now in existence in those areas?

If there could be some line of demarcation and we could say that public power will be served in one area and a private enterprise can operate in another, without this conflict of competition, and so on, then the two might exist together. But if we put the private and the public together, and make the rates to the public so low that private utilities cannot compete, it will not be long before all power will be public. Public power authorities will be expanding, building more steam plants, making expenditures necessary to provide the capacity so as to meet the demand. That means that the Federal Government will be in the public power business. We might just as well admit, because that is a fact.

Mr. DONNELL. So far as the Senator is advised, has the Department of the Interior suggested any means by which the investment of a huge sum, such as \$200,000,000, and the consequent operation of these facilities by the Government, could be so segregated in the operation as to permit the private enterprises still to exist?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not understand it has. Its contention is that of course we should provide competition for the private utilities, that that would bring the power rates down, and no doubt it will; and they can be brought down to such a point that the private utilities cannot survive. It could be done. If we are to continue to build, and build a power empire, we should support it and carry it through and give the people the cheapest power, not just try. The Senator knows we are going to spend money to undersell the private utilities, and give the people cheaper power, and that is why we are doing it, and if so we should say so and go about it in a direct way, as we did in the case of the TVA. TVA put the private utilities out of business or bought them. There is a public power enterprise in the Tennessee Valley, and if we want to do that in the southwest region we should go in the front door and say that is what we are doing, and do it and get it over with.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MOORE. I am sure the Senator from Arkansas knows that the rates, which may be reduced by competition if the Government builds plants, are already provided for by State regulatory bodies where they are intrastate, and where they are interstate they are provided for by Federal power. It is not necessary, then, to build a competing line to control rates.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The private utilities do have in a sense a monopoly, of course, but they are also regulated. Their rates are fixed, and when they make too much money they are required by regulatory bodies to make adjustments and make refunds to their customers.

I have no interest in any private utility, I own no stock in a private utility. I believe in the building of dams. I have supported all of them. I want to see the

water resources of this Nation developed to their maximum usefulness for humanity.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Would not the Senator rather spend this money in building dams and getting the power developed than building power lines before the dams are even started?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That would be my preference, and the Senator knows I am doing everything I can to get the dams built on the streams of my State. I am most enthusiastic about developing these dams in order to get power. This is where the issue comes. As I said a few moments ago, when we get the power developed, if we let the private utilities have it at wholesale, we are charged with letting a monopoly have the benefit of what the Government has spent the taxpayers' money for, so they can make a profit from it. As I said, I had thought that we could sell to them where they had distribution facilities, but require them to pass the benefit on to the consumer. Year before last, when we had the 1944 flood-control bill up for consideration, having that in mind, I offered an amendment to this section, section 5, which was voted down. Mr. Wright in his testimony referred to it in the hearings before the House committee, and I shall take only a moment to read it. Senators will recall that we had up an amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] to section 5 of the Flood Control Act, which would have required this power to be wholesaled at the busbar and it would have prevented the building of any transmission line anywhere. That amendment was defeated. Then I offered the following amendment:

It shall be stipulated in connection with any sale that any and all savings realized by the purchaser—

That was the private utilities—

shall be passed on under Federal regulations where no State regulation exists, to the consuming public.

What I was trying to do was to require that the saving be passed on to the ultimate consumer; that any benefit which arose from the sale of this electricity by reason of the Government having built the dam to generate the electricity should be passed on to the ultimate consumer. In other words, if it cost the private utility 5 mills a kilowatt to produce the electricity by steam or by any other means, and the Government could produce it and sell it to that power company for 3 mills per kilowatt, then the 2 mills saved would be passed on to the ultimate consumer. In other words, whatever saving resulted from the cheap power produced at the dam, instead of giving the private utility that profit I wanted it passed on to those who actually consumed the power.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I thank the Senator from Arkansas for his contribution to the debate. I yield now to the Senator from Kansas, who has been on his feet for some time. But let me say that I have only a few more sentences to add to my statement and I shall have concluded.

Mr. REED. I do not want to try the patience of the Senator from Oklahoma

too much. But he has made such a magnificent presentation of the case that I wanted to supplement it with this suggestion: Let no member of this body labor under any illusions as to what we are going to do. If we make this \$23,000,000 appropriation we are going ahead with a \$200,000,000 program.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What is the \$23,000,000 the Senator referred to? I thought the amount involved here was \$7,000,000.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me make a statement which will clarify that point. The administration asked for \$23,000,000. The Bureau of the Budget approved \$23,000,000. They went to the House and asked for \$23,000,000. The House committee cut that down to a little over \$3,000,000, but on the floor, and at the instance of the Speaker, it was raised to \$7,500,000. So the bill as it comes from the House carries seven and a half million dollars. But, as I understand, the chairman of our subcommittee wants to put in the bill \$23,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, no.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is the point that keeps coming up. I should like to have that made clear.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to make it clear. Does the Senator from Oklahoma know of a single Senator who is a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations who advocated building any steam plants?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. No; I know of none.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was no such proposal. The argument was very firmly made throughout all the hearings by the committee that there was at the present time, in the opinion of the committee, no authority of law for building steam plants to firm up this power, and it was the judgment of the committee that if the power was to be firmed up by steam plants it should be done by appropriate legislation approved by the Congress. The issue here is, Shall three dams be connected together by a transmission line?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is exactly the point on which there is a difference of opinion here.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there is no difference.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The senior Senator from Arkansas made the point, as I understood him, that if he thought that was all this item was meant to do, that he might be in favor of it.

Mr. HAYDEN. At the appropriate time I shall read to the Senate the words of the Speaker of the House in asking for \$7,500,000. What I have just said is in substance what the Speaker said.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does the Senator feel that if we appropriate \$7,500,000 we shall then be committed to appropriate the rest of the money asked for?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. So far as the Appropriations Committee is concerned, not a member of it, to my knowledge, or to the knowledge of the Senator from Oklahoma, says that it would be a commitment to build steam plants or to go any

further than to connect these three dams together with a transmission line. That is all there is to it. Furthermore, if that program is to be carried out, it shall be done by legislation reported by an appropriate committee and not on an appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Answering the argument made by the Senator from Arkansas, I will say that there is no excuse in the world to appropriate a single penny to connect the three dams, because they are now selling through existing lines all the power they can generate, and there will be no more dams completed—certainly not for a year, probably not for 2 or 3 years. So we will have all that time to work out a system, through legislation; and then if it is desired to connect these dams and go into the business of providing electric power, such an opportunity will be afforded. There is no excuse now to connect these dams together. They are selling all the power that is being generated, and the Government is getting more money for it than if it relied on firmed power.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator controverts what I said earlier about tying these dams together.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Let me answer that. Senators will see on the map the city of Norfolk. Yonder is Denison. The line that connects those two dams is over 500 miles long, and the testimony is that on a 300-mile line the line loss is 10 percent, and on a 500-mile line, while I do not know how much the loss would be, perhaps it would be 30 or 40 percent. There is no sense in doing such a thing. No businessman would do such a thing at the present time.

Mr. HILL. The testimony of Mr. R. K. Lane, who is president of the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma, a private power company, was that if these dams are tied in there would be at least a 10-percent increase resulting. As I said earlier, Mr. Wright, who is the Administrator of the Southwestern Power Administration, put the percentage increase as high as 20 percent. Mr. Lane quotes him as saying 25 percent, but in his own direct testimony he said 20 percent. So there we have both the private power company president and the head of the Southwestern Power Administration agreeing that by tying these dams in, a great improvement will be made.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. On the theory that they have no other connection that might be true. If there were only these two power dams and if electricity were to be distributed from these power dams, that might be true. But that is not true. All the power that is being developed is being sold. They are making more money than they could make if they tied them together. They are selling 100 percent of the electricity. That cannot be improved upon.

Mr. HILL. As I explained before, they may be selling electricity, but there is a vast difference between whether they are selling it as secondary electricity or whether they are selling it as prime electricity because there is so much more paid for prime electricity—at least three

times as much, as the Senator from Arkansas suggests, as is paid for secondary electricity.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. All these suggestions and interruptions and questions and answers convince me that we do not have any power experts on the floor of the United States Senate. That being true, it is evident to me at least that this matter should not be acted on now. Let us strike all this money out of the bill because it is not necessary. Let the matter go over until the next Congress convenes. Then let a bill be prepared dealing with the Southwestern Power Administration, let it be brought to Congress and referred to the proper committees, and let hearings be held on it. Get the best experts that can be had in the world, bring them before the committees, and then let the committees submit reports, to which I would give credence and respect. That is my position in this matter. At the present time there is no need for this expenditure. We might make a mistake in expending this money.

Mr. President, the people of my section of the country are now getting cheap rates. They cannot get cheaper rates, I do not care what is done. A billion dollars can be spent in Oklahoma and Arkansas and the people there will not get cheaper rates. I am a subscriber to an REA cooperative. I am paying 10 mills a kilowatt for the first few kilowatts. If I were a large consumer the cost would be less per kilowatt. If the Government were to make this electricity and give it to my cooperative, that cooperative still could not sell it to me for very much less than I now pay, because there are administrative expenses which must be met. We have storms and sleet and the lines are broken down. They have to be repaired. It takes money to do that.

Mr. President, in conclusion let me show how cheaply the people are getting their power in Arkansas and Oklahoma. In Arkansas there are, I think, about 30 electric cooperatives. They buy power from the Arkansas Power & Light Co. The Arkansas Power & Light Co. in turn buys a large part of it from Norfolk. Arkansas takes all the power that is produced at Norfolk, which is transmitted to the Arkansas Power & Light Co. Then in turn that company sells to the 29 or 30 REA's in Arkansas. Last year the total bill to all the REA's in Arkansas amounted to \$103,543. That is the total amount that all of the REA's paid to the power company in Arkansas for all the power they consumed last year. That is at the rate of 5.7 mills per kilowatt. That is how cheaply the REA's in Arkansas are getting their power. They get it for less than 6 mills per kilowatt.

Let us compare that with the TVA. If the Arkansas REA's were getting their power from TVA they would have to pay \$119,543 for the same amount of power. The rate would have been 6.6 mills. So in Arkansas under this system the REA's are getting their power for a mill less than it costs in the Tennessee Valley, according to this computation.

Mr. President, it can be seen that the REA's in Arkansas are getting cheaper power than they would from the TVA.

If the Government were to produce the power and give it to them, they still would not get the power for nothing. The REA's must pay interest to the Government on its investment. They must have administrators, linemen, supervisors, and employees to read the meters. If a destructive storm occurs, they must rebuild. That costs money. They are now getting as cheap electricity as they can ever hope to get. In some sections of the country power cannot be produced for the rate at which it is being sold in Arkansas. In my State the rate is a little higher. It is between 6 and 7 mills to the REA's. That is a little higher than the rate in Arkansas. But even in my State the private companies are charging the REA's only about \$450 a year over-all more than the SPA rate which has been filed with the Federal Power Commission. So if we spend \$200,000,000, or \$23,000,000, and the REA's in my State have to pay the rate filed with the Federal Power Commission, the 23 cooperatives can save about \$450 a year.

Let me recapitulate. There is no excuse today to appropriate a single dollar. All the power that can be generated is being sold, and can be sold for the next 3 years. In the future, as we build more dams, the Congress will be here and we can develop our policy. There is no policy now. The only policy is found in one section of the Flood Control Act.

Mr. President, I shall vote against the appropriation of any money at this time, in the hope that by this time next year the proper committee will investigate this matter and report a bill declaring a policy. If the policy should be to go into the power business on a grand scale, or any scale, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations I shall go along with the deliberate opinion of the Congress, with this reservation: If the Congress decides to go into the public power business, serving power to all the people of the United States, instead of building competing lines in our section at a cost of \$200,000,000 I shall favor the appropriation of money to take over existing lines. We can get them for half what they would cost to build now. Some of them have been there quite a while. Old things are cheaper than new things. So if we wish to go into the power business, why not take over the existing system and operate it. I shall vote against any appropriation for the purpose contemplated by this provision. It is not necessary. No one would be benefited by appropriating any money.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. MOORE. I do not wish to try to add to what my colleague has contributed in his discussion of this question. I think he has covered it thoroughly. Certainly his analysis has made it perfectly plain—especially that portion of it which has to do with the testimony of Senators on the fine points which are raised. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] seems to hold that if we could have this appropriation with which to build transmission lines we could firm up, as he calls it, sufficient power to make the investment profitable.

My colleague has shown very definitely that we have a 100-percent market for the power which is being developed at the dams to which reference has been made. We do not need to spend a cent.

From the discussion here today, yesterday, and the day before with reference to power, it is perfectly apparent to me that the question before the people today is whether private enterprise in the production and distribution of power is to remain in existence, or whether we are going over completely to public power. That is the question presented today by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] in connection with the California project. I believe that the two projects are very similar. From the discussion of the Southwestern Power Administration the only difference I can see between the two projects is that there is no law which authorizes the expenditure of money for the Southwestern project.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question with respect to rates?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I happened to be reading the record of the House debate. Mr. RANKIN, a Representative from the State of Mississippi, who I think everyone knows is a long-time expert on rates, stated, on page 5232 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 16:

In 1944 the overcharges for electricity in the State of Arkansas were \$11,086,113, according to the TVA rates. According to the Bonneville rates, the overcharges were \$10,920,000, and \$12,997,798 according to the Ontario rates.

He evidently means that our rates are substantially higher than those of the TVA. How does the Senator reconcile that with his statement that our rates are cheaper than the TVA rates? I wonder what the explanation is.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I thought I made it clear that I did not compile these figures. They are not the result of my research. I further stated that I did not believe that the responsible head of a power company would compile figures and place them before the committee unless they were accurate. If they are not accurate, it is the fault of the official who presented this set of figures to the Appropriations Committee. This chart was prepared by the Arkansas Power & Light Co. It is entitled "Comparison of Billing of Present Rate With Rates Charged by TVA, and Proposed Rates of the Southwest Power Authority for the 12-Month Period Ended March 1946."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think Mr. RANKIN was speaking of the over-all rate paid by the public generally in one State and in another. What the Senator from Oklahoma is discussing is a statement of the wholesale cost of power to a rural electrical cooperative in Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not understand. Are those the figures for REA rates?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I think another element enters into the question. I do not doubt that the figures which both Senators have cited are correct. The TVA has sold power to the REA's for a great many more purposes than those for which private companies in Arkansas and Oklahoma have sold power to the REA's. In the contracts with REA cooperatives in Arkansas and Oklahoma there is a very restrictive clause which limits the use of power sold to REA's strictly to farm purposes, so to speak, or domestic purposes, whereas we realize that the TVA, which takes the place of private power companies, sells power to farm cooperatives not only for home and farm purposes, but also for operating cotton gins, rice pumps, mills, and alfalfa dehydrating plants. So different factors enter into the rates of the TVA from those which enter into the rates of private power companies in Arkansas and Oklahoma. I think that is where the difference lies.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In Arkansas an REA cooperative cannot sell power to a gin.

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Or to a lumber mill.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator knows, in that connection Mr. Ellis and a number of other witnesses representing REA cooperatives appeared before the subcommittee urging this very appropriation, because they said they could not obtain power for these various uses.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is now half past 4. I continue to hope that we may obtain a vote on the two remaining amendments to the bill. The pending amendment relates to the Central Valley project in California, and appears on page 53 of the bill. I have offered a substitute for the committee amendment.

The amendment which the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] has been discussing appears on page 100 of the bill. If there are no more speeches to be made, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum and see if we cannot have a yea and nay vote on these two questions and dispose of them tonight.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to be sure that I understand the situation. What the Senator is asking is a vote upon his amendment, which is in the nature of a substitute for the committee amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the pending question before the Senate. As soon as that is disposed of, I think we should vote upon the remaining amendment, on page 100.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], my colleague, is absent from the Senate on public business. He requests that he be excused until July 2.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word in connection with these amendments. I have heard a great deal in the Senate and elsewhere about economy. I have heard a great deal in the Senate about protecting private enterprise. I have listened in the Appropriations Committee to the same type of discussion. Now we have these two amendments or two issues at stake. One of them has been outlined to us by the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the other has been outlined to us by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. Both issues are very plain. Senators who really are in favor of economy, who really believe in private enterprise, and who are not in favor of the complete socialization of the electric industry, have only one choice in respect to their vote on this issue. Senators who do not believe in private enterprise, who do not believe in economy, and who are in favor of the gradual socialization of industrial enterprises in the United States, will vote for the amendments. That is the issue.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Murdock
Andrews	Gurney	Murray
Austin	Hart	O'Daniel
Ball	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hawkes	Overton
Bridges	Hayden	Pepper
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Reed
Buck	Hill	Revercomb
Burch	Hoey	Robertson
Butler	Huffman	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Capper	Kilgore	Stewart
Carville	Knowland	Swift
Chavez	La Follette	Taft
Cordon	Lucas	Taylor
Donnell	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McClellan	Tobey
Eastland	McKellar	Tunnell
Ellender	McMahon	Wagner
Ferguson	Magnuson	Walsh
Fulbright	Mead	White
George	Millikin	Wiley
Gossett	Moore	Willis

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is it correct that on the first amendment, which is the Hayden amendment, a vote of "nay" will be a vote against the Hayden amendment and for sustaining private enterprise and for economy?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let me say that, so far as the Hayden amendment is concerned, it is in opposition to private monopoly.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I should like to make one statement. In the Senate Ap-

propriations Committee, both the subcommittee and the full committee made a careful study of this matter. I hope the Senate will sustain its Appropriations Committee. If it does so, the Senate will vote against approval of the Hayden amendment.

Mr. CORDON and Mr. KNOWLAND addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon, who first addressed the Chair, is recognized.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I desire to make a short statement before the vote is taken. I understand that the first vote will be on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], which amendment authorizes the building of certain transmission lines from the power plants in California as far south as Sacramento.

Mr. President, I recognize the force of the arguments which have been made here, and particularly those going to the proposition that the time has now come for the Congress to reexamine the whole problem of the production, transmission, and sale of electric power by the United States Government, and in the light of that examination to make definite determination as to what policy should be followed. I think that should be done, and done without delay.

However, so far as the Central Valley question is concerned, my view is that were it not for the fact that, so far as I can determine, a decision has been made by the people of California with reference to what they want in the premises, I should oppose the amendment of the Senator from Arizona. But it has been asserted here that both Members of this body from the State of California favor the Senator's amendment, that the Legislature of California has passed upon the whole program, including the portion now under consideration, and has approved it, and that the Governor of California has signified his wholehearted approval, not only of that part of the program, but even of additional funds for a more ambitious program. Recently the Governor of California received the nomination of both major parties in the State of California, as we have been advised by the press, and unquestionably, and to my own personal knowledge, his views with reference to this improvement were well known in California.

So as I view the Central Valley picture, the State of California and the people of California have decided the question insofar as they can decide it. Because I believe wholeheartedly in State sovereignty and the right of the people of a State to determine for themselves what shall be done within their State, and in the light of the fact that they seem to have made that determination with reference to the Central Valley project, I shall vote for the amendment, although in committee—and I wish my position to be perfectly clear in the matter—I voted to cut out the appropriation for the transmission lines. But in the face of the uncontroverted evidence regarding the position which the people of California take and my belief that they have a right to determine the matter for themselves, I shall vote in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Legislative Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and will vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is absent on official business at one of the Government departments.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

I also announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] is paired on this question with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are absent on official business. The Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay" if present.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not desire to have the floor by unanimous consent. If I am not entitled to it, I do not want it. I was on my feet asking for recognition at all times. If I am not entitled to the floor, I do not want it, and I do not want any special favors to get it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that after the vote on the other amendment—

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Just a moment. After the vote on the other amendment, the roll call started on the pending amendment. However, the Chair recalls that before the vote was had on the first amendment, the Senator from Arkansas was about to speak, and he did not ask for recognition at that time. The Chair did not know he intended to speak on the pending amendment. The Senator from Arkansas can speak by unanimous consent, if it is not objected to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I shall not ask unanimous consent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The roll call had begun, and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] had responded.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Arkansas be permitted to speak.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I did not care to consume a great deal of time. I wanted to say for the RECORD that as the able Senator from Arizona well remembers, when I had the floor, he wanted to make a point that a quorum was not present. I desired to make some remarks on the pending amendment, and I yielded so that he might do so, and get a quorum, and have a roll call vote on the amendment which has just been disposed of. Then I wanted to make some brief remarks before a final vote on the pending amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Chair. I desired to clarify just what these appropriations were for, because the request was for \$23,000,000, and those making the request said they had to have all of that amount.

I have always believed that these projects should be connected. I am not an electrical engineer, and I do not know just how much value there is in it, but I thought they should be connected, and I still feel that way about it. I am willing to vote for an appropriation to have that done, but I want to make the record as clear and as positive and unequivocal as I can, and that is why I brought up this issue this afternoon. I am unwilling by this vote to commit myself to this gigantic program without having an opportunity to study and know more about it.

I think possibly this appropriation can be made and these projects tied together, if we stop there, without it being a waste of Federal funds, and it may improve the system. To that extent I do not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts when he says that we are either

voting completely on one side of the issue with respect to public power and economy, or are voting against it. I do not agree with that. I do agree with him that if we are going to build this tremendous transmission system and make it absolutely competitive with private enterprise, it can be carried on with the purpose and objective of destroying private enterprise, and that is where I draw the line. I am not ready to go that far. I am unwilling to commit myself to this huge program and plan that has been submitted until I can see further into it. So far as merely making an appropriation to tie the projects together is concerned, I am willing to have that done.

Mr. President, in that connection, I believe there is only one objection to doing it now. I think this is an inopportune time. I do not want to vote against doing something which I think ultimately should be done, but the reason why this is an inopportune time to do it is that there is at present a critical shortage of material that will be used in the building of the lines. That material is today needed by consumers, or would be consumers, who are seeking power connections so that they can get rural electrification and get service into their homes. We may deprive some of them, may be doing them some injustice, by building this line at this time, or until such time as more materials may be available.

If I vote for this appropriation, I want it known by everyone interested now and in the future that I am merely voting to connect these projects, and not for a program to expand this activity with destructive intent so far as its affects private enterprise.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the best evidence as to what the amendment means is the statement of its author, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. RAYBURN, and I should like to quote very briefly his remarks, if the Senator will permit me. The Speaker said, when he offered the amendment on the floor of the House:

The Government owns or controls three dams that generate power. I am simply asking this committee to give enough money in addition to the \$3,198,000 to tie these three dams together, which you would do, I am sure, if they belonged to you, which I would do, or want to do, if they belonged to me, and which I think the Government ought to be allowed to do.

There is a question about the Grand River Dam. It appears that that is going back to the State of Oklahoma, but the Government has, as an estimate, something like thirteen or fourteen million dollars in that dam.

Even though the State of Oklahoma is to take over that dam, talking to the Governor of that State this week, he wants it tied in with the Denison Dam and with the Norfolk Dam. Whether or not this power is distributed by the Government through an administration is one thing; whether or not they continue to sell it to the power companies is another thing. The great Southwest does not have too much power, even with the power that the power companies themselves can generate and the power that may be generated at these three dams,

Therefore, my proposal is not to go out and compete with anybody in building any more transmission lines at this time because some transmission lines are provided in this committee report. I simply want to do the thing I think anyone would do if they controlled these dams, and that is to tie them together so that a greater proportion of the power may be distributed throughout that great area.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, the yeas and nays were ordered, the call of the roll was begun, and one Senator at least had responded to his name. I understand that by unanimous consent the Senator from Arkansas was permitted to speak.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Did the unanimous consent comprehend or apply to any other Senator than the Senator from Arkansas?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It did not.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think we clearly violated the rule in the case of the Senator from Arkansas, and that a request even by unanimous consent that he be permitted to speak should not have been entertained by the Chair. I think it is so important that when a roll call is started it shall proceed to its termination, that I shall object to any speeches or any other business being transacted by any other Member of the Senate until this roll call is completed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not wish to take up the time of the Senate. When I am on my feet and asking for recognition, after I yielded in order to expedite the termination of the discussion, I do not feel that the implication is justified that I am violating any rule of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. I am not undertaking to take from his feet the Senator from Arkansas. I am merely serving notice that I think the permission granted the Senator was in violation of the rules of the Senate, and that the unanimous consent request should not have been entertained by the Chair. I am merely giving notice that I shall object to any other Senator speaking until the conclusion of the roll call.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, so far as I know—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in order that the Senator from Maine may be set to right respecting this matter I will say that I happen to have played a part in the situation. The Senator from Arkansas was on his feet and was ready to make some remarks when the Senator from Arizona, following the Senator's expression that he wanted a roll call, made the suggestion of the absence of a quorum. I then suggested to the Senator from Arkansas that he defer until the roll was called, and he was on his feet at that time, and it was I who addressed the remarks to him suggesting that he defer his remarks until the roll had been called. He should have been

recognized immediately after the roll was called.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think the proper procedure was for the call of the roll to have been concluded, and then if the Senator from Arkansas or any other Senator wanted to speak in explanation of his vote he could be recognized for that purpose. But unless we are going to insist upon this basic rule of the Senate that roll calls ordered and begun shall not be interrupted, we will have this thing happen over and over again, and we will never be sure, when a roll call is started, that after 10 or a dozen names have been called, some Senator will not want to discuss the merits of the matter upon which the vote is being had. I think it is so unsound a practice, I must voice my protest.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in conclusion and then I shall yield the floor. I wish to say that when a Senator is on his feet seeking recognition and the Chair orders a roll call, that is the Chair's error, although it is unintentional, but that sometimes occurs. I have never known it to have occurred before that when only one name was called, and a Senator was on his feet and had called that fact to the attention of the Chair, that the Senator was obliged to receive unanimous consent to proceed. If that is the rule I will of course observe it. So far as I know I did not violate it. I do not seek to do so now. I have tried to cooperate and to expedite consideration of this measure to a vote. I am now willing to yield the floor, but I want to serve warning that other Senators must also observe the rule. When I am interested in some vital measure, then I shall avail myself of the privilege of invoking the rule if any Senator shall undertake to violate it. At this time I do not think I ought to be charged with having violated a rule of the Senate.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Due to the peculiar situation with which we are now confronted, let me ask if it is not a fact that in order to vote against the appropriation it is necessary to vote "yea" on the pending question?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct. A vote "yea" would be a vote to sustain the committee amendment. A vote "nay" would be to reject the committee amendment, and leave the appropriation as it is, as passed by the House.

The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and will vote. I vote "aye."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Utah [Mr.

THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BIBB], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

I also announce that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] is paired on this question with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea," and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

I announce that, if present and voting, the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are absent on official business. The Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who would vote "nay" if present, has a pair on this question with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who would vote "yea."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—30

Austin	Ferguson	Overton
Ball	George	Reed
Bridges	Gurney	Revercomb
Buck	Hart	Robertson
Butler	Hawkes	Saltonstall
Byrd	Hoey	Taft
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Carville	Millikin	White
Cordon	Moore	Wiley
Donnell	O'Daniel	Willis

NAYS—36

Aiken	Hill	Mead
Andrews	Huffman	Murdock
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Murray
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Downey	Kilgore	Pepper
Eastland	Knowland	Russell
Ellender	La Follette	Stewart
Fulbright	Lucas	Swift
Gossett	McClellan	Taylor
Green	McKellar	Tunnell
Hatch	McMahon	Wagner
Hayden	Magnuson	Walsh

NOT VOTING—30

Bailey	Guffey	Smith
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Stanfill
Brewster	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Briggs	McFarland	Tobey
Brooks	Maybank	Tydings
Burch	Mitchell	Vandenberg
Bushfield	Morse	Wheeler
Capehart	Myers	Wherry
Connally	Radcliffe	Wilson
Gerry	Shipstead	Young

So the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, when I invoked the point of order, which was of course a very clear point of order, I did not know that the Senator from Arkansas had been on his feet and had been demanding recognition, and as soon as I was advised of the substance of the statement made by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] I immediately asked unanimous consent that the Senator from Arkansas might proceed with the discussion of his views on this matter. I merely wanted to make that statement. However, Mr. President, I think it most unfortunate that a roll call be interrupted in order to permit further speeches on any question. But in the circumstances I was glad to make the request for unanimous consent, and had I known the circumstances I perhaps would not have invoked the rule of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I say a word? I think I made it clear—I endeavored to—that I was not trying to cut off the Senator from Arkansas, and that I was content to remain quiet and allow the unanimous-consent request, so as it applied to him, to be respected. I simply voiced my protest against any further violation or departures from the rule.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, to restore the language as it was when it came from the Bureau of the Budget it is necessary to insert the words "and acquisition" after the word "construction" and before the preposition "of", in line 15 on page 100. It was contemplated that the rural electrification line that already belongs to the Government be transferred to this Authority.

I now move to insert, after the word "construction", the words "and acquisition", in line 15 on page 100.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then there was another Budget provision in these words: Without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; including temporary employment of organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923 as amended.

The idea is that this Authority wants to do just as does the Corps of Engineers, employ engineers by contract to aid in the work. This is a customary provision

in construction work. That language was included in the presentation by the Bureau of the Budget. I send that amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 100, line 17, after the word "therewith", it is proposed to insert the following: "Without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; including temporary employment of organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is not the amendment legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question about it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I make the point of order against the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is well taken.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, returning to page 20 of the bill, under the item "Acquisition of Lands for Indian Tribes," the bill provides an appropriation of \$950,000, but also includes the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing reservations.

I should like to offer an amendment including the State of Washington.

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill is open to amendment. The Senator may offer his amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. On page 20, line 25, after the name "Oregon" I offer an amendment, to insert the name "Washington."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The name "Oregon" has been stricken from the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's amendment would come after the name "New Mexico."

Mr. MAGNUSON. My amendment is, after the name "New Mexico" in line 25, on page 20, to insert the name "Washington."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President in order that the Record may be clear, the name "Oregon" was stricken, but it was inserted, together with "Nevada" in another amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks a letter explaining my position.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REPUBLIC, WASH., June 10, 1948.
Senator HUGH B. MITCHELL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MITCHELL: I have sent you a telegram today, jointed in by the chairman of the public lands committee of the County Commissioners Association of the State and the president of the Ferry County Livestock Association. You will undoubtedly receive one from the chairman of the board of county commissioners.

The claim of the Indian department that they only repurchase allotments is absolutely false, and the records in the county assessor's office and the county auditor's office in this county show that 75 percent of all property allotted for use of the Colville Tribe in Ferry County, Wash., during the last 4 years has been deeded land acquired on the reservation by people other than Indians at the time while the same was open for purchase and homesteads, and serious damage has been done to the tax structure. As they take this off of the tax rolls, and their purchases have been in all cases from persons other than Indians who have legally acquired this land, and have been paying taxes on it under the Federal Constitution, being clause 17 of section 8, article I, the Federal Government of the United States is only allowed to purchase an area of 10 miles square for capital purposes and land for arsenals and matters pertaining to defense. We feel that the Constitution is still binding upon us and that we should be entitled to protection, and by reason of the various bureaus disregarding the object set out in the Federal Constitution, and not having obtained the consent of the States to these purchases, we feel that they are not entitled to make the same.

We further feel that it is only a question of a short time until the Colville Indians will follow in the footsteps of the Klamath Indians and liquidate their reservation. The sentiment is growing very fast. In fact, I have been asked by a number of Indians to draft a bill for them, and therefore I think now is the time for the Government to stop the use of the money belonging to the Indians to purchase additional land instead of distributing same to the Indians who are entitled to this money as members of the tribe. Not only is an injustice being done to the local tax structure of the various counties, but to the Indians themselves by giving the Bureau the right to hold money belonging to the Indians for purchasing lands. For it is only a question of time, if the tribe is liquidated, for the Government to have to pay back to the Indians their money which is being used, and they will have to do this out of Government funds, so the whole thing is an artificial economy and should be stopped.

Very truly yours,

OSCAR W. NOBLE.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in connection with this particular bill we have just witnessed a very sorry spectacle. The bill is the worst money grab the Senate has enacted for a long time. The House passed a bill cutting down the Budget estimates, and making ap-

propriations of \$179,426,846. We have restored probably \$155,000,000 or more. We have deliberately taken a ship at private enterprise and at economy. We have moved toward the socialization of the electrical industry all along the line. I should like to see a yea-and-nay vote on the bill. Let us put Senators on record. All we have had is lip service to economy, lip service to private enterprise, and lip service against socialization of business and industry.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], who would vote as I intend to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. REED (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], who would vote as I have voted, and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

I announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meet-

ing of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State. He has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are absent on official business. The Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay" if present.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily detained.

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—44

Aiken	Hatch	Millikin
Andrews	Hayden	Murdock
Barkley	Hill	Murray
Burch	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Butler	Huffman	Overton
Carville	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cordon	Knowland	Stewart
Donnell	La Follette	Swift
Downey	Lucas	Taylor
Eastland	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Ellender	McKellar	Tobey
Fulbright	McMahon	Tunnell
Gossett	Magnuson	Walsh
Green	Mead	

NAYS—19

Austin	Gurney	Saltonstall
Ball	Hart	Taft
Bridges	Hawkes	White
Buck	McCarran	Wiley
Byrd	Moore	Willis
Capper	O'Daniel	
Ferguson	Reed	

NOT VOTING—33

Bailey	Hickenlooper	Shipstead
Bilbo	Kilgore	Smith
Brewster	Langer	Stanfill
Briggs	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Brooks	Maybank	Tydings
Bushfield	Mitchell	Vandenberg
Capehart	Morse	Wagner
Connally	Myers	Wheeler
George	Radcliffe	Wherry
Gerry	Revercomb	Wilson
Guffey	Robertson	Young

So the bill (H. R. 6335) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Interior Department appropriation bill may be printed with the Senate amendments numbered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I point out to the Senate that the 19 "nay" votes on this bill represent more votes against an appropriation bill than there have been against any appropriation bill during my service of 10 years in the Senate. That vote represents a protest registered against a money-grabbing type of bill which is a slap at economy and free enterprise.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Why does not the Senator say it is also communistic?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let us get on to something else.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

TITLE TO LANDS BENEATH TIDEWATERS AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I realize that because of the condition of the calendar of the Senate the motion which I should like to make at this time would not have the approval of the leadership.

There is pending on the calendar what to my mind is a very important measure. I refer to House Joint Resolution 225, generally known as the submerged land bill. There is a call from all over the country for the consideration of this measure by the Senate. Telegrams are coming to me daily and people are calling on me frequently, asking me to bring the joint resolution, which I had the privilege of reporting from the Committee on the Judiciary, before the Senate for consideration. I realize that the importance of appropriation bills now pending is exceedingly high. Therefore, I shall not at this time try to bring up the joint resolution; but I wish the Senate to know that as soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of, I shall make an attempt to bring the House joint resolution before the Senate for consideration.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who is away on official business, be excused from attending the Senate during his absence. I neglected to make this request heretofore, and therefore make it now to apply retroactively.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request is granted.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, some time ago the President of the United States appointed an Evaluation Commission to attend the atomic bomb tests in the Pacific. Those tests will be held during the first part of July. As a member of the President's Evaluation Commission, I find it necessary to leave Washington not later than the coming Saturday. That is the latest possible time that I and other members of the Commission will be able to leave, in order

to be present at the tests. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate after tomorrow, until the mission to which we have been appointed has been completed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico has just requested leave of absence beginning on Saturday, because of appointment on the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the atomic bomb experiment in the Pacific. I, too, am a member of that Commission, and I desire to make the same request which he has made, namely, that after the session tomorrow I may be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate until my mission with that body has been completed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 2141. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American Soldier in Europe, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes"; and

S. 2200. An act to amend the act approved July 3, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army."

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. COFFEE, Mr. GARY, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, Mr. STEFAN, Mr. HORAN, and Mr. CANFIELD were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 2315. An act for the relief of Adele Nahas;

H. R. 3185. An act for the relief of George Lassila, administrator of the estate of Senia Lassila;

H. R. 3454. An act for the relief of William Clyde McKinney;

H. R. 4160. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto;

H. R. 4416. An act for the relief of Mrs. James Plumb;

H. R. 4983. An act to provide for adjustment in connection with the Crow Irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 4997. An act for the relief of Ernest I. Wade and Alma Wade;

H. R. 5071. An act for the relief of Mrs. Dora Foster;

H. R. 5444. An act to revive and reenact and amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the county of Gallatin, State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., to a point opposite thereto in the county of Union, State of Kentucky," approved July 18, 1939;

H. R. 5605. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6195. An act to amend section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658);

H. R. 6265. An act to create a Department of Corrections in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 6393. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6454. An act to amend the act approved July 3, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army";

H. R. 6572. An act to provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines in establishing and maintaining national security and to form a basis for participation by that Government in such defensive military operations as the future may require;

H. R. 6601. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6699. An act to decrease the amount of obligations, issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, which may be outstanding at any one time; and

H. J. Res. 307. Joint resolution to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6496, being the Navy Department appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6496) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to inquire of the Senator from Louisiana whether he desires to have the Senate

continue with the consideration of the bill this afternoon.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not think there will be an opportunity to complete consideration of the bill today, unless we hold a late night session. There is one controversial item, and probably it will require an hour's debate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, could we consider the noncontroversial items today?

Mr. OVERTON. Such a course would be agreeable to me. It will not take long to consider the noncontroversial items.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am quite sure that the consideration of those items would not take long.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would expedite matters somewhat to do that, and then let the controversial item go over until tomorrow.

Mr. OVERTON. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I may say that in view of the necessity to pass all the appropriation bills and to dispose of other matters before the 30th of June, it may be necessary for the Senate to have an evening session tomorrow. I hope Senators will keep that in mind, if it becomes necessary to hold an evening session then. An evening session will not be urged unless one becomes necessary, let me say.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the naval appropriations bill be dispensed with, and that the bill be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Naval Establishment—Title I—Office of the Secretary—Miscellaneous expenses," on page 3, line 2, after "(5 U. S. C. 118a)", to insert "special cost of living allowances for employees abroad"; and in line 25, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$13,205,000" and insert "\$14,483,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingencies of the Navy", on page 4, line 11, after the figures "\$100,000," to insert a comma and "of which \$15,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Naval Personnel—Training, education, and welfare, Navy," on page 7, line 17, after the figures "\$8,136,000", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for or on account of any expense incident to giving special educational courses or postgraduate instruction to officers with view to qualifying them or better qualifying them for the performance of duties required to be performed by or in pursuance of law by officers of the Supply Corps, the Corps of Civil Engineers, and officers assigned to engineering duty only, except present students and except such officers who are commissioned in

such corps or have been assigned to engineering duty only."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Ships—Maintenance of Bureau of Ships," on page 11, line 20, after the word "craft", to insert "charter and hire of vessels for auxiliary purposes where considered necessary by the Secretary of the Navy"; and on page 12, line 15, after the word "Bureau", to strike out "\$443,750,000" and insert "\$446,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Ordnance—Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy," on page 13, in line 3, after the word "developing", to insert "and for research incidental thereto,"; and in line 15, after the word "at", to strike out "four ordnance stations" and insert "Dahlgren, Va.; Indianhead, Md.; Hawthorne, Nev.; Inyokern, Calif.; and Solomons, Md."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, in line 18, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$246,390,000" and insert "\$247,990,000, of which \$350,000 shall be available for placing the equipment at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., in condition for operation"; and in line 21, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this act shall be available for the manufacture, assembly, repair, or overhaul of torpedoes at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park, Ill."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, that whole amendment, beginning with the comma after "\$247,990,000", in line 18, should be passed over, because it is the controversial amendment in the bill which I understand is to go over until tomorrow. Is that correct?

Mr. OVERTON. I did not know it was in controversy. But if it is, it will go over. I did not know there was opposition to it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Louisiana if the amendment just read includes the movement of the torpedo ordnance plants from the Newport, R. I., and the Keyport, Wash., stations.

Mr. OVERTON. It is the amendment on page 13, in line 18.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Rhode Island and I wish to say something on that item, and I wonder whether it should go over.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes; it should go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Pay and subsistence of naval personnel," on page 18, line 6, after the word "advisable", to strike out "\$500,000,000 from the naval stock fund" and insert "not to exceed \$500,000,000 from the naval stock fund: Provided, That the

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16. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Johnson (Okla.), Kirwan, Norrell, Gore, Jones, Jensen, and Dworshak were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 6335 (p. 7449). Senate conferees were appointed June 20.
17. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 6837 (pp. 7449-76). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to increase the amount for "Government of Occupied Areas and Relief in Occupied Areas" by \$150,000,000 (most of which would be used for food relief) (p. 7473-4). During the debate, Rep. Case, S. Dak., discussed the GAO report on the audit being conducted on RFC accounts, reading from the report as follows: "The RFC and its affiliated companies have not developed an adequate concept of the control of financial and operating responsibilities through accounting... Some of the most important accounting records are so poorly devised... it is doubtful, from a management standpoint if any really useful purpose is served by their continued maintenance... Because of these conditions the accounting records of the companies do not afford an adequate basis for turning out financial statements which would disclose fully the financial positions of the enterprises at any date or the results of their operations for any period."
- Rep. Jennings, Tenn., urged that approval be given for TVA to construct immediately several multiple-purpose dams for which they have plans projected (pp. 7466-7).
18. RENT CONTROL. The D. C. Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6506, to extend for one year the provisions of the D.C. Emergency Rent Act (H.Rept. 2316) (p. 7483).
19. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized OPA regulations on meat as the cause of black market operations which deprive the country of byproducts such as insulin (p. 7442).
20. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received an Oreg. Citizens' petitions favoring H.J.Res. 325, to prevent the use of grain for nonessential purposes (p. 7483).
21. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 24 (p. 7483).

BILL INTRODUCED

22. PERSONNEL; TAXATION. S. 2365, by Sen. Mead, N.Y., granting exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities received by State, county, or municipal employees. To Finance Committee. (p. 7392.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Clason, Mass., blaming the "inefficiency, ineffectiveness and waste" of this Department and OPA for grain shortages and for the loss of poultry in New England (p. A3827).
24. PERSONNEL; EXAMINATIONS. Speech in the House by Rep. Rees, Kans., criticizing the methods of civil service examinations for war-service employees in the \$1,400 to \$3,500 salary range and inserting his letter to CSC on the subject (p. A3830).
25. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, inserted a Pella (Iowa) Chronicle editorial criticizing Ed O'Neal's (Farm Bureau) attempt to have soil conservation appropriations cut and commending the work of the SCS (pp. A3848-9).
26. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. Donnell (Mo.) and Rep. Monroney (Okla.) in-

serted sundry newspaper editorials favoring S. 2177, the congressional-reorganization bill (pp. A3825-7, A3838-40).

27. FOOD PRODUCTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., on the farm production of that State and inserting a Sioux Falls Daily Argus-Leader editorial, "South Dakota Rating in Farm Production" (pp. A3738-8).
Rep. Plumley, Vt., inserted a Bennington (Vt.) Evening Banner editorial on the high rate of milk production in Vt. in spite of decreases in grain feed (p. A3844).
28. RESEARCH. Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., inserted Pres. James B. Conant's (Harvard Univ.) letter favoring S. 1850, to establish a National Science Foundation (p. 3824).
29. FEED SHORTAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rogers, Mass., asking for an investigation into the loss of poultry in New England because of feed shortages (pp. A3852-3).
30. APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Norblad, Oreg., criticizing the existence of the Spruce Corporation whose reason for existence terminated in 1918 and for which liquidation appropriations are still being carried (p. A3842).
31. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Fogarty, R. I., inserted a R. I. Episcopal Convention resolution favoring the foreign-food relief program (p. A3843).
32. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Plumley, Vt., inserted a Boston Sunday Herald editorial, "New England Fights Water Pollution on Two Fronts - Vermont, Rhode Island" (p. 3849).
33. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticizing WAA surplus-property disposals and including a newspaper comment and his statements before the Senate Small Business Committee on the subject (pp. A3828-30).
34. COST-OF-LIVING; EDUCATION. Rep. Dingell, Mich., inserted statements indicating that the rising cost-of-living may be the cause of veterans having to give up their education (p. A3833).
35. PRICE CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. Gross, Pa., criticizing OPA as having caused various shortages, particularly the shortage of insulin (pp. A3827-8).
Rep. Towe, N. J., inserted a Passaic (N. J.) Herald-News editorial criticizing OPA regulations as the cause of the clothing shortage (pp. A3843-4).
Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, inserted a constituent's letter criticizing OPA regulations on containers for eggs (p. A3847).
Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing OPA regulations and price controls as a cause of the black markets (pp. A3855-6).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 24: S. Commerce, flood-control bill; S. Education and Labor, health bill; S. Appropriations, Labor-Federal Security and Government corporations (ex.); H. Agriculture, research bill; H. Military Affairs, atomic energy (ex.); H. Rules, British loan; conference on price-control bill.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

The words which describe another great general and founder of a Republic might well be used to salute this departing colleague.

First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman who will be the chairman of the House conferees if he is going to insist on a reduction in the amount of the bill as sent to the House by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania that Members of this House can only judge the future by the past. At no time during the past several years have the House conferees accepted all or even a majority of the Senate amendments.

Mr. RICH. If the conferees are going to accept the amendments placed on the Interior bill in the other body, then I think they ought to bring the matter here for the House to vote on. Can we expect the amount of the bill to be cut?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman knows and the Members of the House conferees on the Interior bill know in the past we have never failed to do our utmost for the Nation's taxpayers. The House conferees always recognize that this is a conference where neither side can always have its way. I can assure my good friends from Pennsylvania that the House conferees will always be fair—and by that I mean not only fair to the taxpayers, but also fair to every agency of the Government.

Mr. RICH. The Members of the other body should do some worrying over cutting down these expenses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, KIRWAN, NORRELL, GORE, JONES, JENSEN, and DWORSHAK.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, a call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll Call No. 166]

Adams	Barry	Bland
Andrews, N. Y.	Bates, Ky.	Bloom
Auchincloss	Bates, Mass.	Boren
Baldwin, Md.	Bell	Boykin
Baldwin, N. Y.	Bennet, N. Y.	Bradley, Mich.
Barden	Bennett, Mo.	Buchanan

Buckley	Grant, Ala.	Richards
Camp	Hall	Rivers
Cannon, Fla.	Edwin Arthur	Robertson,
Celler	Hancock	N. Dak.
Clark	Harris	Roe, N. Y.
Cochran	Heffernan	Ryder
Coffee	Izac	Sadowski
Colmer	Jackson	Schwabe, Mo.
Courtney	Kee	Shafer
Cox	Kelley, Pa.	Sheridan
Curley	Keogh	Slaughter
Daughton, Va.	Kilburn	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	Kinzer	Sparkman
De Laey	Kirwan	Starkey
Delaney	Lemke	Stewart
John J.	Ludlow	Stigler
Douglas, Calif.	Lynch	Sumner, Ill.
Doyle	McGehee	Sumners, Tex.
Durham	Mankin	Taylor
Dworshak	Mansfield, Tex.	Tolan
Eberhart	Martin, Iowa	Torrens
Elsaesser	Morrison	Vinson
Folger	Murdock	Welch
Forand	Murphy	West
Gary	Norton	White
Gavin	O'Brien, Mich.	Wickersham
Gibson	Patrick	Winslead
Gifford	Peterson, Ga.	Winter
Gordon	Pfeifer	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gore	Powell	
Granger	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 324 Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes. Pending that motion I would like to see if we can come to some agreement with reference to the division of time.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Suppose we let the general debate run along for a time and see what requests there are for time. I am anxious to finish the bill as soon as possible.

Mr. KERR. That is agreeable to us. I ask unanimous consent that the general debate be allowed to run for the time being, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H. R. 6837, making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] is recognized.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee charged with the responsibility to hear

and determine the justifications for appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, has discharged its responsibility, has reported its findings and recommendations to the full Committee on Appropriations, and having received approval there is now ready to submit its findings and conclusions to the House of Representatives for further determination.

Since the reporting of this annual bill in the last session of the Congress the committee has been saddened by the loss of one of its distinguished members, the Honorable J. Buell Snyder, who served as chairman of this particular subcommittee longer than any other Member since the creation of the committee. We have missed him in our deliberations, and shall continue to miss his guidance and counsel. To the other members of the committee I am personally grateful for their willingness and spirit of cooperativeness in our efforts to properly interpret and analyze the justifications submitted, and I want to emphasize how well they have demonstrated their individual responsibilities and relieved the chairman to a very large extent in an effort to ascertain the facts relative to each item. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the manner and efficiency of their individual efforts to secure a proper solution of each problem that arose.

There has been the fullest cooperation on the part of every member of our subcommittee and our endeavor to recommend a bill to the House which is adequate in every respect to care for and develop a peacetime defense, and which will protect our cherished traditions and demonstrate to all mankind our faith in freedom and the rights of all under our flag to personal liberty and those attainments in life which will glorify our God and best exemplify man's destiny.

In behalf of our committee I express our deep appreciation of the service rendered us by Maj. Gen. George J. Richards, Col. R. S. Moore, and Lt. Col. Donald N. Zirkle, representatives of our War Department. Their services and their advice have been the touchstone upon which we base many of our recommendations.

We are indeed fortunate in having assigned to us, as executive secretary, Robert E. Lambert, an intellectual, painstaking public official; he is accurate, patient, and thoroughly familiar with the work of our committee and the duties it undertakes to perform.

Forty-two appropriation items appear in this bill. Of that number, after full and careful consideration, 20 items remained unchanged, that is, the committee was of the opinion that the amount requested to conduct the activities under the 20 items had been justified and approved the amounts requested. 21 of the remaining items were reduced, the amount of the reduction depending upon the evidence presented as analyzed by different members of the committee. In only one instance did the committee increase the amount presented in the Budget request, that being for the Atomic Service. As to the 21 items in which reduc-

tions were made and as to the 20 items in which no reductions or changes were made it is possible that not one of such items have the full endorsement of each member, but upon the record and the facts submitted to the committee, the action represents the cooperative and combined judgment of the entire membership of the committee.

As to the item for the Atomic Service, the program submitted to the committee represented that \$200,000,000 was necessary for the continuation of the project through fiscal year 1947. General Eisenhower and General Groves testified that while such amount would cover the operating expenses for the coming fiscal year it would not provide sufficient funds to cover the negotiation of certain operating contracts which must be consummated during the last half of the fiscal year to insure next year's operations. They stated that an additional \$197,000,000 would be required for this purpose and suggested contract authorizations in this additional amount as one means of meeting the situation. It is to be emphasized that while these operating contracts must be let during fiscal year 1947, actual expenditures under such contracts would not be made until fiscal year 1948. Considering the tremendous magnitude and scope of this project and its potentialities as an instrument of defense and welfare to mankind, the committee decided to rely upon the advice and counsel of the above named witnesses and increase the item of appropriation to \$375,000,000, which, it is believed, will enable continuation of all necessary contracts into fiscal year 1948. Due to accounting and administration technicalities a cash appropriation is considered preferable to contract authorizations.

I beg the Committee to indulge me for a few minutes to give you a summary of our Army achievements in World War II—it is history which can never be forgotten as long as nations revere valor, sacrifice, and unselfishness, and it is matchless in the record of all human history.

For the first time in 5 years presentation of the annual appropriation bill for the Military Establishment finds our armed forces completely victorious over every enemy of the United States. Accordingly it appears appropriate to review at this time the great events leading to our victory over Italy, Germany, and Japan, and their satellites, and to touch briefly on the financial support which this House voted for the support of the war.

July 1, 1941, found America at peace, but it was an uneasy peace. The fall of France in six tragic weeks of the spring of 1940 had shaken our country from its lethargy, and passage of the Selective Service Act had afforded our armed services the first opportunity to initiate preparation for the storm which our leaders foresaw as inevitable. America, after the indifference of the 1920's and 30's, at last was mustering her strength for the struggle ahead. At the same time, an increase in the annual appropriation from \$5,480,594,467 for fiscal year 1941 to \$10,750,000,000 for fiscal year 1942 provided the material for the gathering storm.

The blow was not long in coming. We will never forget the shock of December 7, 1941; nor will we forget the spirit with which our people rose to meet the challenge which the Axis Nations had thrust upon us. The skill and wisdom with which the framework of a mighty Army had been built by Gen. George C. Marshall, our great wartime Chief of Staff, in the preceding 18 months became apparent as our vast military machine began to take form.

There were dark days to be endured, however, until our strength could make itself felt. The Nazi U-boats were not long in executing their carefully laid plans to ravage our shipping off the Atlantic coast. In the Pacific, the hordes of Japan, equally well prepared, were overrunning a vast empire, opposed only by the gallant but pitifully inadequate forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

But 1942 was not to be a year of unrelieved retreat. On April 18 of that year, B-25's flew from the decks of the gallant carrier *Hornet* under the command of General Doolittle, and demonstrated to the denizens of Tokyo that they would never again be immune from the arm of righteous vengeance. Our marines came to grips with the enemy on Guadalcanal, in an action which ended the threat against our long life line to Australia. General MacArthur, in the first of the masterful strokes which were to characterize his return to the Philippines, elected to challenge, with the handful of Australians and Americans under his command, the Japanese hold on New Guinea which was threatening the very existence of Australia. Finally, on November 7 of that year, a mighty armada under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower landed in north Africa the vanguard of the forces which were to break forever Hitler's grip on two continents. At home, great camps were springing up all over America, where our citizens were being trained for the grim tasks ahead. And our industrial might had been diverted from its peacetime pursuits to the gigantic task of providing the materiel of war—not only for ourselves, but for our allies all over the world.

The year 1943 was a year of worldwide transition to the offensive, as our gathering strength was brought to bear and our forces began their relentless march. On May 11, the Africa Corps surrendered in Tunisia, and we were free to mount the operation which was to end the reign of the evil man who had first been Hitler's mentor and later his dupe—Mussolini, inventor of fascism, and whose lust for territory and power brought on World War II. Our shattering offensive against Sicily in July was the blow which ended his tottering regime, and our first lodgment on the Continent of Europe on September 3 was followed 5 days later by the unconditional surrender of Italy. The first of the aggressor nations had reached the inevitable end of its criminal adventure.

This year also saw the beginning of our great air offensive against Hitler's fortress Europe. On January 27, United States bombers of the Eighth Air Force made the first of the daylight precision

attacks which were to bring utter devastation to the 1,000-year Reich. On August 1, in one of the most heroic air actions of the war, 175 United States Army Air Force Liberators bombed the great oil refineries of Ploesti, Rumania, from tree-top height, to deal a devastating blow to the vitals of the Nazi panzer divisions.

Meanwhile, in the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur had started his long drive to Tokyo. In February 1943, the Sixth United States Army was activated under Gen. Walter Krueger, who had served for more than 40 years in every grade from private to general. With the Sixth Army as his spearhead, General MacArthur started his drive up the New Guinea coast, and soon great American bases and airdromes were rising in areas which had been overrun in the Japanese onrush of 1942. This year also saw the beginning of the final doom of the U-boat, as our Air Forces and Navy combined with American inventive genius to reduce the toll of these underseas assassins by 60 percent. In Italy, General Clark's Fifth Army was continuing its relentless drive up the peninsula which Hitler had turned into a battlefield to complete the ruin of that hapless people which Mussolini had begun.

In the Central Pacific, forces under Admiral Nimitz in bloody battles, captured Makin and Tarawa in the Gilbert group to initiate the second arm of a gigantic pincers movement against Japan.

Huge appropriation support these efforts. For fiscal year 1943, the Congress appropriated \$75,188,911,703 for the Military Establishment. For fiscal year 1944, \$74,211,249,961 was provided.

Nineteen hundred and forty four was the year of decision. Our Air Forces in Great Britain had now reached a peak of devastating power, which enabled them, in one daylight raid early in March, for example, to rain 360,000 bombs on Berlin. Our mighty air armadas were bringing utter devastation to the Nazi industrial machine with pinpoint bombing tactics for which General Arnold had held out against all opposition; and on these same islands General Eisenhower was gathering the mightiest army of liberation which the world has ever seen. Finally the appointed hour arrived. On June 6, a date that will live forever in history, our forces landed in Normandy and came to final grips with Hitler's hordes. The vaunted German west wall fell before the irresistible rush of our sea, air, and land forces, welded together into a mighty team by the genius of General Eisenhower. The fighting was bitter for 2 months; but our field armies, under the inspired leadership of Gen. Omar Bradley, finally surged from the beachheads in a drive which liberated Paris on August 25 and moved forward onto the soil of Germany by fall. In support of this drive, the southern group of armies, under General Devers, invaded southern France and inflicted great losses of men and materiel on the Germans.

Meanwhile, across the world, General MacArthur was approaching the fulfillment of the vow which he had made on leaving Corregidor. In April, relying for

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6335

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 21, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate considered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represento-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1947, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

9 Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in
10 this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal
11 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

1 ~~(1)\$1,243,063~~ \$1,368,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
 2 appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary
 3 by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio pro-
 4 grams designed for or calculated to influence the passage
 5 or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

6 **(2)WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION**

7 *War Agency Liquidation: For all expenses necessary*
 8 *for liquidating the War Relocation Authority program pro-*
 9 *vided for in Executive Order 9102 and in the President's*
 10 *message of June 12, 1944, to Congress (House Document*
 11 *656, Seventy-eighth Congress), including personal services*
 12 *in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and*
 13 *binding, \$173,000.*

14 **OFFICE OF SOLICITOR**

15 For personal services in the District of Columbia and in
 16 the field, ~~(3)\$251,278~~ \$267,000.

17 **DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS**

18 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
 19 ~~(4)\$141,711~~ \$167,200.

20 **(5)PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION**

21 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering
 22 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,
 23 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A), and for co-
 24 operation with Federal and State authorities in the produc-
 25 tion and conservation of oil and gas, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; con-
2 tract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office
3 supplies; not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding; and
4 the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying
5 vehicles, \$216,908.

6 OIL AND GAS DIVISION

7 *Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for*
8 *coordinating and unifying policies and administration of*
9 *Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels,*
10 *including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State*
11 *authorities in the production, processing, and utilization*
12 *of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and syn-*
13 *thetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon,*
14 *for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act*
15 *of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A);*
16 *and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for*
17 *War; including personal services in the District of Columbia*
18 *and elsewhere; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a*
19 *director without regard to the civil service and classification*
20 *laws; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting serv-*
21 *ices; printing and binding; and the purchase (not to exceed*
22 *five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger*
23 *automobiles; \$449,516.*

24 (6) DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

25 *Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of*

1 *the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed*
2 *upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April*
3 *17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic*
4 *nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Gov-*
5 *ernment, including personal services in the District of Colum-*
6 *bia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding,*
7 *\$50,000. .*

8 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

9 For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying
10 out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and
11 moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdic-
12 tion of the Department of the Interior in accordance with
13 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C.
14 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, includ-
15 ing \$98,700 for departmental personal services including
16 such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses;
17 printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment
18 and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, main-
19 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn pas-
20 senger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of
21 aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
22 be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance
23 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-
24 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects
25 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secre-
3 tary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except
4 as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and serv-
5 ice; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses,
6 including not exceeding \$5,000 for inspections and investi-
7 gations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at
8 meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the
9 Department, and any request from appropriate authority
10 in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-
11 mediately complied with by administrative authority in
12 the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment
13 of damages caused to private property by Department
14 motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two, including
15 one at not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and
16 operation of four passenger automobiles; ~~(7)~~hire of aircraft;
17 expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in con-
18 nection with disbarment proceedings instituted against per-
19 sons charged with improper practices before the Department,
20 its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not
21 exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting serv-
22 ices; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; \$12,500, exclu-
23 sively for payment of awards pursuant to the act of June 26,
24 1944 (5 U. S. C. 500); printing and binding; ~~(8)~~\$224,
25 464 \$263,500; and, in addition thereto, sums transferred

1 from other appropriations to this for stationery supplies as
 2 follows: General Land Office, \$5,000; Geological Survey,
 3 \$15,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Recla-
 4 mation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall
 5 revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of
 6 Mines, \$9,000; Grazing Service, ~~(9)\$6,000~~ \$4,000.

7 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the
 8 Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the
 9 Interior, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
 10 (Public Law 364), \$205,000.

11 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
 13 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
 14 personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and
 15 binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the
 16 members and secretary of the Commission in attending meet-
 17 ings and committee meetings of the Commission either
 18 within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed
 19 on vouchers approved by the Commission, ~~(10)\$7,926~~
 20 \$11,900.

21 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

22 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
 23 power transmission system: ~~(11)For~~ *To enable the Bonneville*
 24 *Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon*
 25 *him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmis-*

1 sion lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation
 2 and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system;
 3 marketing of electric power and energy; (12)and all adminis-
 4 trative expenses, including printing and binding; purchase
 5 (not to exceed (13)~~twenty-nine~~ *thirty-nine* in the fiscal year
 6 1947); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-
 7 senger automobiles; purchase (not to exceed (14)~~one~~ *two* in
 8 the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation
 9 of aircraft; (15)~~\$9,000,000~~ *\$19,086,250*, to be available un-
 10 til expended, of which amount not to exceed (16)~~\$3,695,400~~
 11 *\$4,290,000* shall be available in the fiscal year 1947
 12 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission
 13 system, marketing of electric power and energy, and adminis-
 14 trative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for
 15 personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE
 17 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

18 The appropriations contained in the Interior Depart-
 19 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, for the United States High
 20 Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby con-
 21 tinued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the main-
 22 tenance of the office as provided therein until the President
 23 shall have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines,
 24 as provided by the Act of Congress of March 24, 1934, as
 25 amended (48 U. S. C., 1232), and for the necessary ex-

1 penses of liquidation of the office and payment of out-
 2 standing obligations: *Provided*, That from the funds herein
 3 made available an amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
 4 available for expenditure in the discretion of the High
 5 Commissioner or any representative who may be designated
 6 by the President to liquidate the affairs of the office of the
 7 High Commissioner for maintenance of his household and
 8 such other purposes as he may deem proper.

9 GRAZING SERVICE

10 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions
 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A),
 12 including examination and classification of lands with respect
 13 to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classifi-
 14 cation maps and reports, ~~(17) fighting fires,~~ fire prevention
 15 and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or
 16 threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing
 17 Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling
 18 and other necessary expenses, personal services in the Dis-
 19 trict of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), oper-
 20 ation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 21 vehicles, and printing and binding, ~~(18) \$212,500~~ \$689,000;
 22 *for payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually*
 23 *employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses,*
 24 *exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees*
 25 *of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, \$729,000: Provided,*

1 That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of
2 warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and
3 handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein
4 for distribution to projects under the supervision of the
5 Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials
6 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of
7 transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the
8 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service",
9 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-
10 ment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with
11 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equip-
12 ment **(19)**: *Provided further, That \$100,000 of this appro-*
13 *priation shall be available only for the payment to employees*
14 *for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their*
15 *separation from Government service.*

16 **(20)** *Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands*
17 *under Grazing Service administration, \$50,000, which*
18 *amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the*
19 *preceding fiscal year.*

20 Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and
21 maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts,
22 pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the
23 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and
24 not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of
25 June 28, 1934, \$205,000: *Provided, That expenditures*

1 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
 2 received from grazing districts under the provisions of said
 3 Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years
 4 1946 and 1947.

5 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or
 6 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of
 7 the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$7,500: *Pro-*
 8 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the
 9 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance
 10 with section 4 of said Act.

11 Appropriations herein made for the Grazing Service for
 12 "Salaries and expenses", ~~(21)~~ and "Range improvements",
 13 ~~(22)~~ and "*fire fighting*", shall be available for the hire, main-
 14 tenance, and operation of aircraft.

15 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

16 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the Dis-
 17 trict of Columbia, including one clerk who shall be authorized
 18 by the President to sign land patents and for all necessary
 19 expenses not otherwise provided for in the administration of
 20 the public-land laws under the supervision of the Com-
 21 missioner of the General Land Office, including travel ex-
 22 penses, printing and binding, advertising, production of maps
 23 and official plats of survey, and for hearings or other
 24 proceedings, ~~(23)\$950,000~~ \$1,075,000.

25 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of

1 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and
 2 reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral
 3 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary
 4 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be
 5 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in
 6 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under
 7 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land
 8 Office and direction of the Secretary, ~~(24)\$494,602~~ \$750,-
 9 000, including purchase (not to exceed ~~(25)one~~ three),
 10 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-
 11 carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appropriation may
 12 be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the
 13 Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended
 14 for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it
 15 shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund,
 16 or special deposit.

17 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For
 18 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of
 19 lands, and investigations required in the administration and
 20 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the
 21 public lands and their resources from trespass, including
 22 purchase of ~~(26)ten~~ twenty-five and operation and main-
 23 tenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, ~~(27)\$387,000~~
 24 \$397,500.

25 Salaries and expenses of district land offices: For all

1 necessary expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands, including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(28)\$277,126~~ \$293,200: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

10 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

18 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary expenses; and including purchase (not to exceed two), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(29)\$310,191~~ \$429,240: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the
3 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act
4 approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated
5 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4
6 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund
7 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

8 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing
9 districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase,
10 and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands
11 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15
12 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of
13 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including
14 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-
15 carrying vehicles: \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
16 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys
17 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act
18 during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

19 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south
20 half of Red River: For payment of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the
21 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Okla-
22 homa under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923
23 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of
24 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal
25 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State

1 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the
 2 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),
 3 \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not
 4 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury
 5 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appro-
 6 priation Repeal Act, 1934.

7 Protection and management of the timber resources of
 8 the public domain: For expenses necessary for the admin-
 9 istration, management, and protection, including prevention
 10 and suppression of fires, of timber and other growth on
 11 the public domain in the United States, including Alaska,
 12 pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C.
 13 594) and March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583), the use
 14 of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and purchase (not
 15 to exceed one), maintenance and operation of passenger
 16 automobiles, and not to exceed ~~(30)\$15,000~~ \$23,500 for
 17 personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(31)\$433,455~~
 18 \$474,000.

19 Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses
 20 necessary for land classification and forest and range sur-
 21 veys and inventories in Alaska, ~~(32)\$50,000~~ \$100,000, to be
 22 immediately available.

23 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

24 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs: For
 25 expenses necessary for the general administration of the

1 Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal
 2 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of
 3 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies
 4 therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addi-
 5 tion to that which may be purchased from the appropriation
 6 for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and
 7 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 8 technical articles published in periodicals and journals;
 9 ~~(33)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,128,675.

10 Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary ex-
 11 penses of district offices for the administration and supervision
 12 of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding,
 13 ~~(34)\$900,000~~ \$985,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For
 15 necessary expenses of reservation administration, including
 16 the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay
 17 of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty
 18 provisions, ~~(35)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,274,600.

19 Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide
 20 for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of
 21 health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of
 22 the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of
 23 school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection
 24 of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance,
 25 and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the

1 Alaska native service; ~~(36)\$3,084,008~~ \$3,609,400, to be
2 immediately available, and to remain available until June 30,
3 1948.

4 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
5 advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses in-
6 cident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian
7 Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other
8 transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$760,000:
9 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in
10 payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered
11 within one year from the time the service is performed.

12 Maintenance of buildings: For all expenses necessary
13 to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the
14 lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any
15 one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the
16 installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,
17 power, sewerage, and water systems, ~~(37)\$800,000~~
18 \$838,100.

19 Education of Indians: For the support and education
20 of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other
21 educational purposes, including educational facilities author-
22 ized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses
23 of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; sup-
24 port and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient,
25 or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid

1 in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending
2 vocational or higher educational institutions under such
3 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and
4 binding (including illustrations); the support of an arts and
5 crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums
6 at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and
7 on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; (38) ~~\$9,600,000~~
8 ~~\$10,317,450~~, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance
9 of \$25,000 for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma for
10 the construction and equipment of an Indian arts and crafts
11 building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior
12 Department Appropriation Act, 1946, is continued available
13 for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*,
14 That formal contract shall not be required for payment
15 (which may be made from the date of admission) of tuition
16 and care of Indian pupils.

17 Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the
18 conservation of health among Indians, transportation of
19 patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria;
20 returning to their former homes and interring the remains of
21 deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical re-
22 search in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal
23 and other disease conditions among Indians, including coop-
24 eration with State and other organizations engaged in similar

1 work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physi-
 2 cians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated
 3 by such organizations, and printing and binding; ~~(39)\$5,-~~
 4 ~~930,570~~ \$6,769,570.

5 Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including gen-
 6 eral support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of
 7 Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and
 8 payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses
 9 of Indians participating in folk festivals, ~~(40)\$150,000~~
 10 \$750,000: *Provided*, That formal contract shall not be re-
 11 quired for payment (which may be made from the date of
 12 service) for the care of Indians.

13 Management, Indian forest and range resources: For
 14 the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife
 15 resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than
 16 the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the
 17 payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the
 18 arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest
 19 or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of
 20 law on Indian lands; and the establishment of cooperative
 21 sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29,
 22 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583); ~~(41)\$704,728~~ \$960,000: *Pro-*
 23 *vided*, That the United States shall be reimbursed for
 24 expenditures made from this appropriation for expenses
 25 incident to the sale of timber to the extent prescribed in

1 regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the
2 Act of March 1, 1933 (42)(25 U. S. C. 413).

3 Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression
4 or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or
5 threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That
6 not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for
7 the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of
8 the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention
9 purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appro-
10 priations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in
11 the annual Budget.

12 Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of
13 agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including
14 agricultural experiments and demonstrations and mainte-
15 nance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-
16 dians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding
17 station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian
18 fairs, including premiums for exhibits; (43)*the control and*
19 *eradication of fever ticks among livestock of Indians under*
20 *the jurisdiction of the Seminole Agency, Florida*; and the
21 development, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic
22 and stock water facilities, (44)~~\$808,336~~ \$986,000.

23 Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving
24 loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian asso-
25 ciations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance

1 with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934
 2 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936
 3 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and
 4 July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), ~~(45)\$350,000~~ \$1,500,000,
 5 and the authorization of \$750,000 for loans from said re-
 6 volving fund to individual Indians and Indian organizations
 7 otherwise ineligible to participate therein is hereby increased
 8 to ~~(46)\$925,000~~ \$1,000,000.

9 Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock: The
 10 appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on
 11 Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental
 12 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby con-
 13 tinued available until June 30, 1947, for the same
 14 purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among live-
 15 stock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency,
 16 Arizona.

17 Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acqui-
 18 sition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface
 19 rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition,
 20 in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18,
 21 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), ~~(47)\$250,000~~ \$950,000: *Pro-*
 22 *vided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be
 23 used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona,
 24 Colorado, ~~(48)~~Montana, New Mexico, ~~(49)~~South Dakota,
 25 ~~(50)~~Utah, ~~(51)~~Washington, and Wyoming outside of the

1 boundaries of existing Indian reservations (52): *Pro-*
2 *vided further, That no sum herein appropriated shall be*
3 *used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the*
4 *States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside*
5 *the boundaries of existing Indian reservations (53): Pro-*
6 *vided further, That the Secretary of the Interior, with*
7 *the consent in writing of the tribal council representing the*
8 *Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation,*
9 *is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the city of Lawton,*
10 *Oklahoma, for public uses, upon such terms and conditions*
11 *as he may prescribe, such portions of the school and agency*
12 *lands as are no longer needed for administrative purposes,*
13 *located in section 30, of township 2 north, range 11 west,*
14 *of the Indian meridian, and which formed a part of the*
15 *original Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation: And*
16 *provided further, That out of the proceeds of any such sale,*
17 *the sum of \$1.25 per acre shall be credited to the general fund*
18 *of the United States Treasury and the balance shall be de-*
19 *posited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the*
20 *tribal fund of the Indians of the said Kiowa, Comanche,*
21 *and Apache Reservation.*

22 Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to tax-
23 ation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,-
24 000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
25 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties

1 and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land,
2 title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation
3 or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the
4 Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or re-
5 stricted funds with the understanding that after purchase
6 it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June
7 20, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 412a), is hereby continued available
8 for the same purposes until expended.

9 Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the develop-
10 ment, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian
11 Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act
12 of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses
13 of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding,
14 and other necessary expenses, ~~(54)\$30,000~~ \$35,000, of
15 which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal
16 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part
17 of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate
18 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

19 Irrigation and drainage: For the maintenance, opera-
20 tion, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power sys-
21 tems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of
22 operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and
23 within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclama-
24 tion charges; purchase of water and water rights; including
25 the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances;

1 drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by
 2 floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary
 3 expenses, ~~(55)\$1,600,000~~ \$1,648,000, of which ~~(56)\$290,-~~
 4 ~~000~~ \$299,631 shall be reimbursable in accordance with
 5 existing law, and ~~(57)\$1,250,000~~ \$1,284,157 nonreim-
 6 bursable but from which latter amount expenditures for any
 7 one project or system shall not exceed the aggregate receipts
 8 for such project or system covered into the Treasury in ac-
 9 cordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation
 10 Repeal Act, 1934: *Provided*, That of the latter sum not
 11 to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in
 12 case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or
 13 storm.

14 ~~(58)~~ *The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained*
 15 *in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for*
 16 *settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River,*
 17 *Arizona, is hereby continued available for the same purposes*
 18 *until June 30, 1947.*

19 Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the
 20 construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation
 21 systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of
 22 equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-
 23 of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and
 24 water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights,
 25 ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage

1 and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or
 2 loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for
 3 irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable
 4 on a per-acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

5 Arizona: Colorado River, (59)~~\$200,000~~ \$500,000;
 6 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, (60)~~\$45,000~~ \$50,000;
 7 Papago, (61)~~\$18,000~~ \$20,000; Salt River, (62)~~\$27,000~~
 8 \$30,000;

9 California: Mission, (63)~~\$9,000~~ \$10,000; Sacramento,
 10 (64)~~\$13,500~~ \$15,000;

11 Colorado: Southern Ute, (65)~~\$13,500~~ \$15,000;

12 Montana: Fort Belknap, (66)~~\$5,625~~ \$6,250; Fort
 13 Peck, (67)~~\$40,500~~ \$45,000;

14 Nevada: Carson, (68)~~\$13,950~~ \$15,500; Pyramid Lake,
 15 (69)~~\$22,500~~ \$25,000; Western Shoshone, (70)~~\$24,750~~
 16 \$27,500.

17 New Mexico: United Pueblos, (71)~~\$13,500~~ \$15,000;

18 Oregon: Warm Springs, (72)~~\$9,000~~ \$10,000;

19 Wyoming: Wind River, (73)~~\$18,000~~ \$20,000;

20 Miscellaneous garden tracts, (74)~~\$45,000~~ \$50,000;

21 For surveys and investigations, (75)~~\$225,000~~ \$250,-
 22 000;

23 In all, (76)~~\$743,825~~ \$1,104,250, reimbursable in ac-
 24 cordance with law, and to remain available until completion
 25 of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be

1 used interchangeably in the discretion of the (77)Secretary
 2 *Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, but not more than 10 per
 3 centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any
 4 other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by
 5 more than 10 per centum.

6 Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the
 7 construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service build-
 8 ings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the
 9 acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furni-
 10 ture, furnishings, and equipment (78); *private architectural*
 11 *and engineering services*, as follows:

12 Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, (79)~~\$113,300~~
 13 *\$1,359,700*;

14 Carson, Nevada: Improvements to utilities, \$15,000;

15 Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma: School dormitory,
 16 \$10,000; improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

17 Colville, Washington: Remodeling employees quarters,
 18 \$7,500;

19 Crow, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$9,000;

20 Crow Creek, South Dakota: Quarters, \$7,000; improve-
 21 ments to utilities, \$7,000;

22 (80)*Fort Apache, Arizona: For the purpose of cooperating*
 23 *with McNary school district, Apache County, Arizona, for*
 24 *the construction and improvement of public-school build-*
 25 *ings, for which the Indian Service may furnish plans,*

1 \$25,000: *Provided, That the expenditure of any money*
 2 *so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the*
 3 *schools maintained by said district shall be available to all*
 4 *Indian children of the school district on the same terms*
 5 *as other children of said school district: Provided further,*
 6 *That the amount expended on this project shall be recouped*
 7 *by the United States within a period of thirty years, com-*
 8 *mencing with the date of occupancy of the project, by the*
 9 *acceptance of Indian pupils in this school without cost*
 10 *to the United States; and, in computing the amount of*
 11 *recoupment of the project, interest at 3 per centum per*
 12 *annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: Provided*
 13 *further, That with the consent of the Tribal Council of the*
 14 *White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian*
 15 *Reservation, Arizona, the Secretary may set aside tribal land*
 16 *at McNary, Arizona, as a school reserve so long as such land*
 17 *is needed for school purposes.*

18 Fort Belknap, Montana: Improvements to utilities,
 19 \$51,500;

20 Hoopa Valley, California: Improvements to utilities,
 21 \$30,000;

22 Kayenta, Arizona: Repair, improvement, and equipment
 23 of hospital building, \$30,000;

24 Kiowa, Oklahoma: Schools, dormitories, and utilities,
 25 (81)\$88,000 \$118,000;

- 1 Klamath, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$20,000;
- 2 Menominee, Wisconsin: Improvements to utilities,
- 3 \$46,000;
- 4 Mescalero, New Mexico: Improvements to utilities,
- 5 \$16,000; (82) *quarters*, \$8,500;
- 6 Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: quarters, \$100,000;
- 7 improvements to utilities, \$2,500; (83) *Shiprock dormitories*
- 8 *and utilities*, \$318,600; *Toadlena School expansion*, \$700,-
- 9 000;
- 10 Sells, Arizona: Quarters, \$30,000;
- 11 Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Improvements to
- 12 utilities, \$18,000;
- 13 Truxton Canyon, Arizona: School, \$8,000;
- 14 Uintah and Ouray, Utah: Quarters, \$22,500; improve-
- 15 ments to utilities, \$12,000;
- 16 Umatilla, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$5,000;
- 17 Wahpeton School, North Dakota: Improvements to
- 18 utilities, \$17,000;
- 19 Wind River, Wyoming: Improvements to utilities,
- 20 \$93,000;
- 21 Winnebago, Nebraska: Improvements to utilities,
- 22 \$7,000;
- 23 For surveys and plans and administrative expenses,
- 24 including personal services in the District of Columbia,

1 printing and binding, and purchase of periodicals and books
 2 of reference, ~~(84)\$80,000~~ \$263,000;

3 In all, ~~(85)\$875,300~~ \$3,386,800, to remain available
 4 until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 5 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization
 6 may be transferred, in the discretion of the ~~(86)Secretary~~
 7 *Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, to the amount of any other
 8 specific authorization, but no limitation shall be increased
 9 more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

10 Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improve-
 11 ment, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads
 12 under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C.
 13 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law
 14 521), ~~(87)\$1,700,000~~ \$5,700,000, to remain available until
 15 expended, of which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be
 16 expended for departmental personal services ~~(88):~~ *Provided*,
 17 That no part of this appropriation shall be available except on
 18 the basis of apportionment among the States containing
 19 Indian population in the following manner: One-third in the
 20 ratio which the area of each State bears to the total area
 21 of all the said States; one-third in the ratio which the
 22 Indian population of each State bears to the total Indian
 23 population of all the States as shown by the Federal Census
 24 of 1940; and one-third in the ratio of Indian road mileage

1 which each State bears to the total mileage of all the said
2 States.

3 Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For
4 maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Ship-
5 rock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,
6 and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between
7 Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving
8 the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as author-
9 ized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (89)(55 Stat. 207).

10 Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For per-
11 manent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February
12 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

13 Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For
14 permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles
15 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

16 Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For per-
17 manent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,
18 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-
19 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,
20 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June
21 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of
22 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and
23 article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty
24 of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for edu-

1 cation (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13,
 2 treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity
 3 for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and
 4 article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

5 Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For
 6 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,
 7 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

8 Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservation: For payment
 9 of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as
 10 authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895).
 11 as amended, \$150,000.

12 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment
 13 of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for
 14 the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of
 15 Congress, \$1,114,000.

16 (90) *For full and final settlement of all claims and demands*
 17 *of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in*
 18 *North Dakota in accordance with the provisions of H. R.*
 19 *1095, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$400,000: Provided, That*
 20 *not to exceed 5 per centum of the amount herein appropriated*
 21 *may be used for payment of fees and expenses of attorneys*
 22 *employed under contract approved in accordance with exist-*
 23 *ing law.*

24 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

25 Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds):

1 For expenses of administering the affairs and property of
 2 Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, ~~(91)\$243,-~~
 3 ~~\$20~~ \$278,170, payable from funds held by the United States
 4 in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed
 5 \$50,000 for any one tribe.

6 ~~(92)~~ *Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians,*
 7 *Montana (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and*
 8 *administration of Indian property of the Blackfeet Indians,*
 9 *Montana, including the purchase of land, title to which shall*
 10 *be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the*
 11 *Blackfeet Indians, \$100,000, payable from funds held by*
 12 *the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians.*

13 Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New
 14 York (tribal funds): For salary of a clerk and expenses
 15 incident to administering the leasing work of the Seneca
 16 Nation of New York, payable from funds deposited into the
 17 United States Treasury pursuant to the Act of February
 18 28, 1901 (31 Stat. 819), \$2,500.

19 Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds):
 20 For general support of Indians and administration of Indian
 21 property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, pay-
 22 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
 23 Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, ~~(93)\$406,000~~ \$224,000,
 24 of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and
 25 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the

1 tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secre-
2 tary, and for relief, including cash grants.

3 Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers,
4 Wisconsin (tribal funds): For general support of Indians
5 and administration of Indian property under the jurisdic-
6 tion of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from
7 funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee
8 Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, ~~(94)\$104,418~~ \$129,500, in-
9 cluding \$30,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance,
10 including cash ~~(95)grants,~~ grants; ~~(96)scholarships~~ (not to
11 exceed \$1,000); and \$5,200 for the compensation and ex-
12 penses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the
13 tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided,*
14 That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available from the funds
15 of the Menominee Indians for the payment of salaries and
16 expenses of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the
17 Menominee general council and members of the Menominee
18 advisory council and tribal delegates when engaged on
19 business of the tribe at rates to be determined by the
20 Menominee general council and approved by the Commis-
21 sioner of Indian Affairs.

22 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,
23 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage
24 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil
25 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,

1 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of
2 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including
3 the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500
4 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage
5 Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between
6 said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which
7 contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior;
8 not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage
9 Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School,
10 Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees;
11 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees,
12 travel expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,
13 and repair and operation of automobiles, ~~(97)\$186,027~~
14 ~~\$213,500~~, payable from funds held by the United States in
15 trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*,
16 That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby
17 made available for travel and other expenses of members
18 of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other
19 tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the
20 tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed
21 \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed
22 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles,
23 when duly authorized or approved in advance by the
24 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1 (98) *Development of Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated*
 2 *Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For*
 3 *all expenses necessary for the development of a health resort on*
 4 *the Flathead Indian Reservation at Hot Springs, Montana,*
 5 *including the construction of buildings, and the payment of*
 6 *private architectural and engineering fees, \$350,000, to re-*
 7 *main available until expended, payable from funds held by the*
 8 *United States in trust for the Confederated Salish and Koo-*
 9 *tenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.*

10 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-
 11 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may
 12 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chicka-
 13 saw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allot-
 14 ments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to
 15 individual members of the respective tribes, and for
 16 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the
 17 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one
 18 mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations,
 19 at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,
 20 and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200
 21 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes
 22 employed under contract approved by the President under
 23 existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-
 24 named officials shall be determined and limited by the
 25 Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500

1 each (99), except that \$1,000 additional may be expended
2 for the purchase of one passenger automobile for the chief
3 of the Choctaw Nation.

4 Monument at grave of late Governor Douglas Johnston,
5 Chickasaw Nation (tribal funds): For the purchase and
6 erection of a monument at the grave of the late Governor
7 Douglas Johnston, \$750, payable from funds on deposit to
8 the credit of the Chickasaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

9 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
10 funds): For travel and other expenses of members of
11 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-
12 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including
13 supplies and equipment, not to exceed (100)\$6 \$8 per diem
14 in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile
15 for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly author-
16 ized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian
17 Affairs, except that the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of
18 Wyoming (101)may not exceed \$8 per diem and when in
19 the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, (102)may not
20 exceed \$10 per diem as heretofore provided, \$25,000, pay-
21 able from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular
22 tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this appropri-
23 ation, or of any other appropriation contained in this Act,
24 shall be available for expenses of members of tribal councils,
25 business committees, or other tribal organizations, when in

1 the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for more than
2 an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing
3 approve a longer period.

4 Relief of needy Indians (tribal funds) : For the relief of
5 Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the pur-
6 chase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods;
7 medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other neces-
8 sary expenses, ~~(103)\$50,000~~ \$75,000, payable from funds
9 on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without
11 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of
12 May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

13 Compensation and expenses of attorneys (tribal funds) :
14 For compensation and expenses of attorneys employed by
15 various tribes of Indians under contracts to be approved by
16 the Secretary of the Interior, ~~(104)\$24,980~~ \$22,980, pay-
17 able from funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to
18 the credit of the particular Indian tribe concerned.

19 ~~(105)~~ *That there is hereby appropriated out of funds in the*
20 *Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians*
21 *of California, the sum of \$10,000, to remain available*
22 *until expended, to be used to pay attorneys for the said*
23 *Indians for services or expenses incurred under and in*
24 *accordance with any contract of employment which may*
25 *be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.*

1 Purchase and lease of lands (tribal funds): For the
 2 purchase of land and improvements on land; lease of lands
 3 and water rights; and necessary expenses incident thereto,
 4 ~~(106)\$220,000~~ \$304,000, payable from funds held in trust
 5 for the particular tribe concerned, to remain available until
 6 expended: *Provided*, That title to any lands or improvements
 7 so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States
 8 in trust for the tribe for which purchased(107): *Provided*
 9 *further, That no part of the sum appropriated herein shall be*
 10 *used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the*
 11 *States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the*
 12 *boundaries of existing Indian reservations.*

13 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to
 14 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes
 15 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery,
 16 tools, implements, building material, and other equipment
 17 and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent
 18 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having
 19 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and
 20 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, (108)
 21 ~~\$151,375~~ \$326,375, payable from tribal funds as follows:
 22 Northern Idaho, Idaho, \$50,000; (109)Kiowa Agency
 23 (Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians) for loans to vet-
 24 erans at not to exceed \$2,500 each upon approval of the tribal
 25 council, \$50,000; Flandreau, South Dakota, \$1,375; Yakima,

1 Washington, \$100,000; (110) *Colorado River, Arizona,*
2 *\$12,000; (111) Hoopa Valley, California, \$3,000; (112)*
3 *Colville, Washington, \$50,000; (113) Menominee, Wiscon-*
4 *sin, \$60,000; and the unexpended balances of funds available*
5 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*
6 *Act for the fiscal year 1946 are hereby continued available*
7 *during the fiscal year 1947 for the purposes for which they*
8 *were appropriated: Provided, That advances may be made to*
9 *worthy Indian youth to enable them to take educational*
10 *courses, including courses in nursing, home economics,*
11 *forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges,*
12 *universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall*
13 *be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such*
14 *regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: Provided*
15 *further, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year*
16 *1947 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be*
17 *available for the purposes of this paragraph: Provided fur-*
18 *ther, That funds available under this paragraph may be used*
19 *for the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when*
20 *proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations*
21 *prescribed by the Secretary: Provided further, That enter-*
22 *prises operated under the authority contained in the foregoing*
23 *proviso shall be governed by the regulations established for*
24 *the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized*
25 *by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): Provided*

1 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropria-
2 tions under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements
3 to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein,
4 may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under
5 regulations established for the making of loans from the re-
6 volving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934
7 (25 U. S. C. 470).

8 Pima cropping operations (tribal funds) : For continu-
9 ing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of
10 the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not
11 to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these opera-
12 tions and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to
13 the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby
14 made available for payment of irrigation operation and main-
15 tenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said
16 Pima Indians.

17 Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds) : For
18 the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range
19 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, pay-
20 able from funds held by the United States in trust for the
21 respective tribes interested.

22 Support of Indian schools (tribal funds) : For the sup-
23 port of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes,
24 including care of Indian children of school age attending
25 public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for

1 Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and
2 education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped,
3 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may
4 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-
5 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.
6 155), not more than \$410,000: *Provided*, That formal con-
7 tracts shall not be required for payment (which may be
8 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care
9 of Indian pupils.

10 (114) *The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War*
11 *are hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the*
12 *Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with-*
13 *out compensation therefor, the entire Sitka naval base*
14 *on Japonski Island and the entire Army installations on*
15 *the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, located in Alaska,*
16 *including the land, buildings, and utilities, with the draw-*
17 *ings, pertaining thereto, and all materials and equipment on*
18 *both installations, and in addition, the said Secretaries and*
19 *the War Assets Administrator are authorized to transfer*
20 *to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of*
21 *Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, any other*
22 *surplus materials, supplies, and equipment needed to equip*
23 *and operate these facilities for school and hospital purposes.*

24 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of
25 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of

1 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,
2 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-
3 carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian
4 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,
5 and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase
6 of not to exceed (115)~~one hundred~~ *two hundred* and fifty
7 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such ve-
8 hicles may be used for the transportation of Indian school
9 pupils.

10 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or
11 storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000
12 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of
13 Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration,
14 the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among
15 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,
16 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,
17 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service
18 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-
19 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any
20 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported
21 to Congress in the annual Budget.

22 Appropriations herein made for reservation administra-
23 tion, education of Indians, and conservation of health among
24 Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, mate-
25 rials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from

1 central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the mainte-
2 nance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops,
3 and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services ren-
4 dered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or
5 shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

6 (116) *The Bureau of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to*
7 *acquire by transfer without exchange of funds (for three*
8 *years beginning July 1, 1946), from the War Depart-*
9 *ment, the Navy Department, the Department of Agricul-*
10 *ture, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, ma-*
11 *terials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value*
12 *of not to exceed \$6,300,000 from the surplus stores of*
13 *these agencies, for use in the schools, hospitals, and agen-*
14 *cies, or by any operating division of the Bureau of Indian*
15 *Affairs in the United States and Alaska: Provided, That*
16 *the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus*
17 *property to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall not be con-*
18 *strued to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in*
19 *obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved*
20 *May 3, 1946.*

21 Appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall
22 be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the
23 purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

24 The following appropriations herein made for the Indian
25 Service shall be available for hire, maintenance, and oper-

1 ation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forests and range
2 resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires on Indian
3 reservations"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and
4 expenses, reservation administration".

5 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6 Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this
7 Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for
8 all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902,
9 and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto,
10 known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under
11 which expenditures are authorized, including personal
12 services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful
13 information, photographing and making photographic
14 prints, and completing and distributing material, including
15 recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in
16 the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other
17 purposes; lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;
18 purchase (not to exceed (117)three hundred and eighty one
19 thousand one hundred and sixty-eight in fiscal year 1947),
20 maintenance, and operation of passenger vehicles; acquisi-
21 tion (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947 from any
22 disposal agency of the Government without reimburse-
23 ment or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and opera-
24 tion of aircraft (118)with funds provided for "General investi-
25 gations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all sums

1 ~~appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be avail-~~
2 ~~able for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet~~
3 ~~unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm; con-~~
4 ~~tract stenographic reporting service; payment of damages~~
5 ~~caused to the owners of lands or other private property of~~
6 ~~any kind by reason of the operations of the United States,~~
7 ~~its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, opera-~~
8 ~~tion, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for~~
9 ~~official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in~~
10 ~~case of official telephones installed in private houses when~~
11 ~~authorized under regulations established by the Secretary;~~
12 ~~payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the~~
13 ~~Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and~~
14 ~~conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or~~
15 ~~destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part~~
16 ~~of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and~~
17 ~~maintenance of any project or division of a project by the~~
18 ~~Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of~~
19 ~~any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district~~
20 ~~which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and~~
21 ~~is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment~~
22 ~~of any charges due the United States, and no part of any~~
23 ~~sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used~~
24 ~~for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the~~
25 ~~Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than~~

1 twelve months in the payment of any charges due from
2 said lands to the United States.

3 The following sums are appropriated out of the special
4 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the
5 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein
6 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-
7 diately:

8 GENERAL OFFICES

9 Salaries and expenses (other than project offices) : For
10 expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947, includ-
11 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, in the
12 administration and performance by other than project offices
13 of Bureau of Reclamation functions, ~~(119)\$4,000,000~~
14 ~~\$5,500,000~~, to be available for the purposes, among others,
15 specified under the head "Operation and maintenance ad-
16 ministration" Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of
17 the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as
18 to expenditures for operation and maintenance administra-
19 tion to the same extent as is provided under said head:
20 *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there
21 shall be available for expenditure under this appropriation
22 any sums transferred thereto for work performed or to be
23 performed for the benefit of specific projects or undertakings
24 for which other funds or appropriations are available: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That not exceeding ~~(120)\$125,000~~ \$200,000

1 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation
2 shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with
3 informational work;

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

5 General investigations: For engineering and economic
6 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and
7 surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to recon-
8 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments
9 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and
10 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies
11 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in
12 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,
13 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power
14 Commission, (121) ~~\$3,250,000~~ \$11,000,000, to remain avail-
15 able until expended and which may be used to execute de-
16 tailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifi-
17 cations: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this
18 appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by
19 States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the
20 basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing
21 at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investi-
22 gations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation
23 shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive
24 plan or project report the estimates for which are not based
25 upon current prices and costs;

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

Projects: San Luis project, Colorado, \$650,410;

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, (122)\$4,445,660
\$2,782,659; Anderson Ranch Dam, (123)\$1,234,475
\$2,847,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho, (124)\$433,605 \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division;

Palisades project, Idaho, (125)\$650,410 \$1,500,000;

Sun River project, Montana, (126)\$44,625 \$96,000;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, (127)\$360,675
\$831,800;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, (128)\$753,605
\$1,738,000;

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, (129)\$904,900 \$2,-
664,610;

Deschutes project, Oregon, (130)\$563,625 \$1,716,837;
(131)Owyhee project, Oregon, \$125,000;

1 Klamath project, Oregon-California, (132)\$246,800
 2 \$1,281,605;

3 Provo River project, Utah, (133)\$1,345,040 \$4,602,-
 4 000;

5 Ogden River project, Utah, (134)\$26,885 \$62,000;

6 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division,
 7 (135)\$624,650 \$2,597,100;

8 Kendrick project, Wyoming, (136)\$246,800 \$1,895,-
 9 000;

10 Riverton project, Wyoming, (137)\$650,440 \$3,520,-
 11 550;

12 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division,
 13 (138)\$346,885 \$1,917,672;

14 Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division,
 15 (139)\$58,970 \$196,895;

16 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

17 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to
 18 exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues shall be
 19 available for operation and maintenance;

20 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and
 21 maintenance, \$97,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000
 22 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
 23 and maintenance of the commercial system;

24 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed

1 \$500,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
2 operation and maintenance of the power system;

3 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-
4 ceed \$151,400 from power revenues shall be available for
5 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

6 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,
7 \$142,000;

8 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and mainte-
9 nance, reserved works, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to
10 exceed \$190,000 from the power revenues shall be available
11 for the operation of the commercial system;

12 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to ex-
13 ceed \$105,700 from the power revenues shall be available
14 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
15 and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to
16 the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section
17 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall
18 be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation
19 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of
20 water;

21 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed
22 \$200,000 from power revenues shall be available for the
23 operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-
2 nance, \$225,000;

3 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and
4 maintenance, \$160,000: *Provided*, That revenues received
5 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall
6 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it
7 becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or
8 other reasons within the terms of such leases;

9 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed
10 \$1,090,000 (140) of the moneys deposited in the special ac-
11 count pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered
12 8526 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to *from*
13 *power revenues shall* be available for operation, maintenance,
14 and replacements, including operation and maintenance of
15 camp and other facilities turned over by construction contrac-
16 tors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related
17 thereto, and the payment to the school district or school dis-
18 tricts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington,
19 as reimbursement for instruction during the 1946-47 school
20 year in the schools operated by said district or districts of
21 each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the
22 United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam,
23 in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily
24 attendance at said schools, payable after the term of in-

1 struction in any semester has been completed, under regu-
2 lations prescribed by the Secretary;

3 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-
4 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*. That not to exceed \$25,000
5 from power revenues shall be available for operation and
6 maintenance of the power system;

7 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$175,000
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
9 and maintenance of the power system;

10 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
11 tenance, \$80,000: *Provided*. That not to exceed \$49,000
12 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation
13 and maintenance of the commercial system:

14 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and main-
15 tenance, Willwood division, \$27,255: *Provided*. That not
16 to exceed \$65,345 from the power revenues shall be available
17 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system:

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this
20 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United
21 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1947,
22 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under
23 the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein
24 appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or
25 obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year

1 1947 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for
2 the fiscal year;

3 **(141)***Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on*
4 *any project shall be distributed as profits to any indi-*
5 *vidual, before or after retirement of the project debt,*
6 *and nothing contained in any previous appropriation Act*
7 *shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution:*
8 *Provided, That the application of such revenues to the*
9 *cost of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the*
10 *irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in*
11 *aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to*
12 *be such a distribution.*

13 Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the
14 foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects
15 shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the
16 reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum
17 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of
18 said projects, except that should existing works or the water
19 supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods
20 or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make
21 necessary emergency repairs shall become available for ex-
22 penditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said
23 projects upon approval of the Secretary;

24 Total, from reclamation fund, **(142)**~~\$18,489,395~~
25 \$49,572,043.

1 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

2 For continuation of construction of the following projects
 3 in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately
 4 available, to remain available until expended for carrying
 5 out projects (including the construction of transmission lines)
 6 previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reim-
 7 bursable under the reclamation law:

8 Gila project, Arizona, ~~(143)\$867,240~~ \$3,500,000, from
 9 which expenditures may be made for land leveling, construc-
 10 tion of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of
 11 soil-building crops, and the preparation of raw public lands
 12 for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged
 13 into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands bene-
 14 fited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or other-
 15 wise as a result of these operations to be credited to such
 16 construction costs;

17 Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, ~~(144)\$6,504,070~~
 18 \$15,000,000;

19 Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, in-
 20 cluding storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir,
 21 ~~(145)\$1,385,365~~ \$2,716,000; irrigation facilities, ~~(146)\$6,-~~
 22 ~~284,020~~ \$12,312,000; power facilities, Shasta power plant,
 23 ~~(147)\$970,495~~ \$1,900,000, Keswick Dam, ~~(148)\$510,-~~
 24 ~~570~~ \$1,000,000, Keswick power plant, ~~(149)\$510,570~~
 25 \$1,000,000, switchyards ~~(150)~~ at Shasta and Keswick Dams,

1 ~~(151)\$765,310~~ \$1,500,000, transmission lines ~~(152)~~, Shasta
 2 to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$5,420,
 3 Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt,
 4 \$382,655, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt,
 5 \$26,015; in all, \$10,840,120 and substations, \$4,572,000,
 6 including Shasta to Delta switchyards via Oroville and
 7 Sacramento, two-hundred-and-thirty kilovolt, Shasta to Delta
 8 switchyards (West Side lines), two-hundred-and-thirty
 9 kilovolt; Keswick to Sacramento, one-hundred-and-fifteen
 10 kilovolt; Contra Costa power distribution system, miscel-
 11 laneous transmission, feeder lines and facilities, and substa-
 12 tions; in all, \$25,000,000.

13 ~~(153)~~ Kings River project, California, \$200,000.

14 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, ~~(154)\$6,~~
 15 ~~504,075~~ \$13,000,000;

16 Hungry Horse project, Montana, ~~(155)\$867,210~~
 17 \$2,000,000;

18 ~~(156)~~ Colorado River project, Texas, \$68,400;

19 Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation
 20 of construction and for other purposes authorized by the
 21 Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat.
 22 14), ~~(157)\$13,008,145~~ \$27,400,000;

23 Total, general fund, construction, ~~(158)\$38,590,830~~
 24 \$82,168,400.

1 **(159)WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS**

2 *For the construction of water conservation and utiliza-*
 3 *tion projects and small reservoirs, as authorized by the Act*
 4 *of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C., 590y, 590z-1,*
 5 *590z-2), \$3,340,000, to be immediately available and to re-*
 6 *main available until expended.*

7 **FORT PECK PROJECT**

8 Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-
 9 mission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be
 10 required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the
 11 Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), **(160)\$433,605**
 12 **\$1,000,000**, to be immediately available and to remain
 13 available until expended.

14 **MISSOURI RIVER BASIN**

15 Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial
 16 accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secre-
 17 tary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of Decem-
 18 ber 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), **(16)\$10,312,685 \$25,-**
 19 **582,202**, to remain available until expended for carrying out
 20 the initial stages (including the construction of transmission
 21 lines) and for continuing investigations on the general plan
 22 of development: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be
 23 expended, either independently or through or in cooperation
 24 with existing Federal and State agencies.

1 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

2 Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance,
3 and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other
4 facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, and payment
5 to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement
6 for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in
7 the schools operated by said district of each pupil who
8 is a dependent of any employee of the United States,
9 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in
10 the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily at-
11 tendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction
12 in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be
13 prescribed by the Secretary, \$1,251,530, payable from the
14 Colorado River dam fund.

15 ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

16 Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of con-
17 struction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the
18 main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to
19 create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and
20 incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic develop-
21 ment of electrical energy from the water discharged from
22 such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain,
23 or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property
24 necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations,
25 as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved

1 December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), ~~(162)\$433,605~~
 2 \$1,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain
 3 available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

4 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For
 5 continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main
 6 canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and
 7 drainage systems) located entirely within the United
 8 States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and
 9 Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings
 10 in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way,
 11 and other property necessary for such purposes; and for
 12 incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon
 13 Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C.,
 14 ch. 12A); for land leveling, construction of farm ditches
 15 on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops,
 16 and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public
 17 lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be
 18 charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the
 19 lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of
 20 crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be
 21 credited to such construction costs, to be immediately avail-
 22 able, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado
 23 River dam fund, ~~(163)\$2,384,825~~ \$7,000,000.

24 COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

25 Colorado River development fund (expenditure ac-

1 count) : For investigations of projects for the utilization of
 2 waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the
 3 upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder
 4 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940
 5 (54 Stat. 774), ~~(164)\$300,000~~ \$500,000 from the Colo-
 6 rado River development fund (holding account), to remain
 7 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 8 propriation shall be available for the preparation of any com-
 9 prehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are
 10 not based upon current prices and costs.

11 COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

12 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the
 13 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the
 14 Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California,
 15 and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works
 16 along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and
 17 Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54
 18 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, ~~(165)\$75,000~~
 19 \$250,000.

20 ~~(166)~~ *For purposes of effecting settlement of war veterans on*
 21 *public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for*
 22 *veteran employment in construction and operation of recla-*
 23 *mation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is hereby author-*
 24 *ized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds from*
 25 *the War Assets Administration or other Federal agency in*

1 *responsible charge, the lands, improvements, and equipment*
 2 *acquired by the War Relocation Authority on the War*
 3 *Relocation Centers on the Heart Mountain Division of the*
 4 *Shoshone project, Wyoming; the Minidoka (Hunt) project,*
 5 *Idaho; and the Tulelake Division of the Klamath project,*
 6 *California; and the former prisoner of war camp at*
 7 *Indianola, Nebraska: Provided, That said lands, improve-*
 8 *ments, and equipment shall be made available under regu-*
 9 *lations of the Secretary of the Interior to veteran settlers*
 10 *and nonprofit organizations, in accordance with the pro-*
 11 *visions of Senate Report Numbered 1412, Seventy-ninth*
 12 *Congress, second session: Provided further, That the War*
 13 *Assets Administration is authorized to transfer to the Bureau*
 14 *of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and pro-*
 15 *tection of the transferred property pending its final*
 16 *disposition.*

17 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

18 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of
 19 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the
 20 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed (167)thirty
 21 *two hundred and two*) , hire, maintenance, repair, and opera-
 22 tion of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger vehicles
 23 and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 24 exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as
 25 part payment for new freight vehicles; purchase of special

1 wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employ-
 2 ees while engaged in their work; and purchase (not to
 3 exceed ~~(168)\$15,000~~ \$55,000) of office furniture and
 4 equipment for use in the District of Columbia in addition to
 5 that which may be purchased from the appropriation for
 6 contingent expenses of the Department; as follows:

7 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the
 8 District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$268,070;

9 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the
 10 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,
 11 ~~(169)\$2,626,420~~ \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed
 12 ~~(170)\$400,000~~ \$675,000 may be expended for personal
 13 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no
 14 part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation
 15 with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the
 16 State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident
 17 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for
 18 the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topo-
 19 graphic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no
 20 case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey:
 21 *Provided further*, That ~~(171)\$300,000~~ \$500,000 of this
 22 amount shall be available only for such cooperation with
 23 States or municipalities;

24 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United
 25 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,

1 ~~(172)\$1,200,000~~ \$463,500, of which not to exceed
 2 ~~(173)\$500,000~~ \$725,000 may be expended for personal
 3 services in the District of Columbia;

4 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the
 5 mineral resources of Alaska, ~~(174)\$200,000~~ \$312,500, to be
 6 available immediately, of which not to exceed ~~(175)\$65,000~~
 7 \$97,000 may be expended for personal services in the
 8 District of Columbia;

9 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining
 10 the water supply of the United States, its Territories and
 11 possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian
 12 wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, ~~(176)\$2,-~~
 13 ~~409,345~~ \$2,888,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be
 14 expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to
 15 exceed ~~(177)\$220,000~~ \$250,000 may be expended for per-
 16 sonal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no
 17 part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation
 18 with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the
 19 State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident
 20 thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the
 21 Geological Survey to perform its share of general water re-
 22 source investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in
 23 no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investiga-
 24 tion: *Provided further*, That \$1,620,000 of this amount shall
 25 be available only for such cooperation with States or munici-

1 palities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
 2 priated in this paragraph shall be used for the drilling of
 3 water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic
 4 use.

5 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-
 6 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water
 7 resources as required by the public land laws and for related
 8 administrative operations; for the preparation and publica-
 9 tion of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps
 10 and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits
 11 and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for
 12 performance of work for the Federal Power Commission,
 13 ~~(178)\$216,800~~ \$350,000, of which not to exceed
 14 ~~(179)\$60,000~~ \$80,000 may be expended for personal serv-
 15 ices in the District of Columbia;

16 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and
 17 binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and
 18 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,
 19 ~~(180)\$101,500~~ \$150,000; for preparations of illustrations,
 20 \$32,030; and for engraving and printing geologic and topo-
 21 graphic maps, ~~(181)\$264,080~~ \$475,000; in all,
 22 ~~(182)\$397,610~~ \$657,030;

23 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions
 24 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435),
 25 October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920

1 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48
 2 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and
 3 recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval
 4 petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations;
 5 and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies,
 6 equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair
 7 of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto,
 8 ~~(183)\$575,500~~ \$690,000, of which not to exceed
 9 ~~(184)\$75,000~~ \$105,000 may be expended for personal
 10 services in the District of Columbia;

11 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
 12 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
 13 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies;
 14 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury
 15 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year
 16 1947 out of reimbursements received from cooperating
 17 agencies;

18 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any
 19 department or independent establishment of the Government
 20 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-
 21 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-
 22 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the
 23 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,
 24 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same
 25 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein

1 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per cen-
 2 tum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey
 3 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but
 4 no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum
 5 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in
 6 the annual Budget;

7 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,
 8 ~~(185)\$7,993,445~~ \$13,029,100.

9 BUREAU OF MINES

10 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-
 11 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,
 12 including ~~(186)\$81,443~~ \$101,000 for personal services in the
 13 District of Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding,
 14 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
 15 articles published in periodicals and journals, ~~(187)\$176,243~~
 16 \$195,800.

17 Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investi-
 18 gation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses neces-
 19 sary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue
 20 and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of
 21 mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations
 22 as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof
 23 and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the
 24 safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions
 25 under which mining operations are carried on, the use of

1 explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents,
 2 statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and
 3 other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; includ-
 4 ing the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and
 5 supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at
 6 meetings and conferences held for the purpose of pro-
 7 moting safety and health in the mining and allied industries;
 8 purchase not exceeding ~~(188)~~*two seven*, operation, main-
 9 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-
 10 hicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment
 11 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;
 12 and not to exceed ~~(189)~~~~\$74,000~~ *\$111,000* for personal
 13 services in the District of Columbia, \$1,019,000, of which
 14 not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and
 15 bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and
 16 first-aid contests: *Provided*, That the transfer without com-
 17 pensation of four passenger automobiles to this activity from
 18 "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is hereby author-
 19 ized.

20 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all sal-
 21 aries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines
 22 to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,
 23 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including travel expenses; not to ex-
 24 ceed ~~(190)~~~~\$94,000~~ *\$107,000* for personal services in the

1 District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia
2 and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and
3 supplies; (191) *purchase (not to exceed five)*, operation,
4 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and
5 passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting
6 employees between their homes and temporary locations
7 where they may be employed and purchase of special wearing
8 apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while
9 engaged in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses
10 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held
11 for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining in-
12 dustry; \$1,483,000: *Provided*, That the transfer with-
13 out compensation of fifty passenger automobiles to this
14 activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is
15 hereby authorized.

16 Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and
17 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-
18 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investiga-
19 tion of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United
20 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to rec-
21 ommend to various departments such changes in selection
22 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon
23 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-
24 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed
25 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of

1 the United States in the District of Columbia; and special
 2 wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees
 3 while employed; and purchase (not exceeding ~~(192)~~^{two}
 4 *five*), maintenance and operation of passenger automobiles;
 5 ~~(193)~~^{\$397,100} \$596,000, of which not to exceed
 6 ~~(194)~~^{\$83,750} \$137,000 may be expended for personal
 7 services in the District of Columbia.

8 Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to
 9 conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations
 10 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of
 11 anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel
 12 and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
 13 in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable
 14 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the
 15 Interior"; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger
 16 automobiles; and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services
 17 in the District of Columbia, \$99,000.

18 Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction
 19 and equipment, in accordance with the Act of December 18,
 20 1942 (56 Stat. 1056), of an anthracite research laboratory,
 21 including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract,
 22 or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary
 23 may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corpora-
 24 tions thereof necessary to design and construct said labora-

1 tory; and the purchase, maintenance and operation of one
 2 passenger automobile; \$450,000.

3 Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard
 4 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into
 5 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of
 6 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from
 7 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so
 8 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), in-
 9 cluding construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory
 10 buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of
 11 Columbia (not exceeding ~~(195)\$90,000~~ \$140,000) ; not to
 12 exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, ar-
 13 chitects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or other-
 14 wise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
 15 purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the pro-
 16 tection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase
 17 (not exceeding ~~(196)one four~~), maintenance, and operation
 18 of passenger automobiles; printing and binding; and purchase
 19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise
 20 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent ex-
 21 penses, Department of the Interior", ~~(197)\$3,500,000~~
 22 \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 23 That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation
 24 between the proposed plants and related facilities and com-
 25 munities that provide adequate living accommodations of

1 persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these
 2 plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils
 3 who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That
 4 pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the trans-
 5 portation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may
 6 be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Fed-
 7 eral agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in
 8 operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are
 9 dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the
 10 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equip-
 11 ment may be shared.

12 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-
 13 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,
 14 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,
 15 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions
 16 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,
 17 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-
 18 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase (not
 19 to exceed (198)two five), operation, maintenance, and re-
 20 pair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not
 21 to exceed (199)\$22,000 \$36,000 for personal services in
 22 the District of Columbia, (200)\$284,400 \$737,600: *Pro-*
 23 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended
 24 for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

25 Investigation and development of domestic mineral de-

1 posits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the
 2 Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally
 3 mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on
 4 private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and
 5 its possessions, including surface and subsurface explora-
 6 tions, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and
 7 repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures and
 8 appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not
 9 to exceed ~~(201)~~three ten), operation, maintenance, and
 10 repair of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed
 11 ~~(202)~~\$25,000 \$65,000 for personal services in the District
 12 of Columbia; ~~(203)~~\$1,000,000 \$2,400,000: *Provided,*
 13 That said Director, for the purposes of this appropriation, is
 14 authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other
 15 contributions from public or private sources and to prose-
 16 cute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal,
 17 State, or private.

18 Coal investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable
 19 the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in
 20 the United States and its possessions; purchase (not to ex-
 21 ceed ~~(204)~~one three), operation, maintenance, and repair of
 22 passenger automobiles; purchase of books of reference and
 23 periodicals; purchase of special wearing apparel and equip-
 24 ment for the protection of employees while engaged in their
 25 work, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to

1 the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Department of the
 2 Interior"; and not to exceed ~~(205)\$15,000~~ \$30,000 for per-
 3 sonal services in the District of Columbia; ~~(206)\$250,000~~
 4 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of
 5 Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in
 6 cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private:
 7 *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby au-
 8 thorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
 9 owners of private property upon which exploration or de-
 10 velopment work is performed for payment by such owners
 11 of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary
 12 of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter
 13 produced from such property.

14 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-
 15 gations and dissemination of information concerning the
 16 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum
 17 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,
 18 including purchase, not to exceed ~~(207)two~~ five, mainte-
 19 nance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-
 20 carrying vehicles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and
 21 elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the
 22 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the In-
 23 terior"; books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; and
 24 special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of em-
 25 ployees while employed; ~~(208)\$772,000~~ \$881,500, of which

1 not to exceed ~~(209)\$50,000~~ \$55,000 may be expended
 2 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

3 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-
 4 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,
 5 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled
 6 passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connec-
 7 tion with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of
 8 mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March
 9 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), ~~(210)\$985,820~~ \$1,875,410, of
 10 which not to exceed ~~(211)\$25,000~~ \$70,000, may be ex-
 11 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

12 Metallurgical research ~~(212)in~~ and pilot plants: For all
 13 expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct
 14 laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to estab-
 15 lish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral re-
 16 sources in the United States and its possessions, including the
 17 lease of lands or buildings; research on and development of
 18 processes for production and utilization of metals and nonme-
 19 tallic minerals; construction of ~~(213)temporary~~ buildings to
 20 house laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants;
 21 operation, maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles;
 22 purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and other
 23 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation
 24 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not
 25 to exceed ~~(214)\$12,500~~ \$65,000 for personal services in the

1 District of Columbia; ~~(215)\$500,000~~ \$2,000,000: *Provided*,
2 That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of
3 this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings,
4 equipment, and other contributions from public or private
5 sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other
6 agencies, Federal, State, or private.

7 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
8 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh
9 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services,
10 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles,
11 and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, in-
12 cluding not to exceed ~~(216)\$30,000~~ \$36,270 for additions
13 and improvements, ~~(217)\$183,000~~ \$198,000.

14 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,
15 and the dissemination of information concerning the eco-
16 nomic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and
17 other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample
18 supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products
19 of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports
20 relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks,
21 consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities
22 and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports
23 of the mineral resources of the United States, including
24 special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equip-
25 ment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses;

1 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled pas-
 2 senger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses
 3 not included in the foregoing, ~~(218)\$500,000~~ \$1,190,000,
 4 of which not to exceed ~~(219)\$450,000~~ \$1,005,000 may be
 5 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The
 7 unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this
 8 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943,
 9 as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National De-
 10 fense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued avail-
 11 able until June 30, 1947.

12 Helium utilization and research: For all expenses
 13 necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic
 14 investigations concerning resources, production, repurifica-
 15 tion, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in
 16 cooperation with other agencies, public or private; includ-
 17 ing purchase of one and operation, maintenance, and repair
 18 of passenger automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel
 19 or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged
 20 in their work; and other items otherwise properly charge-
 21 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department
 22 of the Interior"; ~~(220)\$87,400~~ \$107,000, including not to
 23 exceed ~~(221)\$6,000~~ \$10,000 for personal services in the
 24 District of Columbia.

25 Helium production and investigations: The sums made

1 available for the fiscal year 1947 in the Acts making
2 appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the
3 acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be
4 transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1946,
5 for operation and maintenance of the plants for the produc-
6 tion of helium for military and naval purposes, including
7 laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; main-
8 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-
9 carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the pur-
10 chase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items
11 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Conti-
12 gent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding
13 \$5,000) ; and all other necessary expenses, and including
14 \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia
15 in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use
16 for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1947 the
17 unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such
18 operations, in prior years: *Provided*, That section
19 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to
20 this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development
21 and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section
22 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164) :
23 *Provided further*, That funds available for the production
24 of helium and the development of helium properties may be
25 utilized to provide transportation between helium plants

1 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate
2 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation
3 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to
4 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-
5 sons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements
6 approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment
7 available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that
8 of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for
9 use in transporting persons engaged in operation and mainte-
10 nance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such
11 persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy
12 the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

13 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any depart-
14 ment or independent establishment of the Government
15 having funds available for scientific investigations within the
16 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the
17 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums
18 as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may
19 be expended for the same objects and in the same manner
20 as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

21 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical
22 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,
23 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the
24 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be

1 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the
2 Bureau of Mines.

3 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the
4 fiscal year 1947, to sell directly or through any Gov-
5 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or
6 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
7 operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines,
8 and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the
9 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

10 The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau
11 of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and
12 operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations
13 and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and develop-
14 ment of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metal-
15 lurgical research (222)~~in~~ and pilot plants".

16 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal
18 services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general
19 administration of the National Park Service, including
20 (223)~~\$50,000~~ \$75,000 for printing and binding, (224)
21 ~~\$643,177~~ \$779,320.

22 Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional
23 offices necessary in the administration, protection, main-
24 tenance, and improvement of the national park system,
25 (225)~~\$568,814~~ \$750,000.

1 National parks: For administration, protection, main-
 2 tenance, and improvement of national parks, including neces-
 3 sary protection of the area of federally owned land in the
 4 custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean
 5 Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National
 6 Park, Washington, **(226)**~~\$2,384,584~~ \$3,314,000.

7 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
 8 administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and
 9 preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memo-
 10 rials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries,
 11 including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements
 12 across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supply-
 13 ing water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and
 14 the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras
 15 Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National
 16 Seashore Recreational Area project, **(227)**~~\$1,164,905~~
 17 \$1,396,615.

18 Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada:
 19 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
 20 nance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam
 21 Recreational Area, **(228)**~~\$50,000~~ \$93,000.

22 Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma:
 23 For administration, protection, improvement, and mainte-
 24 nance in cooperation with the Chief of Engineers of the
 25 War Department of areas devoted to recreational use within

1 the Denison Dam and Reservoir projects, (229)\$44,816
2 \$54,000.

3 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For
4 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,
5 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of
6 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National
7 Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire,
8 storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emer-
9 gency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the
10 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,
11 including lands in process of condemnation for national park
12 or monument purposes, \$30,000, together with not to ex-
13 ceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the
14 Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks
15 and national monuments herein contained, any such diver-
16 sions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the
17 annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds
18 to the various areas administered by the National Park
19 Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be
20 made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the
21 expenditure has been incurred.

22 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available
23 in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That
24 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available

1 interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be
2 reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

3 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-
4 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the
5 fiscal year 1946 is continued available for the same purpose
6 during the fiscal year 1947.

7 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,
8 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-
9 onstration areas, ~~(230)\$79,700~~ \$68,300.

10 ~~(231)~~*Travel Bureau: For all expenses necessary in carrying*
11 *out the provisions of the Act of July 19, 1940 (16 U.*
12 *S. C. 18), including personal services in the District*
13 *of Columbia and elsewhere; expenses incident to partici-*
14 *pation by the Travel Bureau in international expositions*
15 *and conferences dealing with travel; printing and binding;*
16 *and books, newspapers, and periodicals; \$38,500.*

17 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For
18 administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of
19 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Me-
20 morial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District
21 of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battle-
22 ground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area,
23 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District
24 of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act
25 of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and

1 allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
 2 May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United
 3 States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammuni-
 4 tion, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police,
 5 guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem
 6 employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not
 7 exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of
 8 Columbia, stenographic reporting service, travel expenses
 9 and carfare, newspapers (not to exceed \$100), and leather
 10 and rubber articles for the protection of public property and
 11 employees, **(232)**~~\$651,967~~ \$716,097.

12 **(233)***Acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona:*
 13 *For the acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Ari-*
 14 *zona, in accordance with the Act approved October 19, 1943*
 15 *(57 Stat. 572), \$25,000.*

16 Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the con-
 17 struction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of
 18 roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary
 19 bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December
 20 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including **(234)***necessary ac-*
 21 *cess roads for development and use of the recreational resources*
 22 *of Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma,*
 23 *and the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Black-*
 24 *feet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary*

1 line of the Glacier National Park and the international
2 boundary; and the continued maintenance of other road
3 sections outside of the national parks and monuments whose
4 maintenance was specifically authorized in the Interior
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately
6 available and to remain available until expended, and
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
8 (235) ~~\$4,250,000~~ \$7,400,000, of which \$750,000 shall be
9 for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract
10 authorization under this head in the Interior Department
11 Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000
12 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the
13 contract authorization under this head in the Interior De-
14 partment Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for
16 the National Park Service shall be available for road con-
17 struction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, ex-
18 cept on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings
19 River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

20 Parkways, National Park Service: For continuing the
21 construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez
22 Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Park-
23 ways, as authorized by section 10b of said Act of December
24 20, 1944, including personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, and the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of

1 buildings and utilities therein without regard to the Act of
 2 August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), to remain
 3 available until expended, ~~(236)\$7,500,000~~ \$15,000,000, of
 4 which \$5,000,000 shall be for the payment of obligations in-
 5 curred under the contract authorizations under the head "Blue
 6 Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial
 7 Parkways" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 8 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and the Interior Department Approp-
 9 priation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351), and of which ~~(237)\$3,-~~
 10 ~~000,000~~ \$6,000,000 and any other sums received from other
 11 sources for said Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and
 12 expended ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama,
 13 and Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each
 14 respective State and said allotments shall be used for no other
 15 purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall
 16 make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appro-
 17 priation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropria-
 18 tions at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

19 Physical improvements: For the construction, repair, or
 20 rehabilitation of buildings and utilities not otherwise pro-
 21 vided for, located in areas administered by the National Park
 22 Service, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as
 23 amended (16 U. S. C. 451), ~~(238)~~ *including not to exceed*
 24 *\$362,000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construc-*
 25 *tion of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries*

1 *of Mesa Verde National Park, (239)\$725,000 \$2,330,000,*
2 *to remain available until expended.*

3 **(240)***Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska: For all ex-*
4 *penses necessary for the construction of buildings and utilities,*
5 *without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended*
6 *(16 U. S. C. 541), essential to the development of Glacier*
7 *Bay National Monument, including expenses for the pro-*
8 *tection thereof, and the hire of aircraft, \$1,250,000, to re-*
9 *main available until expended.*

10 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,
11 national monuments, and other reservations under the
12 jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available
13 for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity;
14 for the services of field employees in cooperation with such
15 nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in edu-
16 cational work in the various parks and monuments as the
17 Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees
18 attending Government camps for training in forest-fire pre-
19 vention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investi-
20 gation National Police Academy, and attending Federal,
21 State, or municipal schools for training in building fire
22 prevention and suppression; and for necessary local trans-
23 portation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for
24 employment or as cooperators, serving without other com-
25 pensation while attending fire-protection training camps.

1 Appropriations herein made for the National Park
2 Service shall be available for the installation and operation
3 of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments,
4 or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park
5 Service.

6 Appropriations available to the National Park Service
7 shall be available for the purchase, not to exceed (241)
8 ~~twenty~~ *fifty-four*, maintenance and operation of passenger-
9 carrying automobiles.

10 Appropriations herein made under the National Park
11 Service for "National parks" and "National monument,
12 historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire,
13 maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

14 (242) *The National Park Service is hereby authorized to*
15 *acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three*
16 *years beginning July 1, 1946, from the War Department,*
17 *the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration,*
18 *equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an*
19 *appraised value of not to exceed \$2,500,000 from the*
20 *surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the areas ad-*
21 *ministered by the National Park Service or by any office*
22 *of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii:*
23 *Provided, That the authorization in this paragraph for trans-*
24 *fer of surplus property to the National Park Service shall*
25 *not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to*

1 *them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375,*
 2 *approved May 3, 1946.*

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses, including traveling expenses,
 6 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the
 7 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,
 8 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organi-
 9 zations, or individuals, as follows:

10 General administrative expenses: For general administra-
 11 tive purposes, including personal services in the District of
 12 Columbia, ~~(234)\$252,364~~ \$283,000, of which sum ~~(244)~~
 13 ~~\$27,000~~ \$45,000 shall be available for printing and binding,
 14 including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical
 15 articles published in periodicals and journals and the publica-
 16 tion of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the
 17 people of the different sections of the country, an equal pro-
 18 portion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent
 19 out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-
 20 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

21 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,
 22 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-
 23 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary build-
 24 ings and other structures; propagation and distribution of
 25 food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recom-

1 mendation, and application of means, including the construc-
 2 tion of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum
 3 survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection,
 4 and transportation of specimens and other expenses inci-
 5 dental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,
 6 (245)~~\$1,315,400~~ \$1,511,600.

7 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For oper-
 8 ation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of
 9 Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of
 10 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and
 11 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the prepara-
 12 tion of designs, and for determining the requirements for
 13 fishways and other fish protective devices at dams con-
 14 structed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Com-
 15 mission, \$32,375.

16 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations
 17 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and
 18 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,
 19 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from
 20 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement,
 21 equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biologi-
 22 cal stations, (246)~~\$659,440~~ \$780,000.

23 Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of
 24 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-
 25 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-

1 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants
 2 and products thereof, including investigation, study and re-
 3 search with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and
 4 the development of methods and procedures which should be
 5 employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed
 6 sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement,
 7 equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and en-
 8 forcing the applicable provisions of the Act authoriz-
 9 ing associations of producers of aquatic products (15
 10 U. S. C. 521); including contract stenographic reporting
 11 services, ~~(247)\$331,400~~ \$393,400.

12 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,
 13 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, informa-
 14 tion on the fishery industry, market supply and demand,
 15 commercial movement, location, disposition, and market
 16 prices of fishery products ~~(248)\$119,600~~ \$133,700.

17 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and
 18 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,
 19 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of
 20 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,
 21 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence
 22 of employees while on said islands; and contract steno-
 23 graphic reporting service, ~~(249)\$780,615~~ \$858,000, of
 24 which \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

25 Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of

1 Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944
 2 (16 U. S. C. 631i), ~~(250)\$50,000~~ \$75,000.

3 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:
 4 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act
 5 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$20,000.

6 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-
 7 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the production
 8 and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used com-
 9 mercially for fur, including the repair of experiment stations,
 10 ~~(251)\$136,200~~ \$198,700.

11 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,
 12 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and
 13 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps
 14 of the life zones, and including \$40,000 for investigations
 15 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section
 16 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d) ; for
 17 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independ-
 18 ently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in
 19 developing and applying methods for the control of damage
 20 to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for inves-
 21 tigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska,
 22 ~~(252)\$237,975~~ \$380,600.

23 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For
 24 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-
 25 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-

1 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other
 2 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other
 3 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law
 4 (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the
 5 purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs,
 6 additions, and installations in and about the grounds and
 7 buildings of the game-management supply depot and labora-
 8 tory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation,
 9 and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from
 10 said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions
 11 of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667),
 12 ~~(253)\$985,650~~ \$1,000,000.

13 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of
 14 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,
 15 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the
 16 convention between the United States and the United Mexi-
 17 can States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with
 18 local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, includ-
 19 ing necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act
 20 for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-
 21 668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the
 22 Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C.
 23 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act
 24 approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including
 25 necessary investigations, ~~(254)\$335,900~~ \$417,600, of

1 which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the dis-
 2 cretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing informa-
 3 tion concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement
 4 of which this appropriation is made available.

5 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforce-
 6 ment of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48
 7 U. S. C. 192-211), ~~(255)\$162,630~~ \$186,900, of which
 8 not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of
 9 the Secretary for the purpose of securing information in con-
 10 nection with and for the prosecution of violators of the law
 11 for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made
 12 available.

13 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the
 14 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and
 15 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game
 16 introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under
 17 supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including con-
 18 struction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals,
 19 landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rock-
 20 work, bulkheads, ~~(256)~~*repair of damage to public roads*
 21 *within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations*
 22 *of the Fish and Wildlife Service*, and other improvements
 23 necessary for economical administration; for the purchase,
 24 capture, and transportation of game for national reservations;
 25 and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on

1 the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, ~~(257)\$766,000~~
 2 ~~\$940,000~~, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance
 3 for special improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife
 4 Refuge for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for
 5 the fiscal year 1947.

6 River basin studies: For investigations and studies to
 7 determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed
 8 developments of river basins of the United States (except
 9 the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and the Central
 10 Valley Project, California) by the U. S. Corps of Engineers
 11 and the Bureau of Reclamation, and for the preparation of
 12 reports thereon and of recommendations and plans for carry-
 13 ing out the purposes of the Act of March 10, 1934 (16
 14 U. S. C. 661-666), in connection therewith, ~~(258)\$50,000~~
 15 ~~\$150,000~~: *Provided*, That reports of such investigations with
 16 recommendations shall be furnished to the Chief of Engineers,
 17 War Department, and/or the Bureau of Reclamation and
 18 shall be included in the reports these agencies are required
 19 to submit to the Congress.

20 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~(259)\$6,235,249~~ \$7,460,-
 21 875.

22 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

23 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of
 24 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C.
 25 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during

1 the fiscal year 1947 from the proceeds from the sale of
 2 stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto
 3 an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30,
 4 1946, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of
 5 stamps prior to July 1, 1946.

6 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

7 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September
 8 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), ~~(260)~~\$2,-
 9 ~~000,000~~ \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures here-
 10 under shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into
 11 the Treasury under the provisions of said Act.

12 ~~(261)~~*Wildlife management areas, California: For the ac-*
 13 *quisition, or leasing for such period of time as is deemed*
 14 *necessary, including the location, examination, survey, and*
 15 *other expenses incident thereto, of suitable areas of land*
 16 *or interests therein for use as wildlife management and*
 17 *control areas in the State of California; for the manage-*
 18 *ment and control of migratory waterfowl and other*
 19 *wildlife in connection therewith; for the administration,*
 20 *maintenance, and development of such areas, including the*
 21 *construction of dams, dikes, ditches, buildings, and other*
 22 *necessary improvements; for the purchase planting, grow-*
 23 *ing, and harvesting of grains and other crops for the feeding*
 24 *of such waterfowl and other wildlife; and for the enforcement*
 25 *of applicable laws protecting lands of the United States,*

1 *including the Act of April 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 98), the*
 2 *provisions of which Act specifically are made applicable to*
 3 *areas acquired hereunder, \$750,000.*

4 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~(262)\$8,235,249~~
 5 ~~\$11,210,875~~, and in addition thereto, funds made available
 6 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which
 7 amounts not to exceed ~~(263)\$937,790~~ \$992,790 may be
 8 expended for departmental personal services, including such
 9 services in the District of Columbia. Funds available for the
 10 work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for
 11 the purchase of ~~(264)seventy-two~~ *one hundred and forty-two*
 12 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and for the main-
 13 tenance, repair, and operation of such vehicles; hire, main-
 14 tenance, and operation of aircraft; the installation and opera-
 15 tion of telephones in Government-owned residences, apart-
 16 ments or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and
 17 Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construction, or
 18 otherwise, facilities incident to such public recreational uses of
 19 wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary pur-
 20 poses of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100),
 21 rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits; plans and specifications
 22 for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation
 23 thereof ~~(265)~~*without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes*
 24 *(41 U. S. C. 5)*; and rations for officers and crews of vessels;
 25 and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the

1 purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to
2 purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost
3 of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling
4 thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be
5 established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C.
6 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the
7 time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued,
8 or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to
9 exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses
10 of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available inter-
11 changeably for expenditure on the objects included within
12 the general expenses of said Service, but no more than
13 5 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropria-
14 tion. The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the
15 operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts,
16 accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus
17 airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement
18 (266) for use in Alaska from any disposal agency of the
19 Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

20 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

21 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

22 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the
23 Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;
24 clerk hire; travel expenses; printing and binding; main-
25 tenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and

1 grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and
2 repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for
3 the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel,
4 \$54,675, to be expended under the direction of the Gov-
5 ernor.

6 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the
7 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all,
8 \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor
9 of Alaska.

10 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,
11 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures
12 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
13 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
14 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

15 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons
16 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation
17 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,
18 burial, and other expenses, \$291,700: *Provided*, That
19 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appro-
20 priation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,
21 or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care
22 and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal
23 year 1947: *Provided further*, That so much of this
24 sum as may be required shall be available for all neces-
25 sary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and

1 in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to
 2 their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary
 3 shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence
 4 or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the
 5 time they became insane, and the commitment papers for
 6 any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a state-
 7 ment by the committing authority as to the legal residence
 8 of such person.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
 10 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$140,000,
 11 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures
 12 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered
 13 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-
 14 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

15 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,
 16 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to
 17 be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June
 18 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and
 19 binding, ~~(267)\$2,252,900~~ \$3,790,400, to be immediately
 20 available, of which ~~(268)\$72,000~~ \$250,000 shall be avail-
 21 able for surveys and plans for new construction and ~~(269)\$1,-~~
 22 ~~020,000~~ \$2,300,000 for new construction ~~(270), and no~~
 23 expenditures shall be made hereunder for such surveys and
 24 plans and for new construction in excess of three times the

1 amount contributed by the Territory of Alaska for like ex-
2 penditure; and the Secretary of War is authorized to transfer
3 to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and without charge
4 therefor the buildings and equipment now in use by the
5 Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the Alaska
6 Highway.

7 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction
8 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, ~~(271)\$500,000~~ \$1,000,-
9 000, to be immediately available.

10 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the
11 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1947 shall be avail-
12 able, and continue available until expended, for all expenses
13 necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad,
14 including maintenance, operation, and improvements of
15 railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river
16 steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tribu-
17 taries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of oceangoing
18 or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement
19 with other branches of the Government service, for the
20 purpose of providing additional facilities for the transporta-
21 tion of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary,
22 for the benefit and development of industries and travel affect-
23 ing territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; ~~(272)~~con-
24 struction (*not to exceed \$400,000*), maintenance and opera-
25 tion of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the

1 accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park.
2 including the purchase (not to exceed two busses and one sta-
3 tion wagon), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the
5 Act of March 29, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 353a); stores for
6 resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from
7 operations, including claims of employees of the railroad
8 for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on
9 the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited
10 to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in con-
11 nection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value;
12 payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of com-
13 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
14 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
15 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed
16 \$6,200 of this fund shall be available for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1947, and no
18 one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one
19 assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum,
20 shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than
21 \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of
22 such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That there are hereby transferred to the
24 Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other
25 agency of the United States Government having title thereto,

1 (273)~~ten~~ *twenty* of any Diesel locomotives purchased and
2 delivered to the United States Government for use on any
3 American or foreign railroad in connection with the war,
4 such locomotives to be selected regardless of present loca-
5 tion by a representative of the Alaska Railroad and
6 transferred without exchange of funds except for the cost
7 of transportation from the point of shipment to the Terri-
8 tory of Alaska (274): *Provided further, That in the opera-*
9 *tion of the facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War*
10 *Department or any other agency of the United States*
11 *Government having title thereto is authorized to trans-*
12 *fer regardless of present location and without charge*
13 *to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge*
14 *maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives*
15 *and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies,*
16 *rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and*
17 *which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as*
18 *necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation*
19 *of the Alaska Railroad: Provided further, That the authori-*
20 *zation in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to*
21 *the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans*
22 *the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property*
23 *under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.*

24 The following appropriations herein made shall be
25 available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of air-

craft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated fund".

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary \$6,440, and the private secretary to the Governor \$4,383; for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor; and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$23,800, to be expended by the Governor.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930, \$47,200.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v). travel expenses, printing and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal

1 services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and
 2 electricity necessary in the operation of Government House
 3 at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix,
 4 **(275)**~~\$184,640~~ \$208,000, to be expended by and under the
 5 direction of the Governor.

6 For salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in
 7 the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and
 8 other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant
 9 industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in prac-
 10 tical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus,
 11 and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other neces-
 12 sary expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
 13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$39,800, to be
 14 expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

15 **(276)***Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying*
 16 *the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of*
 17 *Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current*
 18 *expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1947,*
 19 *\$142,400, to be paid in monthly installments.*

20 **(277)***For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts,*
 21 *to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee*
 22 *on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said*
 23 *committee on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of Saint*
 24 *Croix, Virgin Islands, \$6,000.*

1 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 Operation and maintenance: For operation and maintenance of the southwestern power transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger automobiles, and printing and binding; \$100,000.

8 Construction: For construction **(278)** *and acquisition* of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding; \$7,500,000.

14 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment.

18 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles **(279)**: ~~Provided,~~
23 ~~That appropriations herein made available for the purchase of~~
24 ~~passenger-carrying motor vehicles and trucks, with the ex-~~

1 ception of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at not to
 2 exceed \$2,500, shall be available only for the purchase of
 3 used or Federal surplus motor vehicles.

4 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
 5 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year
 6 1947 in the field service of the Department for periods of
 7 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
 8 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

9 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following
 10 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-
 11 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of
 12 members of societies or associations concerned with their
 13 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the
 14 Secretary, \$400; Grazing Service, \$300; (280)Petroleum
 15 Conservation Division *Oil and Gas Division*, \$100; General
 16 Land Office, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$2,000;
 17 Bureau of Reclamation, (281)\$3,500 \$5,000; Geological
 18 Survey, (282)\$2,000 \$4,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000;
 19 National Park Service, (283)\$1,500 \$2,500; Fish and Wild-
 20 life Service, (284)\$2,500 \$4,500; and soil and moisture con-
 21 servation operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

22 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel
 23 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available
 24 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-

1 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of
2 duty in Alaska, and return.

3 (285)SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
5 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
6 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
7 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
8 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
9 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
10 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
13 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
15 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
16 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
17 shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be
18 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
19 one year and a day, or both: *Provided further*, That the
20 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
21 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided*
22 *further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood,
23 storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for
24 periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and

1 ~~wages without the necessity of inquiring into their member-~~
2 ~~ship in any organization.~~

3 *SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this*
4 *Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person*
5 *who engages in a strike against the Government of the*
6 *United States or who is a member of an organization of*
7 *Government employees that asserts the right to strike against*
8 *the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or*
9 *is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-*
10 *throw of the Government of the United States by force or*
11 *violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affi-*
12 *davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the*
13 *person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions*
14 *of this section engaged in a strike against the Government*
15 *of the United States, is not a member of an organization of*
16 *Government employees that asserts the right to strike against*
17 *the Government of the United States, or that such person does*
18 *not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that*
19 *advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
20 *States by force or violence: Provided further, That any*
21 *person who engages in a strike against the Government of*
22 *the United States or who is a member of an organization of*
23 *Government employees that asserts the right to strike against*
24 *the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or*
25 *who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-*

1 *throw of the Government of the United States by force or*
 2 *violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for*
 3 *which are paid from any appropriation contained in this*
 4 *Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall*
 5 *be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more*
 6 *than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above*
 7 *penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution*
 8 *for, any other provisions of existing law: Provided further,*
 9 *That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act*
 10 *of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods*
 11 *of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages*
 12 *without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in*
 13 *any organization.*

14 ~~(286)~~SEC. 8. ~~Not to exceed a total of \$80,000 of the appro-~~
 15 ~~priations contained in this Act shall be available for expendi-~~
 16 ~~ture for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a~~
 17 ~~total of \$70,000 shall be available for expenditure for tele-~~
 18 ~~grams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in~~
 19 ~~the items "communication services", as set forth in the~~
 20 ~~Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not~~
 21 ~~be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treas-~~
 22 ~~ury as miscellaneous receipts.~~

23 SEC. ~~(287)~~⁹ 8. Appropriations herein made shall be
 24 available for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of
 25 reference, and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in

1 completing broken sets, for use at the seat of government,
 2 and payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary,
 3 for library membership in societies or associations which
 4 issue publications to members only or at a price to members
 5 lower than to subscribers who are not members: *Provided*,
 6 That expenditures for the foregoing purposes for the follow-
 7 ing bureaus and offices shall not exceed the following
 8 amounts: Office of the Secretary, ~~(288)\$4,000~~ \$7,000;
 9 ~~(289)Petroleum Conservation Division Oil and Gas~~
 10 *Division*, \$350; Division of Geography, ~~(290)\$300~~ \$600;
 11 Grazing Service (including headquarters at Salt Lake City),
 12 \$625; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian
 13 Affairs (including headquarters at Chicago), \$500; Bureau
 14 of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Bureau
 15 of Mines, ~~(291)\$1,500~~ \$2,500; National Park Service (in-
 16 cluding headquarters at Chicago), ~~(292)\$1,500~~ \$2,500;
 17 and Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations (all bureaus),
 18 \$1,000.

19 SEC. ~~(293)10~~ 9. No part of any appropriation con-
 20 tained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way
 21 of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the perform-
 22 ance of any new administrative function or the enforcement
 23 or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the
 24 establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as

1 described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated
2 March 15, 1943.

3 SEC. ~~(294)~~ 10. During the fiscal year 1947, the Sec-
4 retary may delegate to the Under Secretary and the Assistant
5 Secretaries the power to authorize changes in official sta-
6 tions of officers and employees and the payment of expenses
7 of travel and transportation of household goods in connection
8 with such change of official stations.

9 ~~(295)~~ SEC. 11. *No funds appropriated by this Act shall be*
10 *available for the payment of the compensation of any em-*
11 *ployee retained after a reduction in force, unless such*
12 *employee is retained as a result of application of retention*
13 *preference regulations prescribed by the Civil Service*
14 *Commission.*

15 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Interior De-
16 partment Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 16, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 20 (legis-
lative day, March 5), 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6335

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

(p. 7529). Senate conferees appointed June 21.

Received the conference report on H.R. 6335, the Interior appropriation bill, 1947 (pp. 7549-56).

14. FARM LABOR. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$12,000,000 for the continuation through June 30, 1947, of the Farm Labor Supply program, the present authority for which expires Dec. 31, 1946 (H.Doc. 675) (p. 7566).
15. INFORMATION; STATISTICS. Continued debate on H.R. 5857, to provide basic authority for activities of the Census Bureau (pp. 7531-40). During the debate Rep. Rizley, Okla., criticized and discussed with other members the food shortages and the effect of the farm-machinery shortage on production (p. 7534-5); and Rep. Gross, Pa., blamed the administration for the food shortages and criticized Secretary Anderson's statements on hog production (p. 7535).
16. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (p. 7527). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RENT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 2219, to extend the D.C. Rent Control Act for one year (pp. 7530-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 896, to extend to annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act prior to Jan. 24, 1942, the privilege of having their annuities recomputed under the method contained in the act of Jan. 24, 1942 (pp. 7549-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
It is understood that the Civil Service Committee has ordered reported H.R. 4718, to provide optional retirement for Government employees with at least 25 years' service.
Rep. Rees, Kans., urged an investigation of "persons in Federal employment of questionable loyalty to our Government" (pp. 7545-6).
19. CORPORATION AUDITS; R.F.C. Received from the Corporation Audits Division, GAO, a report of findings relative to the RFC accounting system, contending that the corporation does not control its \$7,000,000,000 properties investment; its \$800,000,000 investment in inventories of Defense Supplies Corporation, Metal Reserves Company, and U.S. Commercial Company; its cash receipts; its rentals earned on properties; certain important liabilities; recoveries due it for plant extensions built for utility companies; surplus property disposal activities; and the activities of its affiliate, U.S. Commercial Company. (H.Doc. 674).
20. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1367, to provide for the appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce (H.Rept. 2323) (p. 7567).
21. FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Springer, Ind., criticized the administration for the present food shortage and proposed as a remedy the readjustment of meat and poultry prices, the cancellation of the 50% wheat-flour order, encouragement of flour mills to produce at full capacity, stopping of all "Government black-market operations in grain, feed, lumber, and other commodities," and encouragement of full food production by making farm machinery and farm labor available (pp. 7542-5).
22. REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H.Con. Res. 155, 151, and 154 against the adoption of re-

organization plans 1, 2, and 3, respectively (H.Repts. 2326, 2327, and 2328) (pp. 7546, 7567).

Rep. Pittenger, Minn., stated that the reorganization plans should be put over until Jan. 1947 (p. 7536).

23. TRADE MARKS. Received the conference report on H.R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks (pp. 7524-6).
24. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a Racine (Wis.) Tavern League petition requesting a reexamination into the allocation of grain for use in alcoholic beverages (p. 7567).
25. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Phillips, Calif., and Jenkins, Ohio, criticized Chester Bowles and the OPA (pp. 7528-9) and Rep. Rabaut, Mich., urged the continuation of price control (p. 7529).
26. INFORMATION; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. H. Cornack, Mass., inserted the President's letter announcing that arrangements have been made for members of the press to report on UNRRA activities in Europe and that censorship rules in force for all correspondents in the Soviet Union will be applied to correspondents desiring to report on UNRRA activities in countries under Russian influence (p. 7524).

BILL INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. S. 2366, by Sen. Green, R.I., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide annuities for employees with 25 years of service who are involuntarily separated from the service between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1947. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7488.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. FOOD SHORTAGE; FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. McMonzie, La., criticizing the shipment of foodstuffs abroad when there is a shortage at home (pp. A3889-90).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Engel, Mich., criticizing the disposition by the War Department of its surplus foods to UNRRA and foreign countries and opposing the transferability clause for appropriations under the Military Establishment appropriation bill (pp. A3870-5).
29. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., inserted a Daily Argus-Leader (S.Dak.) editorial setting forth the achievements of S. Dak. in food production (pp. A3906-7).
30. RICE SHORTAGE. Rep. Larcade, La., inserted a N.Y. Journal of Commerce article (pp. A3888-9) and a statement by Frank A. Godchaux (Chairman La. State Rice Milling Co.) (pp. A3909-10) criticizing the shipment of rice to foreign countries when there is a domestic shortage.
31. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Andresen, Minn., inserted Harry A. Bullis' (Pres., General Mills Inc.) article blaming lack of foresight on the part of the Federal administration for some conditions causing the present grain shortage, but pointing out that conditions will soon improve and flour millers should not be discouraged (pp. A3897-8).
32. FEED SHORTAGE. Rep. Schwabe, Mo., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing the OPA ceiling on feed barley as aggravating the feed shortage (p. A3904).
33. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch article

operate a free highway bridge across the San-
tee River at or near Lenoir Ferry, S. C.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. JOHNSON) may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the Interior appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 41, 49, 54, 100, 101, 102, 118, 119, 123, 125, 126, 127, 133, 145, 146, 148, 149, 155, 162, 173, 174, 175, 184, 231, 240, 254, 255 and 261.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 25, 42, 43, 48, 50, 51, 77, 79, 81, 82, 86, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 143, 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 150, 151, 156, 164, 191, 212, 213, 216, 217, 222, 230, 233, 266, 270, 273, 279, 280, 281, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 and 294, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,296,337"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$263,885"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$156,528"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$250,760"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "thirty-four"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$12,470,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "eighteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$392,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$287,126"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$365,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$454,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,064,327"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,137,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,429,008"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$815,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,130,570"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$488,910"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$902,188"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$925,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$692,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,624,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$264,815"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,267,078"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$47,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,938"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$42,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,725"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: in lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$26,125"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$14,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$47,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$237,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$924,038"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Shiprock dormitories and utilities, \$318,600; Toadlena School

expansion, \$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$118,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the purchase of one passenger automobile for the use of the chief of the Choctaw Nation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "five hundred and eighty-four"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 142: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$35,827,468"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert

"\$1,435,097"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 152: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$10,000, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,000,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$50,000; in all, \$12,685,622"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,504,075"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$18,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 158: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$48,725,307"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$932,893"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 161: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 161, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 163: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 163, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,090"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "one hundred and sixteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$20,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 169: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 170: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 170, and

Amendment numbered 221: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 221, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 284: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 284, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 53, 58, 78, 80, 85, 87, 90, 92, 98, 105, 114, 115, 116, 141, 159, 166, 234, 238, 239, 242, 256, 265, 272, 274, 276, 277, 285 and 295.

JED JOHNSON,

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

W. F. NORRELL (except as to amendments 29, 80, 112, 129, 130, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139),

ROBERT F. JONES (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

BEN F. JENSEN (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

HENRY C. DWORSHAK (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

ELMER THOMAS,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,

CHAN GURNEY,

JOSEPH H. BALL,

GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Appropriates \$1,298,337 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$1,243,063, as proposed by the House, and \$1,368,000, as proposed by the Senate. The reduction of \$69,663 in the Senate figure is due to the denial of \$18,000 for an additional Assistant Secretary and staff, \$5,120 for the suggestions award system, \$37,703 for the Division of Power, and \$8,840 for the Division of Information.

No. 3: Appropriates \$263,885 for personal services, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$251,278, as proposed by the House, and \$267,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$3,115 in the Senate figure being due to the denial of that amount for the Legislative Division.

No. 4: Appropriates \$156,526 for personal services, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, instead of \$141,711, as proposed by the House, and \$167,200, as proposed by the Senate, the increase in the House figure being due to the allowance of one chief of branch, CAF-14 at \$7,175, a secretary and clerk, CAF-5, \$4,640, and \$3,000 for the restoration of positions to a full-time basis.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$250,760 for contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, instead of \$224,460, as proposed by the House, and \$263,500, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$12,740 in the Senate figure being due to the denial of \$1,800 for the Division of Power, \$940 for the suggestions award system, and \$10,000 for travel expenses; and authorizes the transfer of \$4,000 for stationery supplies for the Grazing Service, instead of \$6,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 10: Appropriates \$10,000 for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, instead of \$7,926, as proposed by the House, and \$11,900, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, relating to the Bonneville Power Administration: Inserts language, as proposed by the Senate, which removes any doubt as to the authority

of the Administration to acquire transmission lines, and limits, as proposed by the Senate, the application of this authorization to the following items: (1) 230,000-volt river crossing and substation, Troutdale, Oregon, owned by RFC, (2) Albany-Camp Adair line and facilities owned by the War Department, (3) Brewster-Okanogan-Washington line and related facilities, and (4) Eugene-Drain-Oregon line and related facilities, all of the foregoing projects being publicly owned; authorizes the purchase of 34 automobiles, instead of 29, as proposed by the House, and 39, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the purchase of two aircraft, as proposed by the Senate, instead of one, as proposed by the House; appropriates a total of \$12,470,000 for construction, operation and maintenance, instead of \$9,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$19,086,250, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$4,000,000 for operation and maintenance, instead of \$3,695,400, as proposed by the House, and \$4,290,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$154,600 of the reduction in the Senate figure for operation and maintenance being specifically applied to the following items:

Administrative offices	\$39,167
Office of general counsel	5,196
Branch fiscal and administrative management	78,947
Branch of Power Management	31,290
Total reduction	154,600

Of the total increase allowed for the Bonneville Power Administration, the following increases were allowed over the bill as passed by the House:

- (1) Operation and maintenance, \$304,600.
- (2) Feeder lines, \$1,500,000.
- (3) Olympia-Cosmopolis Line, \$790,000.
- (4) Advance surveys, \$50,000.
- (5) Tools and equipment, \$100,000.
- (6) Ellensburg Columbia Line, \$590,000.

Nos. 21 and 22: Authorizes the use of funds appropriated to the Grazing Service for "fire fighting," as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$950,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,075,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$550,000 for surveying public lands, instead of \$494,602, as proposed by the House, and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$392,600 for salaries and expenses, branch of field examination, instead of \$387,000, as proposed by the House, and \$397,500, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$287,126 for salaries and expenses of district land offices, instead of \$277,126, as proposed by the House, and \$293,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$365,000 for timber operations on the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, instead of \$310,191, as proposed by the House, and \$429,240, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$454,000, for protection and management of timber resources of the public domain, instead of \$433,455, as proposed by the House, and \$474,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$23,500, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$75,000 for surveys and investigations in Alaska, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 33: Appropriates \$1,064,337 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,128,675, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 34: Appropriates \$950,000 for salaries and expenses, district offices, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by the House, and \$985,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 35: Appropriates \$3,137,300 for salaries and expenses, reservation administration, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,274,600, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 36: Appropriates \$3,429,008 for the Alaska native service, instead of \$3,084,003, as proposed by the House, and \$3,609,400, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$345,000 in the House bill being provided for operation of the former Sitka Naval Base as an Alaska native service institution.

No. 37: Appropriates \$815,000 for maintenance of buildings, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$838,100, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 38: Appropriates \$10,000,000 for education of Indians, instead of \$9,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,317,450, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$2,980 for a curator for Knishba Museum, Apache Indian Reservation.

No. 39: Appropriates \$6,130,570 for conservation for health, instead of \$5,930,570, as proposed by the House, and \$6,769,570, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 40: Appropriates \$488,910 for welfare of Indians, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 41 and 42: Appropriates \$704,728 for management, Indian forest and range resources, as proposed by the House, instead of \$960,000, as proposed by the Senate; and inserts a statute reference, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 43 and 44: Appropriates \$902,168 for agriculture and stock raising, instead of \$808,336, as proposed by the House, and \$968,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$10,000 being specifically provided for the eradication of fever ticks among livestock on the Seminole Agency in Florida.

Nos. 45 and 46: Appropriates \$925,000 to the revolving fund for loans to Indians, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides an increase in the authorization for loans to Indians otherwise ineligible to \$962,500, instead of \$925,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52, relating to the acquisition of land for Indian tribes: Appropriates \$350,000, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$950,000, as proposed by the Senate, excepts certain states in which land may be purchased outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, as proposed by the Senate, with the exception of the State of South Dakota, which has been eliminated; and provides that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights in the States of Nevada and Oregon.

No. 54: Appropriates \$30,000 for development of Indian arts and crafts, as proposed by the House, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 55, 56, and 57, relating to operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems: Appropriates \$1,624,000, instead of \$1,600,000 as proposed by the House, and \$1,648,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides that \$294,815 shall be reimbursable, instead of \$290,000, as proposed by the House, and \$299,631, as proposed by the Senate; and provides further that \$1,267,078 shall be nonreimbursable, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,284,157, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, relating to construction, irrigation systems: Appropriates \$924,038 for such projects, instead of \$743,825, as proposed by the House, and \$1,104,250, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the interchangeability of amounts in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of the Secretary, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 79, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 86, relating to construction of buildings and utilities: Appropriates \$1,359,700 for schools, hospitals and quarters in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$113,300, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$118,000 for schools, dormitories and utilities at Kiowa, Oklahoma, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$88,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$8,500 for quarters, Mescalero, New Mexico, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$318,600 for Shiprock dormitories and utilities, as proposed by the Senate, and \$500,000 for the Toadlena School expansion, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$100,000 for surveys and plans and administrative expenses, instead of \$80,000, as proposed by the House, and \$263,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the interchangeability of amounts in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of the Secretary, as proposed by the House.

No. 88: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House setting up a new formula for the distribution of funds appropriated for roads, Indian reservations.

No. 89: Inserts a statute reference, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113, relating to appropriations for the benefit or relief of Indians from tribal funds: Appropriates \$278,170 for administration of tribal affairs, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$118,000 for support of the Klamath Agency, Oregon, instead of \$106,000, as proposed by the House, and \$224,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$12,000 in the House Bill being provided for purchase of certain well-drilling machinery and farm machinery requested by the tribe; appropriates \$129,500 for support of the Menominee Agency, including not to exceed \$1,000 for scholarships, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$200,000 for the support of the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, instead of \$186,027, as proposed by the House, and \$213,500, as proposed by the Senate; provides funds for the purchase of an automobile for the use of the chief of the Choctaw Nation; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to increase per diem allowances for travel of members of tribal councils or committees thereof; appropriates \$75,000 for relief of needy Indians, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$22,980, for compensation and expenses of attorneys, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$304,000 for the purchase and lease of lands, with certain limitations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$220,000, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$326,375 for industrial assistance, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$151,375, as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 117 and 118, relating to administrative provisions: Authorizes the purchase of 584 automobiles, instead of 380, as proposed by the House, and 1,168, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House relating to the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

Nos. 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 142, relating to appropriations from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$4,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,550,000, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses (other than project offices), and provides that not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under such appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$5,000,000 for general investigations, instead of \$3,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$11,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates the following amounts for continuation of con-

struction of projects as compared with the House and Senate bills:

Project	Recommended in House bill	Recommended in Senate bill	Agreed to by conferees
Boise project, Idaho, Payette division.....	\$1,115,660	\$2,782,659	\$2,782,659
Anderson Ranch Dam.....	1,234,475	2,847,000	1,234,475
Minidoka project, Idaho.....	433,605	1,000,000	1,000,000
Palisades project, Idaho.....	650,410	1,500,000	650,410
Sun River project, Montana.....	41,625	96,000	41,625
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas.....	360,675	831,800	360,675
Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....	753,605	1,738,000	1,738,000
Lugert-Altus, Oklahoma.....	901,900	2,664,610	2,664,610
Deschutes project, Oregon.....	563,685	1,716,837	1,716,837
Owyhee project, Oregon.....	-----	125,000	125,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California.....	216,800	1,281,605	1,281,605
Provo River project, Utah.....	1,345,040	4,602,000	1,345,040
Ogden River project, Utah.....	26,885	62,000	62,000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division.....	624,650	2,597,100	2,597,100
Kendrick project, Wyoming.....	216,800	1,895,000	1,895,000
Riverton project, Wyoming.....	650,410	3,520,550	3,520,550
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Hart Mountain division.....	346,885	1,917,672	1,917,672
Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division.....	58,970	196,895	196,895

Provides for the payment of operation and maintenance expenses, Columbia Basin project, Washington, from power revenues, as proposed by the Senate, instead of from a special account, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of appropriations from the reclamation fund.

Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, and 158, relating to appropriations for construction of reclamation projects from the general fund: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the Gila project, Arizona, instead of \$867,210, as proposed by the House, and \$3,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,500,000 for the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, instead of \$6,504,070, as proposed by the House, and \$15,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides funds for the construction of transmission lines and substations for the projects and not exceeding the amounts set forth as follows: Tucson-Deming interconnection, \$100,000; Wickenburg extension, \$100,000; second Parker-Gila line, \$600,000; and other miscellaneous extensions, \$70,000. Appropriates \$12,685,622 for the Central Valley project, California, instead of \$10,840,120, as proposed by the House, and \$25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides for the construction of transmission lines and substations, including \$1,000,000 for completion of the Oroville-Sacramento line, which will ultimately be extended to Tracy to provide power for pumping water in the Delta area, instead of the proposals of the Senate; appropriates \$100,000 for the Kings River project, California, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,504,075 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, instead of \$6,504,075, as proposed by the House, and \$13,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$867,210 for the Hungry Horse project, Montana, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$68,400 for the Colorado River project, Texas, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$18,000,000 for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, instead of \$13,008,145, as proposed by the House, and \$27,400,000, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items.

No. 160: Appropriates \$932,893 for the Fort Peck project, Montana, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$433,605, as proposed by the House, the amount provided in excess of the House figure being allowed to restore funds specifically disallowed by the House for the construction of transmission lines, substations, and the purchase of facilities.

No. 161: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for the Missouri River Basin, instead of \$10,312,685, as proposed by the House, and \$25,582,202, as proposed by the Senate, a portion of the increase being provided for transmission lines specifically disallowed in the House bill, as set forth on page 19 of the House report.

No. 162: Appropriates \$433,605 for continuation of construction, Boulder Canyon project, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 163: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for construction, All-American Canal, instead of \$2,384,825, as proposed by the House, and \$7,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 164: Appropriates \$500,000 for investigations of projects for utilization of waters of the Colorado River in the four States of the upper division, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 165: Appropriates \$100,000 for Colorado River Front work and levee system, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185, relating to the Geological Survey: Authorizes the purchase of 116 automobiles, instead of 30, as proposed by the House, and 202, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$20,000, for the purchase of office furniture and equipment, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, and \$55,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$3,000,000 for topographic surveys, instead of \$2,626,120, as proposed by the House, and \$5,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$400,000 shall be available for cooperation with States or municipalities, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,000,000 for geologic surveys, instead of \$1,200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,463,500, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$500,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia, instead of \$725,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$200,000 for mineral resources of Alaska, as proposed by the House, instead of \$312,500, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$65,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$2,498,672 for gaging streams, instead of \$2,109,345, as proposed by the House, and \$2,888,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$235,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$275,000 for classification of lands, instead of \$216,800, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$69,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$442,030 for printing and binding, and so forth, instead of \$397,610, as proposed by the House, and \$657,030, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$625,000, for mineral leasing, instead of \$575,500, as proposed by the House, and \$690,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$75,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; and corrects the total of the items for the Geological Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, and 222, relating to various items for the Bureau of Mines: Appropriates \$184,800 for salaries and expenses, including printing and binding, instead of \$176,243, as proposed by the House

and \$195,800, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$90,000 shall be available for personal services, instead of \$81,443, as proposed by the House and \$101,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$80,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with operating mine-rescue cars and stations, instead of \$76,000, as proposed by the House, and \$111,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the purchase of four automobiles; authorizes the use of \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$91,000, as proposed by the House, and \$107,000 as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the purchase of not to exceed five automobiles, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$500,000 for testing fuel, instead of \$397,100, as proposed by the House and \$596,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$112,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$5,250,000 for synthetic liquid fuels, instead of \$3,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$7,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$115,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$559,350 for mineral mining investigations, instead of \$381,100, as proposed by the House, and \$737,600, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$34,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$1,700,000 for investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,400,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$350,000 for coal investigations, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$21,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$826,750 for oil and gas investigations, instead of \$772,000, as proposed by the House and \$881,500, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$52,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$1,430,615 for mining experiment stations, instead of \$985,820, as proposed by the House and \$1,875,410, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$47,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$1,000,000 for metallurgical research and pilot plants, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, authorizes the use of such funds for the construction of permanent buildings, if necessary, as proposed by the Senate, instead of temporary buildings, as proposed by the House, and provides that of the funds appropriated a portion shall be available for the continued operation of a pilot plant in connection with bauxite in the State of Arkansas; appropriates \$198,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$183,000, as proposed by the House, for care, maintenance and improvement of buildings and grounds at the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, station; appropriates \$850,000 for economics of mineral industries, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House and \$1,190,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$350,000 in excess of the House bill being provided for the coal economics division for use in the collection of bituminous coal statistics, and authorizes the use of \$727,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$100,000 for helium utilization and research, instead of \$87,400, as proposed by the House, and \$107,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$8,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and corrects a typographical error in connection with the authorization for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Nos. 223 and 224: Appropriates \$711,248 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$643,177, as proposed by the House and \$779,320, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$62,500 for printing and binding, instead

of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 225: Appropriates \$659,407 for regional offices, instead of \$568,814, as proposed by the House and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 226: Appropriates \$3,290,000 for administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, instead of \$2,384,584, as proposed by the House, and \$3,314,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 227: Appropriates \$1,375,000 for administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks and military areas, instead of \$1,164,905, as proposed by the House and \$1,396,615, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 228: Appropriates \$71,500 for the Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$93,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 229: Appropriates \$50,000 for the Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma, instead of \$44,816, as proposed by the House, and \$54,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 230: Appropriates \$68,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$79,700, as proposed by the House, for recreational demonstration areas.

No. 231: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$38,500 for a travel bureau.

No. 232: Appropriates \$675,000 for salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, instead of \$651,967, as proposed by the House and \$716,097, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 233: Appropriates \$25,000 for acquisition of the Montezuma Well Property, Arizona, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 235: Appropriates \$6,000,000 for roads and trails, National Park Service, instead of \$4,250,000, as proposed by the House and \$7,400,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$115,500, is provided for the construction of roads and parking facilities in the Lake Texoma Recreational area.

Nos. 236 and 237: Appropriates \$11,000,000 for Parkways, National Park Service, instead of \$7,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$15,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$4,400,000 is for the Natchez Trace Parkway.

No. 240: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$1,250,000 for the Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.

No. 241: Authorizes the purchase of thirty-seven automobiles for the use of the National Park Service instead of twenty, as proposed by the House, and fifty-four, as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Nos. 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, and 266: Appropriates \$265,000 for general administrative expenses, instead of \$252,364, as proposed by the House and \$283,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$35,000 shall be available for printing and binding; appropriates \$1,413,350 for propagation of food fishes, instead of \$1,315,100, as proposed by the House and \$1,511,600, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$724,440 for investigations respecting food fishes, instead of \$659,440, as proposed by the House and \$780,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$10,000 is for an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fishery biological laboratory, Milford, Connecticut and \$5,000 for pollution survey in the Narragansett Bay area, to be made by the fishery biological laboratory at Milford, Connecticut, \$25,000 is provided for the conversion and outfitting of a vessel for fishery research, and \$25,000 for surveys and improvement of salmon spawning streams in Alaska; appropriates \$360,000 for commercial fisheries, instead of \$331,400, as proposed by the House and \$393,400, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$125,000 for fishery

market news service, instead of \$119,600, as proposed by the House and \$133,700, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$819,307 for Alaska fisheries, instead of \$780,615, as proposed by the House and \$858,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$62,500 for Alaska fur seal investigations, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House and \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$150,000 for fur-resources investigations, instead of \$136,200, as proposed by the House and \$198,700, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$300,000 for biological investigations, instead of \$237,975, as proposed by the House, and \$380,600, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$25,000 is provided for cooperation with the State of Utah in the investigation of joint use of forage by big game and livestock, including competition for various types of plants by different kinds of animals seasonal range use and related problems; appropriates \$1,000,000 for control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, instead of \$985,650, as proposed by the House and \$1,100,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$335,900, as proposed by the House, instead of \$417,600, as proposed by the Senate, for protection of migratory periods; appropriates \$162,630 for enforcement of Alaska game law, instead of \$186,900, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$853,000 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, instead of \$766,000, as proposed by the House and \$940,000, as proposed by the Senate, and continues available during the fiscal year 1947 an unexpended balance for improvements on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; appropriates \$100,000 for River basin studies, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; corrects the total for salaries and expenses; appropriates \$2,500,000 for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$750,000 for wildlife management areas in the State of California; corrects the total for the fish and wildlife service; authorizes the use of \$962,790 for departmental personal services, instead of \$937,790, as proposed by the House, and \$992,790, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the purchase of one hundred automobiles, instead of seventy-two, as proposed by the House and one hundred and forty-two, as proposed by the Senate; and removes the limitation in the House bill restricting the use of certain airplanes and vessels to the territory of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Nos. 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, and 275: Appropriates \$2,600,000 for the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, and so forth, in Alaska, of which \$79,100 is made available for surveys and plans for new construction, instead of \$72,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate, such funds for surveys being provided for the Kenai Lake-Homer Road, and the Eagle-Forty Mile-Tanacross road. In allowing \$1,360,000 for new construction, which will provide \$800,000 for the Kenai-Homer Road, and \$560,000 for the Eagle-Tanacross highway, the conferees have eliminated the requirement that 25 per cent of the cost of such construction must be provided by the Territory, owing to the fact that the Territorial legislature will not be in session to provide funds for cooperative work. However, funds are provided in the bill with the understanding that in the future funds must be made available for road construction by the Territory on the basis set forth in the bill as passed by the House. Appropriates \$750,000 for continuation of construction of the Richardson Highway, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. Authorizes the transfer of twenty surplus Diesel locomotives to the Alaska Railroad, as proposed by the

Senate, instead of ten, as proposed by the House. Appropriates \$200,215 for salaries of the Governor and employees, Virgin Islands, instead of \$184,640, as proposed by the House, and \$208,000, as proposed by the Senate, funds for a Legal Counsel to the Governor being specifically disallowed.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

No. 278: Provides that in the acquisition of transmission lines not to exceed \$1,352,415 may be used for the purchase of the Ark-La Line from Markham Ferry, Oklahoma, to Nimrod, Arkansas.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Nos. 279, 280, 281, 282, 233, 234, 286, 237, 283, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, and 294: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision in the House Bill requiring the purchase of automobiles and trucks from used or Federal surplus motor vehicles; adjusts the limitations on the use of appropriations for attendance at meetings or conventions, strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House placing a limitation on the use of funds for long distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams; adjusts the limitations on the use of appropriations for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and corrects section numbers.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 2, relating to War Agency Liquidation: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 5, relating to the Oil and Gas Division: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 6, relating to the Division of Geography: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 7, relating to the hire of aircraft under the appropriation, contingent expenses: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 17, relating to fighting fires, Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 18, relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 19, relating to the amount available for the payment of accrued leave, Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 20, relating to fire fighting, Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 53, relating to the acquisition of Indian lands by the city of Lawton, Oklahoma: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 58, relating to settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 78, relating to the hire of private architectural services, Indian Service construction: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 80, relating to school facilities at Fort Apache, Arizona: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 85: Corrects a total.

No. 87, relating to the appropriation for roads, Indian reservations: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 90, relating to settlement of claims of Indians, Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 92, relating to administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 98, relating to Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes,

Montana: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 105, appropriating funds for the payment of attorneys for Indians of California: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 114, authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to transfer installations and equipment to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 115, relating to the purchase of automobiles by the Bureau of Indian Affairs: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 116, authorizing the Bureau of Indian Affairs to acquire surplus equipment and stores from other Government agencies: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 141, relating to the utilization of power revenues, Bureau of Reclamation: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 159, appropriating funds for water conservation and utilization projects: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 166, authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to acquire by transfer lands, improvements, etc., acquired by the War Relocation Authority and declared surplus: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 234, relating to recreational resources, Lake Texoma area, Texas and Oklahoma: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 238, relating to acquisition of rights-of-way, Mesa Verde National Park: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 239, relating to the appropriation for physical improvements, National Park Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment. In connection with the amendment the conferees have agreed to an increase of \$7,000 in the House bill for Atlanta Campaign markers, making a total of \$32,000 available for this purpose, \$30,000 is provided for construction of facilities needed in connection with the Lake Texoma recreational area, and \$75,000 is allowed for a new concert barge, Watergate, District of Columbia.

No. 242, relating to the transfer of surplus equipment, materials and supplies to the National Park Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 256, relating to repair of damage to public roads within wildlife reservation areas: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 265, relating to contracts for plans and specifications, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, Fish and Wildlife Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 272, relating to construction, The Alaska Railroad: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 274, relating to the transfer of surplus property and equipment to the Alaska Railroad: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 276, relating to defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 277, relating to a study of the fiscal affairs of the municipality of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 285, relating to the prohibition against the payment of salary to employees who are members of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the government or

advocates the overthrow of the government by force or violence. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 295, relating to the retention of employees in the Department during a reduction in force: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

JED JOHNSON,

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

W. F. NORRELL (except as to amendments 29, 80, 112, 129, 130, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139),

ROBERT F. JONES (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

BEN F. JENSEN (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

HENRY C. DWORSHAK (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENDING THE PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 1 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out 'June 30, 1946' and substituting 'June 30, 1947'."

"SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out 'June 30, 1946' and substituting 'June 30, 1947'."

"SEC. 3. Title I of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 1 thereof a new section as follows:

"PURPOSES AND POLICIES IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

"SEC. 1A. (a) OBJECTIVES.—The Congress hereby affirms—

"(1) that because of abnormally excess spending power in relation to the presently available supply of commodities, rapid attainment of production equal to the public demand is one of the necessary and urgent objectives for the prevention of inflation and for the achievement of a reasonable stability in the general level of prices and rents, cost of living and costs of production (including labor costs), for the purposes set forth in section 1 of this Act and for the further purposes of protecting the real value of benefits provided by law for veterans and their dependents, of keeping faith with purchasers of United States War Bonds, and of making

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 24, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6335]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 41, 49, 54, 100, 101, 102, 118, 119, 123, 125, 126, 127, 133, 145, 146, 148, 149, 155, 162, 173, 174, 175, 184, 231, 240, 254, 255 and 261.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 25, 42, 43, 48, 50, 51, 77, 79, 81, 82, 86, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 150, 151, 156, 164, 191, 212, 213, 216, 217, 222, 230, 233, 266, 270, 273, 279, 280, 281, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 and 294, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,298,337; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$263,885; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$156,526; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$250,760; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$10,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *thirty-four*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$12,470,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *eighteen*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$392,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$287,126; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$365,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$454,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,064,337; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,137,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,429,008; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$815,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$10,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$6,130,570; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$488,910; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$902,168; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$925,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$962,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,624,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$294,815; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,267,078; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$47,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$19,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$28,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$14,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$14,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,938; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$42,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$14,725; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$23,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$26,125; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$14,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$19,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$47,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$237,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$924,038; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Shiprock dormitories and utilities, \$318,600;

Toadlena School expansion, \$500,000;

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$118,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: , *except that \$1,000 additional may be expended for the purchase of one passenger automobile for the use of the chief of the Choctaw Nation;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107:

The the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *five hundred and eighty-four;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 142:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$35,827,468; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 144:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 144, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$7,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,435,097; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 152:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: , *Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$10,000, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,000,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$50,000; in all, \$12,685,622*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 153:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 153, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$7,504,075; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$18,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 158:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$48,725,307; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$932,893; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 161:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 161, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 163:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 163, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *one hundred and sixteen*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$20,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 169:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 170:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 170, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$475,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 171:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 171, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 172:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 172, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,498,672; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 177:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$235,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$275,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 179:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 179, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$69,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 180:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 180, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$110,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 182:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 182, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$442,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$625,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,708,772; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$90,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$184,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 188:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 188, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *four*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$80,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 190:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 192:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *four*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 194:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 194, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$112,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 195:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 195, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$115,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 196:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 196, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *three*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 197:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 197, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *three*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 199:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 199, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$34,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 200:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 200, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$559,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 201:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 201, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 202:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 202, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$45,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 203:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 203, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 204:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 204, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *two*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 205:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 205, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$21,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 206:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 206, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 207:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *three*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 208:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 208, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$826,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 209:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 209, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$52,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 210:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 210, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,430,615; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 211:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 211, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$47,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 214:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 214, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$30,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 215:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 215, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 218:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 218, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 219:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 219, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$727,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 220:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 220, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 221:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 221, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$8,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 223:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 223, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$62,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 224:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 224, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$711,248; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 225:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 225, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$659,407; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 226:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 226, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,290,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 227:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 227, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,375,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 228:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 228, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$71,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 229:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 229, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 232;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 232, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 235:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 235, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$6,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 236:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 236, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$11,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 237:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 237, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 241:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 241, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *thirty-seven*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 243:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 243, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$265,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 244:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 244, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$35,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 245:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 245, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,413,350; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 246:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 246, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$724,440; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 247:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 247, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$360,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 248:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 248, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 249:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 249, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$819,307; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 250:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 250, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$62,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 251:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 251, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 252:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 252, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 253:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 253, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 257:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 257, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *\$853,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for special improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the fiscal year 1947*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 258:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 258, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 259:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 259, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$6,723,502; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 260:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 260, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 262:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 262, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,223,502; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 263:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 263, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$962,790; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 264:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 264, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *one hundred*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 267:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 267, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 268:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 268, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$79,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 269:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 269, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,360,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 271:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 271, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 275:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 275, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed inset \$200,215; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 278:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 278, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *and acquisition (not to exceed \$1,352,415 for purchase of the Ark-La line from Markham Ferry, Oklahoma, in Nimrod, Arkansas)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 282:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 282, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 283:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 283, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 284:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 284, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 53, 58, 78, 80, 85, 87, 90, 92, 98, 105, 114, 115, 116, 141, 159, 166, 234, 238, 239, 242, 256, 265, 272, 274, 276, 277, 285, and 295.

JED JOHNSON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL (except
as to amendments 29, 80,
112, 129, 130, 132, 135, 136,
137, 138, and 139),

ROBERT F. JONES (except
as to construction items,
Bureau of Reclamation),

BEN F. JENSEN (except
as to construction items,
Bureau of Reclamation),

HENRY C. DWORSHAK (except
as to construction items,
Bureau of Reclamation),

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes on the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Appropriates \$1,298,337 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$1,243,063, as proposed by the House, and \$1,368,000, as proposed by the Senate. The reduction of \$69,663 in the Senate figure is due to the denial of \$18,000 for an additional Assistant Secretary and staff, \$5,120 for the suggestions award system, \$37,703 for the Division of Power, and \$8,840 for the Division of Information.

No. 3: Appropriates \$263,885 for personal services, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$251,278, as proposed by the House, and \$267,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$3,115 in the Senate figure being due to the denial of that amount for the Legislative Division.

No. 4: Appropriates \$156,526 for personal services, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, instead of \$141,711, as proposed by the House, and \$167,200, as proposed by the Senate, the increase in the House figure being due to the allowance of one chief of branch, CAF-14, at \$7,175, a secretary and clerk, CAF-5, \$4,640, and \$3,000 for the restoration of positions to a full-time basis.

Nos. 8 and 9: Appropriates \$250,760 for contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, instead of \$224,460, as proposed by the House, and \$263,500, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$12,740 in the Senate figure being due to the denial of \$1,800 for the Division of Power, \$940 for the suggestions award system, and \$10,000 for travel expenses; and authorizes the transfer of \$4,000 for stationery supplies for the Grazing Service, instead of \$6,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 10: Appropriates \$10,000 for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, instead of \$7,926, as proposed by the House, and \$11,900, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, relating to the Bonneville Power Administration: Inserts language, as proposed by the Senate, which removes any doubt as to the authority of the Administration to acquire transmission lines, and limits, as proposed by the Senate, the application of this authorization to the following items: (1) 230,000-volt river crossing and substation, Troutdale, Oreg., owned by RFC, (2) Albany-Camp Adair line and facilities owned by the War Department, (3) Brewster-Okanogan-Washington line and related facilities, and (4) Eugene-Drain-Oregon line and related facilities, all of the foregoing projects being publicly owned; authorizes the purchase of 34 automobiles, instead of 29, as proposed by the House, and 39, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the purchase of 2 aircraft, as pro-

posed by the Senate, instead of 1, as proposed by the House; appropriates a total of \$12,470,000 for construction, operation, and maintenance, instead of \$9,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$19,086,250, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$4,000,000 for operation and maintenance, instead of \$3,695,400, as proposed by the House, and \$4,290,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$154,600 of the reduction in the Senate figure for operation and maintenance being specifically applied to the following items:

Administrative offices.....	\$39, 167
Office of general counsel.....	5, 196
Branch fiscal and administrative management.....	78, 947
Branch of Power Management.....	31, 290

Total reduction.....	154, 600
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Of the total increase allowed for the Bonneville Power Administration, the following specific increases were allowed over the bill as passed by the House:

- (1) Operation and maintenance, \$304,600.
- (2) Feeder lines, \$1,500,000.
- (3) Olympia-Cosmopolis line, \$790,000.
- (4) Advance surveys, \$50,000.
- (5) Tools and equipment, \$100,000.
- (6) Ellensburg Columbia line, \$590,000.

Nos. 21 and 22: Authorizes the use of funds appropriated to the Grazing Service for "fire fighting," as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$950,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,075,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$550,000 for surveying public lands, instead of \$494,602, as proposed by the House, and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$392,600 for salaries and expenses, Branch of Field Examination, instead of \$387,000, as proposed by the House, and \$397,500, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$287,126 for salaries and expenses of district land offices, instead of \$277,126, as proposed by the House, and \$293,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$365,000 for timber operations on the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, instead of \$310,191, as proposed by the House, and \$429,240, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$454,000 for protection and management of timber resources of the public domain, instead of \$433,455, as proposed by the House, and \$474,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$23,500, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$75,000 for surveys and investigations in Alaska, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 33: Appropriates \$1,064,337 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,128,675, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 34: Appropriates \$950,000 for salaries and expenses, district offices, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by the House, and \$985,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 35: Appropriates \$3,137,300 for salaries and expenses, reservation administration, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,274,600, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 36: Appropriates \$3,429,008 for the Alaska native service, instead of \$3,084,008, as proposed by the House, and \$3,609,400, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$345,000 in the House bill being provided for operation of the former Sitka Naval Base as an Alaska native service institution.

No. 37: Appropriates \$815,000 for maintenance of buildings, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$838,100, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 38: Appropriates \$10,000,000 for education of Indians, instead of \$9,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,317,450, as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$2,980 for a curator for Knishba Museum, Apache Indian Reservation.

No. 39: Appropriates \$6,130,570 for conservation of health, instead of \$5,930,570, as proposed by the House, and \$6,769,570, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 40: Appropriates \$488,910 for welfare of Indians, instead of \$150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 41 and 42: Appropriates \$704,728 for management, Indian forest and range resources, as proposed by the House, instead of \$960,000, as proposed by the Senate; and inserts a statute reference, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 43 and 44: Appropriates \$902,168 for agriculture and stock raising, instead of \$808,336, as proposed by the House, and \$968,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$10,000 being specifically provided for the eradication of fever ticks among livestock on the Seminole Agency in Florida.

Nos. 45 and 46: Appropriates \$925,000 to the revolving fund for loans to Indians, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides an increase in the authorization for loans to Indians otherwise ineligible to \$962,500, instead of \$925,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, relating to the acquisition of land for Indian tribes: Appropriates \$350,000, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$950,000, as proposed by the Senate, excepts certain States in which land may be purchased outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, as proposed by the Senate, with the exception of the State of South Dakota, which has been eliminated; and provides that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights in the States of Nevada and Oregon.

No. 54: Appropriates \$30,000 for development of Indian arts and crafts, as proposed by the House, instead of \$35,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 55, 56, and 57, relating to operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems: Appropriates \$1,624,000, instead of \$1,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,648,000, as proposed

by the Senate; provides that \$294,815 shall be reimbursable, instead of \$290,000, as proposed by the House, and \$299,631, as proposed by the Senate; and provides further that \$1,267,078 shall be nonreimbursable, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,284,157, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77, relating to construction, irrigation systems: Appropriates \$924,038 for such projects, instead of \$743,825, as proposed by the House, and \$1,104,250, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the interchangeability of amounts in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of the Secretary, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 86, relating to construction of buildings and utilities: Appropriates \$1,359,700 for schools, hospitals and quarters in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$113,300, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$118,000 for schools, dormitories, and utilities at Kiowa, Okla., as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$88,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$8,500 for quarters, Mescalero, N. Mex., as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$318,600 for Shiprock dormitories and utilities, as proposed by the Senate, and \$500,000 for the Toadlena School expansion, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate, appropriates \$100,000 for surveys and plans and administrative expenses, instead of \$80,000, as proposed by the House, and \$263,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the interchangeability of amounts in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of the Secretary, as proposed by the House.

No. 88: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House setting up a new formula for the distribution of funds appropriated for roads, Indian reservations.

No. 89: Inserts a statute reference, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113, relating to appropriations for the benefit or relief of Indians from tribal funds: Appropriates \$278,170 for administration of tribal affairs, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$118,000 for support of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., instead of \$106,000, as proposed by the House, and \$224,000, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of \$12,000 in the House Bill being provided for purchase of certain well-drilling machinery and farm machinery requested by the tribe; appropriates \$129,500 for support of the Menominee Agency, including not to exceed \$1,000 for scholarships, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$200,000 for the support of the Osage Agency, Okla., instead of \$186,027, as proposed by the House, and \$213,500, as proposed by the Senate; provides funds for the purchase of an automobile for the use of the chief of the Choctaw Nation; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to increase per diem allowances for travel of members of tribal councils or committees thereof; appropriates \$75,000 for relief of needy Indians, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$22,980, for compensation and expenses of attorneys, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$304,000 for the purchase and lease of lands, with certain limitations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$220,000, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$326,375 for industrial assistance, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$151,375, as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 117 and 118, relating to administrative provisions: Authorizes the purchase of 584 automobiles, instead of 380, as proposed by the House, and 1,168, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House relating to the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

Nos. 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 142, relating to appropriations from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$4,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses (other than project offices), and provides that not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under such appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House, and \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$5,000,000 for general investigations, instead of \$3,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$11,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. Appropriates the following amounts for continuation of construction of projects as compared with the House and Senate bills:

Project	Recommended in—		Agreed to by conferees
	House bill	Senate bill	
Boise project, Idaho, Payette division	\$1,115,660	\$2,782,659	\$2,782,659
Anderson Ranch Dam	1,234,475	2,847,000	1,234,475
Minidoka project, Idaho	433,605	1,000,000	1,000,000
Palisades project, Idaho	650,410	1,500,000	650,410
Sun River project, Montana	41,625	96,000	41,625
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas	360,675	831,800	360,675
Tucumcari project, New Mexico	753,605	1,738,000	1,738,000
Lugert-Altus, Oklahoma	901,900	2,664,610	2,664,610
Deschutes project, Oregon	563,685	1,716,837	1,716,837
Owyhee project, Oregon		125,000	125,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California	216,800	1,281,605	1,281,605
Provo River project, Utah	1,345,040	4,602,000	1,345,040
Ogden River project, Utah	26,885	62,000	62,000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza division	624,650	2,597,100	2,597,100
Kendrick project, Wyoming	216,800	1,895,000	1,895,000
Riverton project, Wyoming	650,410	3,520,550	3,520,550
Shoshone project, Wyoming:			
Heart Mountain division	346,885	1,917,672	1,917,672
Willwood division	58,970	196,895	196,895

Provides for the payment of operation and maintenance expenses, Columbia Basin project, Washington, from power revenues, as proposed by the Senate, instead of from a special account, as proposed by the House; and corrects the total of appropriations from the reclamation fund.

Nos. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, and 158, relating to appropriations for construction of reclamation projects from the general fund: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for the Gila project, Arizona, instead of \$867,210, as proposed by the House, and \$3,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,500,000 for the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, instead of \$6,504,070, as proposed by the House, and \$15,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides funds for the construction of transmission lines and substations for the projects and not exceeding the amounts set forth as follows: Tucson-Deming interconnection, \$100,000; Wickenburg extension, \$100,000; second Parker-Gila line, \$600,000;

and other miscellaneous extensions, \$70,000. Appropriates \$12,685,622 for the Central Valley project, California, instead of \$10,840,120, as proposed by the House, and \$25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides for the construction of transmission lines and substations, including \$1,000,000 for completion of the Oroville-Sacramento line, which will ultimately be extended to Tracy to provide power for pumping water in the Delta area, instead of the proposals of the Senate; appropriates \$100,000 for the Kings River project, California, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,504,075 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, instead of \$6,504,075, as proposed by the House, and \$13,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$867,210 for the Hungry Horse project, Montana, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$68,400 for the Colorado River project, Texas, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$18,000,000 for the Columbia Basin project, Washington, instead of \$13,008,145, as proposed by the House, and \$27,400,000, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items.

No. 160: Appropriates \$932,893 for the Fort Peck project, Montana, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$433,605, as proposed by the House, the amount provided in excess of the House figure being allowed to restore funds specifically disallowed by the House for the construction of transmission lines, substations, and the purchase of facilities.

No. 161: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for the Missouri River Basin, instead of \$10,312,685, as proposed by the House, and \$25,582,202, as proposed by the Senate, a portion of the increase being provided for transmission lines specifically disallowed in the House bill and set forth on page 19 of the House report.

No. 162: Appropriates \$433,605 for continuation of construction, Boulder Canyon project, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 163: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for construction, All-American Canal, instead of \$2,384,825, as proposed by the House, and \$7,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 164: Appropriates \$500,000 for investigations of projects for utilization of waters of the Colorado River in the four States of the upper division, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 165: Appropriates \$100,000 for Colorado River front work and levee system, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nos. 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185, relating to the Geological Survey: Authorizes the purchase of 116 automobiles, instead of 30, as proposed by the House, and 202, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$20,000, for the purchase of office furniture and equipment, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House, and \$55,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$3,000,000 for topographic surveys, instead of \$2,626,120, as proposed by the House, and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$400,000 shall be available for cooperation

with States or municipalities, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,000,000 for geologic surveys, instead of \$1,200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,463,500, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$500,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia, instead of \$725,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$200,000 for mineral resources of Alaska, as proposed by the House, instead of \$312,500, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$65,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$2,498,672 for gaging streams, instead of \$2,109,345, as proposed by the House, and \$2,888,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$235,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$275,000 for classification of lands, instead of \$216,800, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$69,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$442,030 for printing and binding, and so forth, instead of \$397,610, as proposed by the House, and \$657,030, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$625,000, for mineral leasing, instead of \$575,500, as proposed by the House, and \$690,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$75,000 shall be available for salaries in the District of Columbia; and corrects the total of the items for the Geological Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, and 222, relating to various items for the Bureau of Mines: Appropriates \$184,800 for salaries and expenses, including printing and binding, instead of \$176,243, as proposed by the House, and \$195,800, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$90,000 shall be available for personal services, instead of \$81,443, as proposed by the House, and \$101,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$80,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with operating mine-rescue cars and stations, instead of \$76,000, as proposed by the House, and \$111,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the purchase of four automobiles; authorizes the use of \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$91,000, as proposed by the House, and \$107,000, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the purchase of not to exceed five automobiles, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$500,000 for testing fuel, instead of \$397,100, as proposed by the House, and \$596,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$112,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$5,250,000 for synthetic liquid fuels, instead of \$3,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$7,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$115,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$559,350 for mineral mining investigations, instead of \$381,100, as proposed by the House, and \$737,600, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$34,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$1,700,000 for investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,400,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$350,000 for

coal investigations, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$21,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$826,750 for oil and gas investigations, instead of \$772,000, as proposed by the House, and \$881,500, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$52,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$1,430,615 for mining experiment stations, instead of \$985,820, as proposed by the House, and \$1,875,410, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$47,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$1,000,000 for metallurgical research and pilot plants, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, authorizes the use of such funds for the construction of permanent buildings, if necessary, as proposed by the Senate, instead of temporary buildings, as proposed by the House, and provides that of the funds appropriated a portion shall be available for the continued operation of a pilot plant in connection with bauxite in the State of Arkansas; appropriates \$198,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$183,000, as proposed by the House, for care, maintenance, and improvement of buildings and grounds at the Pittsburgh, Pa., station; appropriates \$850,000 for economics of mineral industries, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,190,000, as proposed by the Senate, \$350,000 in excess of the House bill being provided for the Coal Economics Division for use in the collection of bituminous-coal statistics, and authorizes the use of \$727,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; appropriates \$100,000 for helium utilization and research, instead of \$87,400, as proposed by the House, and \$107,000, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$8,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; and corrects a typographical error in connection with the authorization for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Nos. 223 and 224: Appropriates \$711,248 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$643,177, as proposed by the House, and \$779,320, as proposed by the Senate, and authorizes the use of \$62,500 for printing and binding, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 225: Appropriates \$659,407 for regional offices, instead of \$568,814, as proposed by the House, and \$750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 226: Appropriates \$3,290,000 for administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, instead of \$2,384,584, as proposed by the House, and \$3,314,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 227: Appropriates \$1,375,000 for administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, and military areas, instead of \$1,164,905, as proposed by the House, and \$1,396,615, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 228: Appropriates \$71,500 for the Boulder Dam recreational area, Arizona and Nevada, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$93,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 229: Appropriates \$50,000 for the Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma, instead of \$44,816, as proposed by the House, and \$54,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 230: Appropriates \$68,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$79,700, as proposed by the House, for recreational demonstration areas.

No. 231: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$38,500 for a travel bureau.

No. 232: Appropriates \$675,000 for salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, instead of \$651,967, as proposed by the House, and \$716,097, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 233: Appropriates \$25,000 for acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 235: Appropriates \$6,000,000 for roads and trails, National Park Service, instead of \$4,250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$7,400,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$115,500 is provided for the construction of roads and parking facilities in the Lake Texoma recreational area.

Nos. 236 and 237: Appropriates \$11,000,000 for parkways, National Park Service, instead of \$7,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$15,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$4,400,000 is for the Natchez Trace Parkway.

No. 240: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$1,250,000 for the Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.

No. 241: Authorizes the purchase of 37 automobiles for the use of the National Park Service instead of 20, as proposed by the House, and 54, as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Nos. 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, and 266: Appropriates \$265,000 for general administrative expenses, instead of \$252,364, as proposed by the House, and \$283,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that \$35,000 shall be available for printing and binding; appropriates \$1,413,350 for propagation of food fishes, instead of \$1,315,100, as proposed by the House, and \$1,511,600, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$724,440 for investigations respecting food fishes, instead of \$659,440, as proposed by the House, and \$780,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$10,000 is for an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fishery biological laboratory, Milford, Conn., and \$5,000 for pollution survey in the Narragansett Bay area, to be made by the fishery biological laboratory at Milford, Conn., \$25,000 is provided for the conversion and outfitting of a vessel for fishery research and \$25,000 for surveys and improvement of salmon spawning streams in Alaska; appropriates \$360,000 for commercial fisheries, instead of \$331,400, as proposed by the House, and \$393,400, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$125,000 for fishery market news service, instead of \$119,600, as proposed by the House, and \$133,700, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$819,307 for Alaska fisheries, instead of \$780,615, as proposed by the House, and \$858,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$62,500 for Alaska fur-seal investigations, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$75,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$150,000

for fur-resources investigations, instead of \$136,200, as proposed by the House, and \$198,700, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$300,000 for biological investigations, instead of \$237,975, as proposed by the House, and \$380,600, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$25,000 is provided for cooperation with the State of Utah in the investigation of joint use of forage by big game and livestock, including competition for various types of plants by different kinds of animals' seasonal range use and related problems; appropriates \$1,000,000 for control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, instead of \$985,650, as proposed by the House, and \$1,100,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$335,900, as proposed by the House, instead of \$417,600, as proposed by the Senate, for protection of migratory periods; appropriates \$162,630 for enforcement of Alaska game law, instead of \$186,900, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$853,000 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, instead of \$766,000, as proposed by the House, and \$940,000, as proposed by the Senate, and continues available during the fiscal year 1947 an unexpended balance for improvements on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; appropriates \$100,000 for river basin studies, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; corrects the total for salaries and expenses; appropriates \$2,500,000 for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, instead of \$2,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$750,000 for wildlife management areas in the State of California; corrects the total for the Fish and Wildlife Service; authorizes the use of \$962,790 for departmental personal services, instead of \$937,790, as proposed by the House, and \$992,790, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the purchase of 100 automobiles, instead of 72, as proposed by the House, and 142, as proposed by the Senate; and removes the limitation in the House bill restricting the use of certain airplanes and vessels to the Territory of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Nos. 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, and 275: Appropriates \$2,600,000 for the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, and so forth, in Alaska, of which \$79,100 is made available for surveys and plans for new construction, instead of \$72,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate, such funds for surveys being provided for the Kenai Lake-Homer Road, and the Eagle-Forty Mile-Tanacross Road. In allowing \$1,360,000 for new construction, which will provide \$800,000 for the Kenai-Homer Road, and \$560,000 for the Eagle-Tanacross Highway, the conferees have eliminated the requirement that 25 percent of the cost of such construction must be provided by the Territory, owing to the fact that the Territorial legislature will not be in session to provide funds for cooperative work. However, funds are provided in the bill with the understanding that in the future funds must be made available for road construction by the Territory on the basis set forth in the bill as passed by the House. Appropriates \$750,000 for continuation of construction of the Richardson Highway, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. Authorizes the transfer of 20 surplus Diesel locomotives to the Alaska Railroad, as proposed by

the Senate, instead of 10, as proposed by the House. Appropriates \$200,215 for salaries of the Governor and employees, Virgin Islands, instead of \$184,640, as proposed by the House, and \$208,000, as proposed by the Senate, funds for a legal counsel to the Governor being specifically disallowed.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

No. 278: Provides that in the acquisition of transmission lines not to exceed \$1,352,415 may be used for the purchase of the Ark-La Line from Markham Ferry, Okla., to Nimrod, Ark.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Nos. 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, and 294: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision in the House bill requiring the purchase of automobiles and trucks from used or Federal surplus motor vehicles; adjusts the limitations on the use of appropriations for attendance at meetings or conventions; strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House placing a limitation on the use of funds for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams; adjusts the limitations on the use of appropriations for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and corrects section numbers.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 2, relating to War Agency liquidation: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 5, relating to the Oil and Gas Division: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 6, relating to the Division of Geography: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 7, relating to the hire of aircraft under the appropriation, "Contingent expenses": The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 17, relating to fighting fires, Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 18, relating to appropriation for salaries and expenses for the Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 19, relating to the amount available for the payment of accrued leave, Grazing Service. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 20, relating to fire fighting, Grazing Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 53, relating to the acquisition of Indian lands by the city of Lawton, Okla.: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 58, relating to settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Ariz.: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 78, relating to the hire of private architectural services, Indian Service construction: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 80, relating to school facilities at Fort Apache, Ariz.: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 85: Corrects a total.

No. 87, relating to the appropriation for roads, Indian reservations: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 90, relating to settlement of claims of Indians, Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak.: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 92, relating to administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 98, relating to Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 105, appropriating funds for the payment of attorneys for Indians of California: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 114, authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to transfer installations and equipment to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 115, relating to the purchase of automobiles by the Bureau of Indian Affairs: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 116, authorizing the Bureau of Indian Affairs to acquire surplus equipment and stores from other Government agencies: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 141, relating to the utilization of power revenues, Bureau of Reclamation: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 159, appropriating funds for water conservation and utilization projects: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 166, authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to acquire, by transfer, lands, improvements, etc., acquired by the War Relocation Authority and declared surplus: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 234, relating to recreational resources, Lake Texoma area, Texas and Oklahoma: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 238, relating to acquisition of rights-of-way, Mesa Verde National Park: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 239, relating to the appropriation for physical improvements, National Park Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment. In connection with the amendment the conferees have agreed to an increase of \$7,000 in the House bill for Atlanta campaign markers, making a total of \$32,000 available for this purpose, \$30,000 is provided for construction of facilities needed in connection with the Lake Texoma recreational area, and \$75,000 is allowed for a new concert barge, Watergate, District of Columbia.

No. 242, relating to the transfer of surplus equipment, materials, and supplies to the National Park Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 256, relating to repair of damage to public roads within wild-life reservation areas: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 265, relating to contracts for plans and specifications, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, Fish and Wildlife Service: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 272, relating to construction, the Alaska Railroad: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 274, relating to the transfer of surplus property and equipment to the Alaska Railroad: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 276, relating to defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I.: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 277, relating to a study of the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, V. I.: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 285, relating to the prohibition against the payment of salary to employees who are members of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government or advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 295, relating to the retention of employees in the Department during a reduction in force: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

JED JOHNSON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL (except as
to amendments 29, 80, 112,
129, 130, 132, 135, 136, 137,
138, and 139),
ROBERT F. JONES (except as
to construction items,
Bureau of Reclamation),
BEN F. JENSEN (except as to
construction items, Bureau
of Reclamation),
HENRY C. DWORSHAK (ex-
cept as to construction
items, Bureau of Reclama-
tion),

Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 26, 1946
For actions of June 25, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS. House agreed to conference report on price-control bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on selective-service bill. House committee reported resolutions for disapproval of President's reorganization plans. Senate passed bill to return USES employment offices to States; received USDA Solicitor's letter saying farm-placement provisions wouldn't interfere with USDA farm-labor program. Rep. Rogers submitted resolution asking Secretary to submit information on feed shortage in Mass. President approved bill to extend period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. President approved bill to authorize USDA to condemn unfit materials in process or renovated butter.

HOUSE

1. **PRICE CONTROL.** Agreed, 265-105, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to continue and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7637-49), after rejecting, 150-221, a motion by Rep. Rizley, Okla., to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to remove all controls from livestock, dairy, meat, and meat products (pp. 7648-9).
2. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Agreed, 259-110, to the conference report on H.R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 7615-24).
3. **INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6335, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7627-37). Agreed to the amendment providing \$3,340,000 for water conservation and utilization projects (p. 7635).
4. **STATISTICS.** Recommitted, 167-161, H. R. 5857, to provide basic authority for Census Bureau activities (pp. 7614-5).
5. **TREASURY-POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5452 (p. 7615). Senate conferees were appointed June 21.
6. **D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7624-7).
7. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6429 (p. 7651).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of real property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 2337)(p. 7662).
9. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a telegram she had received discussing grain shortage in Mass. and blaming "unrealistic price pattern" (p. 7653).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out international conventions, etc. (pp. 7649-50). The Senate has not yet received the report.

SENATE

11. PRICE CONTROL. Received the conference report on H. R. 6042, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7589-93).
12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (p. 7606). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. RESEARCH; UTILIZATION. As reported (see Digest 122), S. 1908 provides as follows: Directs the Secretary of Agriculture (1) to devise methods of utilizing surplus and inferior grades of agricultural commodities through development of new uses and markets and improved methods of handling, and (2) to disseminate information so developed. In connection with this work, authorizes the Secretary to operate demonstration plants and projects; utilize Government plants and facilities and, by agreement, private plants and facilities; and cooperate with and furnish financial assistance to private or governmental bodies. Authorizes the Secretary to utilize or provide for utilization of surplus, deteriorating, and inferior grades of surplus commodities by (1) making Government plants and other property available to private and governmental bodies, (2) providing for handling such commodities, and (3) operating Government facilities. Provides that the Secretary is to accomplish the objectives of the bill insofar as possible through private enterprise. Authorizes the Secretary, as a condition to furnishing assistance, to require (1) agreements regarding use of Government property, (2) contributions to any operation regarding which assistance is furnished, and (3) free use of inventions, etc. Authorizes transfer from any other Government agency of any Government property which the Secretary deems essential to operations authorized by the bill.
14. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 4437, to provide for the return of the USES offices to the States (pp. 7574-89, 7594-603). During the debate Sen. Mead, N. Y., stated that the Federal Government has an obligation to maintain an adequate employment system for veterans and inserted a VFW letter on the subject (pp. 7579-80); Sen. Donnell, Mo., discussed with other Senators the methods of reemployment of Federal employees (pp. 7585-6); Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed farm-placement functions and inserted an Oreg. Farmers Assn. statement opposing the inclusion of the farm-labor work under the Labor Department (p. 7597); and Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted and discussed with other Senators a letter from the USDA Solicitor expressing the opinion that the farm-labor provision of the bill would not interfere with continuation of the farm-labor supply program of this Department (pp. 7602-3).
15. LIBRARY SERVICE. The Education and Labor Committee reported (June 21) with amendments S. 1920, which authorizes appropriations to be paid to State library agencies by the Office of Education for demonstrating library service, primarily in rural areas, over a 5-year period (S. Rept. 1575).

the amount approved by the House will be made.

Amendment No. 67, relating to the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury of securities held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia. A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 71, relating to employees that assert the right to strike against the Government of the United States or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States. A motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment reading as follows:

"Sec. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHN GARY,
DONALD J. FLOOD,
EMMET O'NEAL,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONFERENCE REPORT—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BILL, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1946.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 11 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the conferees on the part of the House, after extended meetings and deliberations with the conferees of the Senate, have finally reached an agreement. This conference report is by no means what all Members of the House want. Several of the items as finally agreed upon are more than some of us thought they should be. Some of the cuts are deeper than the Senate conferees thought could be justified. I am glad to tell the House, however, we have reached what we believe is a fair and reasonable agreement. Our conferees recognized the fact that we could not have our way in every instance, but the following figures speak for themselves.

The Interior bill as passed by the Senate provided for \$341,890,768. The conferees agreed on a total of \$247,167,036 so the Senate receded on a total of \$94,723,732.

This conference report as it is presented now provides appropriations totaling \$247,167,036. The House bill provided \$179,426,847. The House receded on \$67,740,189. The total budget estimates were for \$350,357,230, so the bill is under the budget estimates by \$103,190,194.

The fact is this is the best record for economy of any annual supply bill that I have had anything to do with during my years as a member of this committee. The reduction of \$103,190,194 below budget estimates on the annual supply bill is still a record breaker for economy.

I might point out the fact that there were some budget estimates that went to the other body after the bill passed the House. For example, at Sitka Island in Alaska there are some Navy installations in which the taxpayers have invested more than \$50,000,000. It was found that those installations could be taken over for a fine Indian hospital and school, but it will require more than \$2,000,000 to do the job properly. Budget estimates were also sent to the Senate for two additional schools in the Navaho country, where there are more than 14,000 Navaho children who are not now in school. So that called for considerable additional funds for construction items.

Between the time the bill passed the House and the time it passed the Senate, the House committee held hearings on the Navaho situation and also on the Sitka Island Indian school and hospital project.

We were convinced that it would be good business and would be good economy to provide money for these purposes in the bill, and therefore the House conferees agreed to those construction items which run the Indian item up considerably but which, of course, will not recur in next year's bill.

As I say, this is a compromise bill. For instance, some Members have asked me about the Grazing Service, over which there was considerable controversy. The Grazing Service has been increased over the House figure by nearly \$400,000, but it has been reduced from a Budget estimate of \$1,784,000 and from a current-year appropriation of \$1,293,000 to \$802,500 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma direct our attention for a moment to the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines, especially relating to the amount which has been covered in the conference report for the further development of the synthetic liquid fuels program?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I shall be glad to. If the gentleman will turn to page 68 of the bill, he will find, as I am sure he recalls, that the bill as it passed the House carried a total of \$3,500,000 for synthetic liquid fuels. As passed by the Senate it was increased to \$7,000,000. The conferees, after considerable deliberation and with additional evidence, some of which I am glad to say was furnished by the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia, who is the coauthor of the synthetic-fuels legislation and has been tremendously interested in this great program, agreed on the sum of \$5,250,000. The conferees feel that this is a very fair and reasonable compromise.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman for his statement. It is gratifying to know of the action taken. This money is being well spent, and the results will more than justify the funds to be used. I express our thanks to the House conferees for agreeing to this increased sum. Its use carries forward the purposes of the original authorization bill and also the actual expenditures vitally necessary for the synthetic liquid-fuels program. The work being conducted in several States, including West Virginia, is progressing most satisfactorily.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia even though he may ask me about funds under the Pitman-Robertson bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. The gentleman is suffering from a guilty conscience, because that is what I am going to ask him about.

We have over \$14,000,000 to the credit of that fund. The Budget recommended that we be given \$3,000,000, and the distinguished subcommittee in reporting a \$2,000,000 item to the House did not give us any explanation of why they cut it \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate—a trust fund amounting to over \$14,000,000.

I should like to know what is in the conference report, and if it is not \$3,000,000, why is it less?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Virginia, who has been very

diligent and interested in this particular item, that if he waits for the gentleman from Oklahoma to become conscience-stricken for having lopped off a million dollars in appropriation, that he will be a lot older than Methuselah, who lived a thousand years. Seriously, I will say that because of the shortage of materials, particularly lumber, the House committee did reduce that item as it did nearly every other item in the bill. As it passed the House it carried \$2,000,000 and as it passed the Senate \$3,000,000. So after much deliberation and on the part of the conferees, keeping in mind the deep interest of the gentleman from Virginia and several of his interested friends in his State and mine, the House conferees finally agreed to raise that item by \$500,000 providing a total of \$2,500,000, which we thought was a very fair compromise.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, will the able gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia who I suspect is going to ask something about mine inspectors or some related item that he is tremendously interested in with reference to his people in West Virginia whom he represents so well.

Mr. NEELY. I thank the eminent gentleman for his gracious observation. He will recall that the House adopted two important amendments to the bill as it was reported from the Committee on Appropriations. One of these was offered by the statesman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. Its purpose was to increase the number of mine inspectors. The other was proposed by me. Its object was to assure the operation of an adequate number of mine rescue cars through investigation of explosives such as are used in mining, and widespread diffusion among miners of information designed to promote their safety. Will the gentleman please inform us whether these items, as approved by the House are still in the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct, and if the gentleman will turn to page 65 of the bill he will find that both items are included in the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. NEELY. I am very much obliged to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. For which the gentleman is largely responsible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished minority member of the conference committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], who has rendered a very valuable and patriotic service to this committee in helping reduce the expenditures of government.

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the overall result of this conference report is very good. As a matter of fact, I think it is still the best conference report, and the best appropriation bill if it becomes law, that has ever passed the House in

many years as compared with the Budget estimates.

As the bill passed the House it contained appropriations of \$179,426,847. The bill as it passed the Senate contained appropriations of \$341,891,768. You can readily see there was a considerable difference between the House and Senate bill, and I make the statement in complete honesty that the chairman of our subcommittee, the chairman of the conference committee on behalf of the House, worked as hard and as diligently as any Member I have seen any place to keep down expenditures. There was no division along party lines and there was no disagreement as far as objectives were concerned to try to save the taxpayers' money. If a Republican had sat as chairman of the House conferees I do not know that any better result would have been attained, because the chairman of our committee did earnestly and conscientiously try to resist the pressure constantly exerted by the conferees from the other body to spend more and more money.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the work of the conferees. The conferees have reported a bill which contains appropriations totaling \$247,000,000 instead of \$341,000,000 as passed by the Senate and instead of \$179,000,000 as passed by the House. The Budget estimates, you will remember, with which we were dealing, were \$350,357,230. This conference report is a reduction of \$103,190,194 below the Budget estimates.

The conferees have reported a bill that is 30 percent above the House figures, yet we are still 29.4 percent below the Budget figures. We cut 60 percent of the Senate increases.

The only point of disagreement is in the reclamation construction amendments. You will remember that when we had the bill before the House we had taken great pride as a committee—we were all of one accord—cutting horizontally every item and treating every Member alike. The Senate adopted a different theory and a different plan. The Senate conferees conceived the idea, in the name of the veteran, that some projects were more worthy and deserved more funds for the fiscal year 1947 because they were subject to earlier completion. I do not take much stock in voting huge increases to some project on the theory that it will assist the veteran and leave other projects go unaccelerated with the House's lower, economical figure. For that matter, I do not subscribe to the theory of letting every agency of the Government set up a program for veterans. I think all veterans' legislation should be championed by the Veterans' Administration, and what we choose to do for the veteran should be done by the Veterans' Administration. We make a big mistake when we let other agencies of the Government chisel in on a veterans' program. Every agency of Government wants to use or exploit the veteran to increase public expenditures for its agency. They always use the popular individual or organization at the moment to increase their appropriations. I think that has been unsatisfactory Governmental wise. It is not an honest way to help and serve the veterans of

World War I and World War II. Whatever I am going to do for the veteran, I want to do through the Veterans' Administration and let someone in that agency of the Government be responsible.

The projects proposed by the Senate conferees which could be completed, you will find on page 47 and continuing to page 55 of the bill. These projects did not stay within the limitation of the Budget estimate. They went over the Budget estimate, while some projects that I considered just as worthy remained at the economical House figure, which is part of the \$179,000,000.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I was listening very intently to the fine presentation that the gentleman from Ohio was making. Could the gentleman give me the reasons in the minds of the conferees for the amount of the cut that was made in the Columbia River Basin from \$27,400,000, as stated by the Senate, down to an agreement of \$18,000,000. The House permitted \$13,007,140. While this raises the appropriation \$5,000,000, I feel it is not enough.

Mr. JONES. That is one of the projects that I had in mind criticizing, because it is a long-range project and cannot possibly be completed in the near future. In other words, it is inconsistent with the theory used by the Senate conferees; this is: projects possible of completion with funds in this bill should be given millions ahead of schedule in 1947. Columbia Basin project cannot be put into operation in the next fiscal year, and should have remained at the \$13,000,000 House figure.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Is it not necessary that the schedule for the project be maintained? Its magnitude demands that the schedule be maintained in order to reach the objective of completion of the project.

Mr. JONES. I recognize the point made by the gentleman. In other words, the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, has stepped up the schedule of reclamation construction projects, but by the rule that was supposed to have been adopted by the conferees, only those projects that could be completed within the year should have received increases by the conferees. My complaint is: In addition to those projects possible of completion in 1947, we added the Columbia River Basin project. It was increased \$5,000,000, and it should not have been. Had we stuck to the Interior Department schedule and made percentage-wise increases, the Columbia River Basin project would have been no worse or better off than all the others. This conference report dropped the schedule plan and accelerated some projects and deferred others that were to be completed in 1952. Under this conference plan the Columbia River Basin should have received no more than \$13,000,000.

Another item of two projects that should have gotten nothing, in my opinion, is the water conservation and utilization project described in amend-

ment No. 159, appropriating \$3,340,000. There is evidence to show that of two projects involved one is 16 percent complete and the other is 28 percent complete. I do not believe these should have remained in the bill under the rule that was adopted by the conferees. My point is that the conference report is not consistent with our avowed purpose.

I do not want you to have the wrong impression. I think the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], on the conference committee did a splendid and a wonderful job. The Congress should be very much indebted to the chairman especially for his sterling endeavor, and the constant, persistent urge on the part of the House conferees headed by him to try to cut down the amount of appropriations.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] have been most diligent in trying to arrive at a proper solution of this supply bill. Their help and their patriotism, and their insistence for the good of the Treasury and on cutting down Federal expenditures have been of the highest and greatest value. You see the result in the fact that the bill is now \$103,000,000 below the Budget estimate. This is the best, figurewise, that could be accomplished. In trying to arrive at a satisfactory end result, however, I think some of these particular items were treated more favorably than others.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I realize that the gentleman and the other members of the subcommittee have worked very diligently on this matter. I know of no other subcommittee in the House that works harder than the gentleman from Ohio and his colleagues on Interior appropriations. I am wondering if, in the study of the schedules under which projects—such as the Columbia Basin project—will be built it is the gentlemen's feeling that sufficient amounts have been allowed to avoid a deficiency during the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. JONES. Yes; I think that the representatives of the Department of the Interior who came up and testified, perhaps in response to pressure, are the ones who broke up the routine, broke up their own schedules. Now they should abide by their amended point of view. They should stop the insidious practice of asking deficiencies in appropriation bills after the regular annual supply bills have been presented and voted upon. Congress should train the departments not to do that sort of thing.

Incidentally, in connection with the Bonneville Power Administration, the House yielded so that the amount is now \$3,470,000 above the House figure. Again I say I think we have been most liberal and we should not have any deficiency because they have 500,000 kilowatts going down the river with no sale for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WOOL].

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has had printed and distributed to the Members of the House copies of three proposed contempt resolutions. For the information of the Members of the House, may I say that I expect to ask for the consideration of those resolutions tomorrow morning.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAVENNER].

Mr. HAVENNER. Can the chairman of the committee inform the House what the recommendation on the Central Valley project in California includes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I will be glad to do so. If the gentleman will turn to page 28 of the conference report in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, he will find the following:

Appropriates \$12,685,622 for the Central Valley project, California, instead of \$19,840,120, as proposed by the House, and \$25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides for the construction of transmission lines and substations, including \$1,000,000 for completion of the Oroville-Sacramento line, which will ultimately be extended to Tracy to provide power for pumping water in the Delta area, instead of the proposals of the Senate.

Mr. HAVENNER. I want to congratulate the committee on behalf of the members of the California delegation for recommending this additional appropriation for the Oroville-Sacramento line. I hope the committee in the future will see fit to make provision for the west side line.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman. It is a pleasure to receive a compliment from a member of the great California delegation. We realize we have not been able to give them all that they want, for California wants and gets a lot, but I think you will find the committee has been very fair and reasonable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished and able gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] who has given noble service to the people of Iowa and to the Nation in fighting for rigid economy in government. We are proud of the fine work he has done and I am glad to commend him for his fine service.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the nice things our very able chairman has said about this humble Member. I assure him the feeling is entirely mutual. The conferees, as you will note, were substantially in agreement on this bill. We had quite a tussle to bring it down to something near the amount the House Members felt was the right figure. You will observe from the report, the minority members of the committee signed the report with certain reservations. That was simply because of discrimination in the treatment of these projects. If you will remember when the bill was before the House originally, there was considerable argument about some reductions that had been made by the House committee on a number of reclama-

mation projects. You will also recall we stated at that time the true facts of the case, which were that the revised figures had been brought to the committee by the Reclamation Bureau on many of these reclamation items. The bill passed the House and went to the Senate and was considered by the Senate committee. The Senate committee raised our figures approximately \$200,000,000. They not only put back in the bill virtually everything the House Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations had taken out but added an additional \$25,000,000 in round figures.

The thing which disturbed the minority members of the committee was that after the bill had left the House and gone to the Senate committee, the Reclamation Bureau appeared before that committee and said in effect that there were a number of these reclamation projects that could be finished in the fiscal year 1947.

As a consequence of that statement by the Reclamation Bureau the committee of the Senate not only put back the amount the House had reduced the items at the Reclamation Bureau's request but also added to the original budget request for a number of reclamation projects, as you will note by the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. JENSEN. It was difficult for me and some of the other members of the committee to understand the feasibility of such procedure. We had always leaned over backward, as have the rest of the members of the House committee, to treat every project fairly and properly. The committee of the Senate, however, took the position that these specific projects should be rushed to completion primarily in order to make irrigated farms available for returning veterans. There is not, of course, a Member of Congress who is not doing everything possible for the veterans, but we must remember there is hardly a single reclamation project in this bill that does not, and that will not, eventually benefit our returning veteran. So to set a number of projects off to one side and treat them so much better than the rest of the reclamation projects was difficult for us to approve.

Without a doubt this conference report will go through as is, but I think, as did the rest of the members of the minority, that it is always well for a member or members who take a different attitude than the majority on any issue to express openly and freely their opposition on the floor of the House or in a minority report. Because of the fact that we were substantially in agreement, we felt it best in this case to simply voice our objections and hence give the American people and the Members of Congress the benefit of our expressed objections.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I wish to say that it is always a pleasure to work with the members of this committee. It is always a pleasure to work with our

good chairman who fights fair and hard to keep every appropriation bill down to where it belongs. I would be the last one to criticize him, but the first to praise him for the fine job the gentleman always does; and that goes for every member of the committee. I am sorry, however, that the committee did not treat all of these projects more equitably. I trust it will not happen again.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the very fine statement that has just been made by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa. I share his view in expressing regret that all of the reclamation projects could not be treated alike. It was our suggestion that all those projects be treated exactly alike right across the board, but this is what we were up against: The committee at the other end of the Capitol called in the Reclamation Service and asked them to submit a list of projects that could be finished this year, and at the same time put several thousand veterans on such irrigated lands. They submitted such a list. Whether that list was accurate, I do not know—some say it was not. But the fact remains that such a list of projects was submitted, and consequently those projects have received larger appropriations, proportionately, than many other worthy projects which cannot be completed to provide land for veterans for 2 years or longer.

We are assured that all those projects for which additional funds have been provided can be finished and that they will actually put many thousands of veterans on the land. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, the committee did permit appropriations for about 10 or 11 reclamation projects to be given more than some members thought could be justified at this time. With the additional appropriations they will be able to complete the projects and we were assured they will not be back requesting additional appropriations next year.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. How much did the other body increase this appropriation over what it was when it left the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As the bill passed the Senate it contained appropriations totaling \$341,819,768 and as it passed the House it provided \$179,426,827. A total of \$16,463,921 was added by the Senate as it passed that body.

Mr. RICH. Then the Senate is running true to form on these appropriation bills. After the bill leaves the House it has almost doubled the appropriations in this bill for the next fiscal year over what it was when it left the House? Is not it a real shame? I will say it is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, the gentleman has answered his own question. And I might add that the gentleman's point is well taken, but call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the bill is now nearly \$104,000,000 below the Budget estimates and that the Senate receded on \$94,723,732 of the funds it had added to the bill.

Mr. RICH. They have increased the bill, according to what the gentleman said, \$162,000,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No. They only attempted to do so. Although the distinguished gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol did increase the bill to the tune of \$162,000,000, it is also true the same gentlemen marched back down the Hill by receding on \$94,000,000, which is an unprecedented record for the gentlemen of the other body to recede on.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman did a good job as well as the other conferees, and I congratulate him. If we can hold the other body down, some day there is a possibility we might balance the Budget, but you are never going to do that as long as the United States Senate continues to appropriate money like they do. We are coming to the day in our national life when we are going to be compelled to repudiate our debt or else we are going into bankruptcy. That is not the fault of the House of Representatives nearly as much as it is the fault of the other body and maybe the Budget Bureau. For 15 years we have not had a balanced budget. Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman agree that, if every subcommittee on appropriations battled like the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, we would have considerable savings?

Mr. RICH. I congratulate the gentleman on the work he did. I think you are trying to do the best you can even when you realize that there is somebody else trying to lift up the appropriations and spend and spend and spend. I want to hear somebody say some day, "I promise you again and again and again that we will cut down these expenses until we can balance the Budget and keep this country from going bankrupt." You must remember also that we are going to get the British loan in here next week. You do not want to vote for that. That may be the straw that breaks the camel's back.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I have longed to live to see the time when the gentleman from Pennsylvania would compliment the gentleman from Oklahoma. I appreciate it more than he knows. Both of us have at least one thing in common. We are both interested in economy and in balancing the Federal Budget. I might add that both of us understand full well that there is one sure way of doing that job, and that is by really slashing appropriations.

Mr. RICH. I want to say that the gentleman from Oklahoma is doing a pretty good job nowadays and so are all of these other conferees, like the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and other members of the subcommittee. I know they are working to cut it down. I am not condemning you gentlemen. I am condemning the other body. They are always spending and spending and spending and they are responsible more than anybody else for the unbalanced Budget. Of course, the New Deal program started us on our way down, and it is still at it. We must get rid of it or bust.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, if I remember correctly, the Speaker the other day said something to the effect that he was not going to permit the other body to be criticized. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is criticizing the other body.

Mr. RICH. I am going to criticize anybody who spends needlessly. It is imperative and absolutely essential and necessary. It is life or death to our Government.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman is out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will proceed in order.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at the conclusion of the debate on the preceding conference report, prior to the vote, and also to extend my remarks on the conference report that will be brought up on OPA.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I wonder where the gentleman from Pennsylvania was when we passed the \$7,000,000,000 peacetime bill for the Army. Where was he when the House was voting to spend money in that case? Surely such extravagance should have been given his attention.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman can answer for himself.

Mr. WHITE. Where was he then?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished, capable, and fighting member of this committee from the great State of Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I did sign the report with the reservation as to the construction items under the Bureau of Reclamation. I am reluctant to criticize the action that was taken in the conference report on these construction items. Although I believe there was rank discrimination and a lack of fairness so far as all of the construction items currently in progress under the Bureau are concerned. Frequently use is made of the term "veteran," and in the conference there were certain members of the committee, not representing this body, who contended that the Bureau of Reclamation had made recommendations that, on those particular projects wherein public domain was involved and where the acceleration of the work might result in the early filing by veterans on the farm units available, far in excess of the Budget estimates should be provided.

I want to point out that practically every reclamation construction project involves public domain or supplemental water for existing farm units. The House figures were far below the Budget recommendations, and it is unfortunate that in some specific cases these reductions were restored and other amounts which were in excess of the Budget fig-

ures, while in other cases the reduced House figures were retained in the bill.

I have several projects in my own State which can qualify as making available public domain for filing by veterans, but the Bureau of Reclamation did not include those in its recommendations for that particular category. For instance, Anderson Ranch project currently is employing about 800 men, where construction work will probably be suspended late in August or early in September. The project is more than 75 percent completed, and work will be suspended because of the lack of funds in this bill. I do not know what will necessarily have to be done, or whether supplemental budget estimates will be necessary to continue the work. I am not referring to those projects where construction has not actually started; but I want to state very definitely my disapproval of the discriminatory tactics which were used in arriving at the specific figures for the construction items under the Bureau of Reclamation.

You will recall that when this bill was originally before the House I made an effort to restore the funds for the Grazing Service to an estimated \$850,000, which were the receipts expected in the fiscal year 1947. That motion was defeated by a small margin—26, I believe. The Grazing Service now has 275 persons employed. The Senate figure recommended funds for approximately 100 personnel, and the conference report includes amounts which will cut the current force of 275 to about 80.

Mr. Speaker, when the Bureau of the Budget submitted its Interior Department report for 1947, it was shown that, if all of these requested funds had been approved by the House and Senate, it would have involved an increase of approximately 11,000 personnel during the year 1947. I do not know how much increased personnel is provided for by the funds in this conference report, but I personally believe that Secretary Krug, with his reputation as an executive and administrator, will be able to streamline the various agencies in the Department of the Interior and make the best possible use of the funds which are provided in this appropriation bill.

If he does that, I am confident there will be no serious interruption of those projects which are of vital importance to the West, particularly, because there has been a westward trend in population and there are many thousands of World War II veterans who are seeking to establish homes in the western part of our country.

I am not in complete accord with the conference report, but I do believe that a sincere effort was made on an over-all basis to demand efficiency and economy in the operation of the Interior Department. I am sure that Secretary Krug and his associates will do everything possible in cooperating with the Congress to see that these funds are used to the best possible advantage.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished and able gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to compliment the committee in

several respects, too many respects to enumerate them in the short time allotted me, but particularly with respect to the added school facilities on the Navajo Indian Reservation. As the distinguished chairman of the conferees has said, there are at least 14,000 children on the Navajo Indian Reservation formerly without schooling. This added appropriation will go a long way toward relieving that situation.

With regard to the discrimination which several gentlemen have mentioned in respect to the irrigation projects, it is said here that some projects were favored over others, all in the name of veterans. That may be. I cannot deny it or confirm it, or comment on it except to say that there are certain projects in this country on which we have recently passed legislation giving veterans preference on land that is to be irrigated.

I, as chairman, have brought in here legislation that would give veterans preference on all irrigated land watered by the Bureau of Reclamation in the 17 Western States. Unfortunately, that legislation has not been completely enacted, it is not on the statute books. Being apparently unable to get that measure on the statute books, I recently attempted to get certain specific reclamation projects thus favored. On the 6th of March the President signed a bill which gives veterans preference on an irrigation project in my own State. That is good, but I do wish we could get over-all legislation that would give the same preference in all the 17 Western States. In that case, I think there would be no proper charge of discrimination.

The gentleman preceding me did not specify what irrigation projects they thought were favored in behalf of veterans and which they thought to be discriminated against by receiving relatively less appropriation. It is barely possible that among others they may have had in mind projects in my part of the Southwest receiving water from the lower Colorado River in southern California or in Arizona. Now, it was the Gila project in Arizona and the lands in southern California watered through the All-American Canal which were covered by the legislation signed by the President on March 6 last, giving preference to veterans on such newly irrigated lands.

I think that in the name of helping veterans such projects ought now to receive favorable consideration and appropriation. If that is discrimination, it is discrimination in favor of veterans. I certainly feel a lot better about appropriating money to irrigate new lands which the law specifies is going to veterans than I do to appropriate money to irrigate lands which may go to non-veterans, being open to first comers.

As chairman of the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation I worked hard to get that legislation favorable to veterans which the President signed on the 6th of last March. However, that legislation applies only to a limited area in Arizona and California, lying on both sides of and near the lower portion of the Colorado River. Believe me, I also worked very hard, as chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to get enacted my bill, H. R. 520,

which was designed to give veterans preference to newly irrigated lands reclaimed by the Bureau of Reclamation in any of the 17 Western States. This bill is through the House only, and much impaired.

Let no one claim to be a friend of veterans who has been indifferent, or obstructive, or hostile to this wholesome legislative move to furnish qualified veterans their desire for homes on the land. There is much lip service given veterans these days, but here is the possibility of real service which many Members of Congress seem to have been slow to take advantage of. Well, they may know a better way to help. I, myself, have been scoffed at because of an effort to get good farm homes for some of the qualified veterans. Let him who has done more in a better way to satisfy the land hunger of veterans scoff at these efforts, but I know that such a one will not be inclined to scoff.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. JOHNSON of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute in order that the gentleman from Washington, who is standing, may ask me a question.

Mr. SAVAGE. Is the amount for the Olympia-Cosmopolis line under the Bonneville Administration included in the conference report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; it is included as is shown on page 24 of the report.

Mr. SAVAGE. What is the amount?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The amount is \$790,000, the full amount which was requested.

Mr. SAVAGE. I thank the gentleman. I know they gave much consideration to this project. I am sure it will return to the Government several times the cost of its construction.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am sure that is true, and may I say also that the gentleman from Washington appeared before our committee and made a very convincing statement relative to the project in question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 6, insert:

"WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION"

"War Agency Liquidation: For all expenses necessary for liquidating the War Relocation Authority program provided for in Executive Order 9102 and in the President's message of June 12, 1944 to Congress (House Doc. 656, 78th Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding, \$173,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede

and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 8 of said amendment strike out "\$173,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 2, line 20, strike out lines 20 through 25 inclusive and on page 3 strike out lines 1 to 5 inclusive and insert the following:

"OIL AND GAS DIVISION

"Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil service and classification laws; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; printing and binding; and the purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; \$449,516."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 18 of said amendment strike out "\$449,516" and insert "\$400,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 24, insert the following:

"DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

"Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed under the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$50,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 9 of said amendment strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$12,956."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: On page 5, line 16, insert after the semicolon where it appears first "hire of aircraft."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: On page 8, line 14, strike out "fighting fires, fire prevention."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: On page 8, line 21, after the comma, strike out "\$212,500" and insert "\$689,000; for payment of a salary of \$6 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, \$729,000: *Provided*."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$514,500, for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500; in all, \$550,000."

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield the gentleman from Colorado 2 minutes.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very unfortunate to cut this Grazing Service personnel any further than the Senate did. I thoroughly approve of the division of the money, such as the \$40,000 for advisory boards, but I want to say there are 56 grazing districts in the 10 Western States, and the amount of money that is available allots 100 permanent employees for the Grazing Service, which is one and one-half men for each grazing district, to make out reports, supervision of 140,000,000 acres of land, fire fighting, and everything else. It seems to me this is too low even as the Senate reported it. I understand this amendment would make it still lower. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman from Colorado that under the provisions of the Senate amendment there would have been little or no reduction of the personnel of the Grazing Service. The Senate added to the personnel of the Grazing Service.

Last year the Grazing Service had \$1,293,000. The appropriations have been skyrocketing for the past few years, and the more Congress gave them the more they demanded. Imagine the surprise of the committee this year when, instead of getting back to prewar appro-

priations, the Grazing Service asked for \$1,784,000, although the committee had made it plain a year ago that they must take a reduction this year.

The amount agreed upon, although less than one-half of the huge sum requested, is nearly twice as much as was allowed by the House. It will not hinder or hamstring that agency but I do not hesitate to predict that it will function more efficiently. At least I hope so. The fact is that unless the Grazing Service gets its house in order, and by that I mean that unless it increases the grazing fees on sheep and cattle and actually makes an effort to function within its revenues there is more trouble ahead of it. For example, the charge of 1 penny a month as a grazing fee for sheep, and 5 pennies a month for cattle, a small fraction of the amount charged by the Department of Agriculture is absurd. It does not make sense, and for fear your friends in the Grazing Service do not read the RECORD I would thank the gentleman from Colorado to so advise them of the situation.

Mr. ROCKWELL. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the amount paid in by stockmen in fees for grazing is considerably more than the total amount allowed for administration. The fact that 50 percent of the amount they pay in is returned to the States is not to be blamed upon the men who pay the fees; that is a law passed by Congress. In my opinion Congress is to blame, if there is any blame, for the fact that all of it does not go into the Federal Treasury; but to me to blame the men who pay these fees for the fact that the Treasury does not receive them all is not fair.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman wants to defend the policy of the Grazing Service in charging fees of 1 cent a month for sheep and 5 cents for cattle, that is his responsibility, but the gentleman no doubt is familiar with the history of this legislation. I am sure the gentleman knows that this committee and the Congress were assured by the author of the act creating the Grazing Service, the late Edward T. Taylor, respected and admired by all who knew him, assured the Congress that this act would be self-supporting. It will also be recalled that his main witness in support of his bill, a former "extinguished" Secretary of the Interior, not only assured the Congress that the grazing setup would pay all of its way but he also assured us that the entire cost of the administration of the Grazing Service would not be more than \$150,000 per year. Go read the RECORD. I placed the testimony in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Congress accepted it as an ironclad agreement. I repeat that a definite assurance given this Congress and the committee again, and again, and again that the Grazing Service would operate within its revenues, with the understanding that only one-half of the revenues went for the administration of the agency.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself another minute.

Mr. Speaker, they have not kept faith with the Congress. Their slogan seems to be to spend and spend and spend. We have been extremely liberal with this agency under the circumstances, and un-

less and until they get their house in order, they are strictly on "probation" so far as our committee is concerned.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I still say that the stockmen of the West are paying approximately \$775,000 in fees to the Grazing Service. It is not their fault if the Congress does pass a law returning 50 percent of that money to the State. In other words, they are allotted under this amendment a little over \$500,000 where they are paying in fees \$775,000. The fact that the Congress passes a law or bill returning 50 percent of the fees to the States or giving it to Britain for a loan or something else is not the fault of the men who are paying. I think they are carrying out their agreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am not blaming, and the committee is not blaming, the gentleman's constituents, the fine stockmen of the West. They are good substantial citizens, some of whom, however, do not relish an increase in grazing fees. I hope they are all friends of the gentleman from Colorado and I am sure they should be. He is a very splendid gentleman aside from being their friend. We are blaming the Grazing Service for its mismanagement and inefficiency. The Grazing Service in the beginning, was given a yardstick, but they have stretched that yardstick to the limit. They evidently saw other Government agencies, like the Division of Geography, mushroom from a modest beginning of 3 or 4 employees to one with 69. So, they evidently thought that they could do the same. And I regret to say they have done so. And now because your conferees insist on this mushroomed agency coming down to earth and operating in a businesslike way, we are told that this slight reduction under what it had last year is very unfortunate. In my book it is fortunate to get anything.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 19: Page 9, line 12, insert "": *Provided further*, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1, of said amendment, strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$125,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: Page 9, line 16, insert "Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands under Grazing Service ad-

ministration, \$50,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to "the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$40,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: On page 21, line 5, insert "": *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent in writing of the tribal council representing the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, for public uses, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, such portions of the school and agency lands as are no longer needed for administrative purposes, located in section 30, of township 2 north, range 11 west, of the Indian meridian, and which formed a part of the original Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation: *And provided further*, That out of the proceeds of any such sale, the sum of \$1.25 per acre shall be credited to the general fund of the United States Treasury and the balance shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribal fund of the Indians of the said Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 23, line 14, insert:

"The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Ariz., is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 78: On page 25, line 10, insert "private architectural and engineering services."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 80: On page 25, line 22, insert:

"Fort Apache, Ariz.: For the purpose of co-operating with McNary school district, Apache County, Ariz., for the construction and improvement of public-school buildings, for which the Indian Service may furnish plans, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools

maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same terms as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That the amount expended on this project shall be recouped by the United States within a period of 30 years, commencing with the date of occupancy of the project, by the acceptance of Indian pupils in this school without cost to the United States; and, in computing the amount of recoupment of the project, interest at 3 percent per annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: *Provided further*, That with the consent of the tribal council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz., the Secretary may set aside tribal land at McNary, Ariz., as a school reserve so long as such land is needed for school purposes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 28, line 3, strike out "\$875,300" and insert "\$3,386,800."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 85 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,023,800."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 87: Page 28, line 14, strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$5,700,000 to remain available until expended."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 87 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$3,700,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand, the gentleman is moving that the House recede and concur with an amendment making the amount \$3,700,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Under the conference report was Amendment 87, the one which related to the Division of Roads?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The formula was eliminated, but I will say that the conferees agreed unanimously to advise the Indian Bureau that it must work out a formula that will be fair and equitable to the States having the bulk of the Indian population with reference to

the distribution of Indian road money. In the past, for instance, the State of Oklahoma has received only about 6 percent of Indian road money, yet it has more than one-third of the Indian population of the United States. On the other hand, it was found that the new proposed formula might be unfair to other States, so the formula has been eliminated for the time being, and, as I stated, the Indian Service has been asked to work out a formula that will be fair to all States having a substantial Indian population.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, the formula applied made some of the road money go to States which really have no active reservations today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; the committee was advised that is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This money, as I understand, is for the use of the true reservation roads and not for main highways.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well, I am not sure I know what the gentleman means by "true reservations," but it is for roads and highways adjacent to lands, a major portion of which is owned by Indians.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The main highways coming out of the regular Federal-aid fund.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 90: Page 30, line 16, insert "For full and final settlement of all claims and demands of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 1095, Seventy-ninth Congress, §400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the amount herein appropriated may be used for payment of fees and expenses of attorneys employed under contract approved in accordance with existing law."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 92: Page 31, line 6, insert "Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property of the Blackfeet Indians, Montana, including the purchase of land; title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Indians, \$100,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 98: Page 34, line 1, insert "Development of Hot Springs enterprise, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For all expenses necessary for the development of a health resort on the Flathead Indian Reservation at Hot Springs, Mont., including the construction of buildings, and the payment of private architectural and engineering fees, \$350,000, to remain available until expended, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 36, line 19, insert "That there is hereby appropriated out of funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California the sum of \$10,000, to remain available until expended, to be used to pay attorneys for the said Indians for services or expenses incurred under and in accordance with any contract of employment which may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 114: Page 40, line 10, insert "The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War are hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the entire Sitka Naval Base on Japonski Island, and the entire Army installations on the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, located in Alaska, including the land, buildings, and utilities, with the drawings pertaining thereto, and all materials and equipment on both installations, and, in addition, the said Secretaries and the War Assets Administrator are authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, any other surplus materials, supplies, and equipment needed to equip and operate these facilities for school and hospital purposes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 115: Page 41, line 6, strike out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 115 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: Before the words "motor-propelled", strike out the words "and fifty."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 116: Page 42, line 6, insert the following:

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds (for three years beginning July 1, 1946), from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$6,300,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the schools, hospitals, and agencies, or by any operating division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the United States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 141: Page 52, line 3, insert the following:

"Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits to any individual, before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation Act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution: *Provided*, That the application of such revenues to the cost of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to be such a distribution."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, strike out the words "to any individual."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped to continue OPA for at least 1 year without crippling amendments. For that reason on April 17 last, I voted against every amendment which I thought would weaken OPA in its efforts to hold the line against the rising cost of living. Although on April 17 when the OPA extension bill was before the House for amendment I was very careful to vote against such crippling amendments, most of them carried in spite of my vote and thus helped to shape what was to my mind a very unsatisfactory House version of the bill.

The bill as the House passed it last April was unsatisfactory, but even so, I voted for it on final passage. Some of my constituents wondered why I did so and criticized me for voting to pass such an unsatisfactory bill. I had to explain to them that my vote even for that unsatisfactory bill was a vote friendly to OPA, because the parliamentary situation required the House to pass some measure on which the Senate and the later conference committee could work

or there would be no extension of OPA legislation, and thus there would be no OPA at all after June 30, 1946. Now, that was the impelling reason then that I voted for an unsatisfactory OPA extension bill last April when it came to a final passage in the House.

In April, when I saw one crippling amendment after another being added to the OPA bill, in spite of my vote against them all, I consoled myself that the other body would probably exercise better judgment than the House had exercised in drafting its version of the OPA extension. I cannot say that the Senate version of the bill was any more satisfactory to my mind than the House version. I know that the conferees have worked hard and earnestly trying to make something satisfactory and a worthy piece of legislation out of what seemed to me two unsatisfactory versions.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I am not satisfied with the measure now presented to us by the conferees. However, there is no chance to amend it under our rules and I must either vote it up or vote it down. Wanting as I do to continue price control on the necessities of life, for at least a limited period until supply and demand can be more nearly equalized, I find myself today in about the same predicament which I was in last April in regard to this vote.

I feel inclined to vote "no" on accepting the conference report as I feel that it is a fake OPA extension measure; however, it may be better than I think. The Administration leaders have taken the floor to urge us to vote for this bill even though we do not feel satisfied with it. We are told by our House leaders on the Democratic side that this is the best we can hope to get, and it is either this or nothing. I believe that to be the case. I believe that if this bill is voted down, or if it is passed and the President should veto it, in either case, I am sure there would be no extension of OPA in any form after June 30. So I am about where I was last April. I must vote for this bill, or OPA will expire by limitation in less than a week's time and certainly now there is no other chance to extend it in a safer form.

I listened earnestly to what my colleague from California, [Mr. OUTLAND] said in fixing the blame for the unsafe and unsatisfactory features of this legislation. He spoke exactly what was on my mind. I feel sure that under this legislation the country will experience a dangerous and cruel rise in the cost of living, surpassing anything that we have known during the war. Who will be blamed by the millions of American citizens for passing legislation that will bring about such a calamity? And who will really be to blame?

Of course, the administration party which has the majority vote in both Houses of Congress will get the credit and the blame. Who should get the blame for the ill effects of this legislation upon the American economy and standards of life certain to occur during the coming 12 months? The gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND] thinks,

and I agree with him, that the blame should fall in large part upon the Members of the House who voted on roll-call vote for those crippling amendment last April 17. Of course, some crippling amendments were added in the Senate. However, I am specifically referring my constituents who wanted a strong OPA continued, to the roll-call vote taken in this Chamber on amendments to the OPA extension bill on last April 17. The study of those votes will make interesting and profitable reading during the next 12 months.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 159: Page 55, line 1, insert the following:

"WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
PROJECTS"

"For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C., 590y, 590z-1, 590z-2), \$3,340,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I am most gratified to have this conference committee and the House approve the appropriation of \$3,340,000 for the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939. The amount is immediately available and will remain available until expended.

The purpose of the appropriation is to provide funds for the completion of the Mancos project, in southwestern Colorado, to the amount of \$1,300,000 and the balance of the Eden project in Wyoming.

Your committee, and the House, have also approved in this bill an appropriation of \$362,000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of a water supply line into the Mesa Verde National Park, the money also to remain available until expended. This water supply will probably come from the Mancos Dam when it is completed.

The Mancos project was begun 6 years ago under the Wheeler-Case Act, with WPA labor. It was continued during the war, the labor being furnished by conscientious objectors. This appropriation for \$1,300,000 will complete the project, according to the estimates of the Reclamation Service. The project is about 28 percent completed at this time and it is hoped that it will be completed within the year. The completion of the Mancos project will provide supplemental water in the Mancos Valley to about 7,000 acres, and will also furnish water for 3,000 acres of new land.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 166: Page 58, line 20, insert the following:

"For purposes of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds from the War Assets Administration or other Federal agency in responsible charge, the lands, improvements, and equipment acquired by the War Relocation Authority on the war relocation centers on the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming; the Minidoka (Hunt) project, Idaho; and the Tulelake division of the Klamath project, California; and the former prisoner-of-war camp at Indianola, Nebr.: *Provided*, That said lands, improvements, and equipment shall be made available under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Report No. 1412, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session: *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administration is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"For purposes of effecting settlement of war veterans on public-land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds from the War Assets Administration or other Federal agency in responsible charge and such agencies are directed to transfer the lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment acquired by the War Relocation Authority and declared surplus on the war relocation centers on the Heart Mountain division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming, the Minidoka (Hunt) project, Idaho, and the Tulelake division of the Klamath project, California; and on the former prisoner-of-war camp at Indianola, Nebr.: *Provided*, That said lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment shall be made available under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations and otherwise in accordance with the provision of Senate Report No. 1412, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session: *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 234: Page 81, line 20, after "including", insert "necessary access roads for development and use of the recreational resources of Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma, and."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, assuming that this amendment

is not particularly objectionable to the great Speaker of the House, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 238: Page 83, line 23, after the comma insert "including not to exceed \$362,000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 239: Page 84, line 1, strike out "\$725,000" and insert "\$2,330,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 239 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,330,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 242: Page 85, line 14, insert the following:

"The National Park Service is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for 3 years beginning July 1, 1946, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$2,500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the areas administered by the National Park Service or by any office of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the National Park Service shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 256: Page 91, line 20, after the comma where it appears the second time, insert "repair of damage to public roads within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 265: Page 94, line 23, after the word "thereof", insert "without

regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5.)."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 272: Page 98, line 23, after the semicolon, insert "construction (not to exceed \$400,000)."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 272 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 274: Page 100, line 8, after "Alaska", insert ": *Provided further*, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer, regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska Railroad: *Provided further*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 276: Page 102, line 15, insert the following:

"Municipal government of St. Croix: For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, V. I., because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1947, \$142,400, to be paid in monthly installments."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 276 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment strike out the sum "\$142,400" and insert "\$71,200."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 277: On page 102, line 20, insert the following:

"For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said committee on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, V. I., \$6,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 277, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said committees on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, V. I., \$6,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 285: Page 105, line 3, strike out all of line 2 and the balance of page 105, and lines 1 and 2 on page 106, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than 30 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in this very splendid amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 295: Page 109, line 9, insert the following:

"SEC. 11. No funds appropriated by this act shall be available for the payment of the compensation of any employee retained after a reduction in force, unless such employee is retained as a result of application of retention preference regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to was laid upon the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 172]

Almond	Gillespie	Patrick
Anderson, Calif.	Gore	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Reece, Tenn.
Baldwin, Md.	Grant, Ala.	Robertson,
Bates, Mass.	Halleck	N. Dak.
Bell	Harris	Robinson, Utah
Bennet, N. Y.	Hébert	Roe, Md.
Boren	Hollifield	Rooney
Boykin	Izac	Sabath
Bradley, Mich.	Jackson	Slaughter
Bradley, Pa.	Kee	Sparkman
Buckley	Kerr	Stevenson
Camp	Kinzer	Stewart
Cannon, Fla.	LeCompte	Stigler
Celler	Ludlow	Summers, Tex.
Clark	McGehee	Tolan
Cochran	Mankin	Torrens
Coffee	Mansfield	Vinson
Colmer	Mont	Welch
Crawford	Mansfield, Tex.	West
Curley	Miller, Calif.	Wickersham
De Lacy	Murphy	Wilson
Doyle	Norrell	Winstead
Engel, Mich.	Norton	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gibson	O'Neal	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 358 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT AND STABILIZATION ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1946.)

Mr. SPENCE (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I object.

(The Clerk continued reading the statement.)

Mr. SPENCE (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with, that it be printed in the Record at this point, and that time for debate be extended 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we have had no chance to read either the conference report or the statement. I object to the request. I think the statement should be read.

(The Clerk continued reading the statement.)

Miss SUMNER of Illinois (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I am willing to withdraw my objection on the understanding that there be 30 minutes additional time for debate. I ask unanimous consent that the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] be permitted to go through.

The SPEAKER. There is no particular request pending before the House at the present time.

Does the gentleman from Kentucky desire to submit a request?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request that further reading of the statement be dispensed with, that it be printed in the Record at this point, and that time for debate be extended 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

(The Clerk continued reading the statement.)

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] rise?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for debate be continued one-half hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am a believer in effective price control. I introduced the bill to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts without amendment. I believe in spite of all the criticisms that have been leveled against the Office of Price Administration, and regardless of the many inequities that have existed, it has saved the economy of the Nation. I believe if we take off price controls—and one does not have to be an economist to be convinced of this—there will be an indescribable disaster befall the people of America. We went into conference

endeavoring to obtain a bill that would carry out the purposes of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts. This is the best act we could obtain. This act will in a general way continue to control all prices until supply and demand get in equilibrium. I think the longer we continue price control and the more the opportunity exists for supply and demand to equalize, the greater opportunity we have to avoid disaster. We know what has occurred. The great productive activity of America was converted to manufacture instruments of war. Men have had large wages. They have accumulated purchasing power, and there has been no consumers' goods on which to expend it. Now, turn this power loose and I think you are experimenting with an economic atomic bomb. I would think twice and consider prayerfully before I would vote down this conference report, because if we have no price control, in my honest opinion, we have nothing. If we have nothing, what a train of evils is going to follow. Labor is wise. Labor knows what its purchasing power is. Labor is not asking for dollars. Labor is asking for purchasing power. Labor will know what happens if the lid is off, and labor will make demands for a purchasing power to which they will be entitled.

We have done the very best we could in bringing a bill here that I think will meet the exigencies of the occasion as far as they can be met. It may not meet with the entire approval of any of the conferees, but it certainly was a happy culmination of the whole matter when many times it looked as though we could not come to any conclusion. I am confident there will be no great injustices done if this bill is enacted into law. You have talked about decontrol, and I think we all want decontrol when decontrol can safely be administered. Certainly decontrol is not a legislative matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MONROE). The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Decontrol is essentially administrative. The Senate took out of control livestock and livestock products; it took out of control poultry and eggs, milk, dairy products, petroleum and petroleum products, and tobacco. Some of those things, petroleum and petroleum products, and tobacco will automatically be decontrolled because the supply and demand are now in balance, and in the case of tobacco the Secretary of Agriculture would be compelled to find it was in short supply before he could issue an order placing it under control, and it is obviously not in short supply and he would not issue such an order for its control. The essential food, feed, and fiber of the American people will remain under control until the supply comes in balance with the demand. When this takes place we need have no apprehension of disastrous inflation. I sincerely hope and I confidently trust that the conference report will be agreed to.

I am not going into detail in regard to the conference report, but I want my colleagues to take the broad view as to

what might happen if they vote this down. I firmly believe that if you vote this conference report down you are going to have no price control.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott].

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I think we can all agree that the Congress has had rather a difficult time with this price control extension bill. Our objective when we started out was to compel adjustments in maximum prices sufficient to get full production, but under control. That objective has been maintained in the bill so that the policies and principles and objectives which we sought originally will have been effectuated when this bill becomes law and operative. For that reason anyone who voted for the price-control bill in the House on final passage can vote for this conference report with full assurance that the principles for which he fought at that time, the policies with which he was in accord at that time have been in principle preserved in the conference report.

I am inclined to think that in many particulars the conferees agreed upon language which was more effective than that in either the House or the Senate bills. We met for three full days and late into last night, breaking up about 12 o'clock after we had finally agreed on this conference report.

I think, to be realistic about it, that it is this conference report or nothing. I do not believe this House is in any temper, I do not think this Congress is in any temper, to continue price control as it exists today by a simple continuing resolution. We have preserved the principle of price control, we have put the responsibility for price control where it belongs and yet we have established certain standards, established certain formulas which should assure full production by all producers.

I know that there is in the minds of many the question: Why did not the conferees agree to specific controls on meat, poultry, dairy products, petroleum, and tobacco?

It can be said that one of the principal reasons why we insisted there be no specific decontrols was that the machinery had been set up under this bill for decontrols under certain standards applicable to all commodities, including those which I have mentioned and which are listed specifically in the Senate bill.

We have provided that prices will reflect the increase in production costs from the October 1 to 15, 1941, base. That is carried through not only on the price to the producer but also on the price which the distributor and retailer may charge, in principle the House language. Within the last 2 weeks the Office of Price Administration has put into effect that formula. So there is not any question at all but that they can work that out. They have put it into effect on 61 different items in the last 2 weeks. In other words, the OPA has increased the price of 61 commodities during the last 2 weeks to absorb increases

in production costs. That is what this formula provides.

The only controversy between OPA and the Congress in that particular is whether OPA shall be forced to do the things which it says it is going to do anyway.

In respect to agricultural commodities, we have decontrolled the OPA in that respect. The OPA will have only token control over agricultural commodities from now on. The Secretary of Agriculture, who will operate under the terms of the bill independently of any other officer or agency of the Government, is given control over the prices to be maintained on all food commodities, all agricultural commodities, and is given broad powers in respect to decontrol of all agricultural commodities. So that, in effect, Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, can within 10 days after this bill becomes law effectively decontrol meat or livestock or dairy products or poultry or all other food commodities.

He may make recommendations to the Office of Price Administration when agricultural commodities are in short supply as to price adjustments which must be made to get full production, and if the Office of Price Administration does not act in accordance with those recommendations within 10 days the adjustments suggested, the recommended modifications, automatically become operative. Each month he must make up a list of the agricultural commodities that are in short supply and price controls on all other articles which are not included on the list of short-supply articles are automatically decontrolled. Even though they are in short supply he can make recommendations for price adjustments, as I have said, and the Office of Price Administration must within 10 days follow that recommendation or the adjusted prices automatically prevail.

Let me say further that we have set up in this bill a decontrol board to make sure that the standards under which the Administration of OPA and the Secretary of Agriculture must operate in respect to decontrols are followed and any aggrieved person claiming that the Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture has not complied with the standards set up can petition this decontrol board, which must act expeditiously. The board is given quasi-judicial and quasi-administrative powers. So that if it finds that the standards have not been complied with and that the Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, has not decontrolled, then the board has the administrative authority to decontrol the article, notwithstanding any other action which the Administrator or the Secretary of Agriculture may take.

Taking those three things into consideration, the fact that we almost automatically increase the price of all goods sufficiently to absorb the increase in production costs, coupled with the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture can, on his own initiative, in effect decontrol any agricultural commodity in 10 days' time or adjust the price of any agricultural commodity to get full production, and

that we have set up this Board to make sure that these standards have been complied with, make unnecessary any provision in the law specifically decontrolling any particular commodity. We put the responsibility for decontrols and price controls squarely on the Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture, who must function in compliance with very specific and understandable standards.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Marcantonio].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I take the opportunity at this time to read a telegram which Mr. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has just sent to several Members of Congress, and which has been read to me over the telephone:

On behalf of the CIO I urge you and all friends of price control to vote down the conference report for the OPA bill which will not control prices but in effect legalize inflation. Instead, I urge passage of concurrent resolution extending price control for 1 year. We do not want the American people fooled by an amendment called price control which will not do the job. Only by extending price control and vigorous enforcement can the living standards of all Americans be maintained.

Mr. Speaker, the bill as it comes out of conference is not a price-control bill but a bill to legalize inflation. Examination of the amendments to the present act agreed to by the conference committee leaves no doubt of this.

1. COST ABSORPTION

By the adoption of the amendment requiring prices to be fixed to include increased costs all along the line in the manufacture and distribution of any commodity, this bill will produce a continuous spiral of higher prices to which no end can be seen.

2. MAXIMUM AVERAGE PRICE

By the abolition of the maximum average price regulation and with the present demand for textiles, all low-cost clothing will disappear and manufacturers will divert all material to the high-price lines.

3. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Although there is no specific decontrol on June 30 of meat, poultry, and dairy products, through transfer of authority to the Department of Agriculture, for price increases and decontrol of agricultural products, the conference report opens the way for every big packer and processor to exert pressure on the Secretary of Agriculture for higher prices by withholding farm commodities from the market.

4. DECONTROL BOARD

By setting up a separate decontrol board, a new avenue is established for future relaxation of controls and higher prices. There is serious question whether such a decontrol board will be able to cope with the administrative task required of it.

The major industries in the country have just closed labor contracts based on the assumption that the present level of the cost of living would be maintained. The passage of this bill will result in either great hardship on the people or in the revision of all wage agreements

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in lieu of making provision at this time as regards unsegregated property, it is the judgment of the committee that the owning agencies should proceed on the assumption that reimbursement later will be provided for on an actual cost basis, and that departure from the appropriation apportionment procedure will not be questioned to the extent justified by the amount of reimbursement that reasonably may be anticipated... It was made perfectly patent during the committee's inquiry into the matter in connection with the fund requirements of the War Assets Administration that a firm estimate of the cost of care and handling surplus property mixed with property not surplus simply was out of the question, and would entail, if persisted in, both a loose estimating and appropriating practice. It offers an easy way for the owning agencies, but is distinctly unfair to the disposal agency. Such a course would have a tendency, too, to lessen the stimulus to owning agencies to effect segregation expeditiously, which in turn means retardation of disposal. The committee believes that the course it is proposing is in the interest of uniformity and good fiscal procedure. The owning agencies will get their funds in due course after justifying their entitlement thereto."

The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill (p. 7730).

2. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of surplus real property (p. 7724).
3. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Rep. Carlson, Kans., recommended repeal of the forced sale of wheat, adoption of an order to require a set-aside for export of 25% of the free wheat sold by farmers to elevators, immediate urging of wheat growers to market their wheat through mills and country elevators, providing to growers a delivery receipt which would be certified by PMA and cashable for the equivalent of any price advance from date of delivery forward, and cancellation of certificates on June 30, 1947 (p. 7715).
Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized the order forcing the sale of wheat (p. 7716).
4. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Randolph, W. Va., called attention to his minority report on the concurrent resolutions disapproving the President's reorganization plans and asked members to familiarize themselves with the issues (p. 7714).
5. PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 5244, to authorize appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified service (pp. 7717-8).

SENATE

6. PRICE CONTROL. Began debate on the conference report on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7675-705, 7708-12). Farm prices were discussed at various points throughout the debate.
7. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the inclusion of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Export-Import Advisory Board and of the National Advisory Council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7663.)
8. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION, 1947. A reed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7669-75). This bill will now be sent to the President.

- 4 -
9. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Postmaster General a tabulated report by departments and agencies on penalty mail for the period July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946. To Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. (p. 7663.)
 10. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Sen. Buck, Del., discussed Federal expenditures in relation to the National Budget and urged prompt liquidation of wartime agencies. requirement by Congress of a complete and specific budget each year, abolition of "piecemeal" appropriations, scrutiny of Government agencies' appropriations with "microscopic care", an adequate staff for GAO to present an audit to Congress of each department each year, abolition of deficiency appropriations, limitation of appropriations each fiscal year to estimated income, and freezing of some part of the cash balance in the Treasury to be made unexpendable until the appropriations committees have an opportunity to consider and report the disposition to be made of such balance (pp. 7705-8).
 11. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. 619 to provide education and retraining, including parttime training and work-experience program for the occupational adjustment and readjustment of youth, and adults, including persons demobilized from essential war work and from the armed forces (S. Rept. 1588) (p. 7663.)
 12. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Sen. Tobey, N.H., criticized the grain and feed shortage in New England and inserted his correspondence with the President on the subject (pp. 7687-8).
 13. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Colo. Federation of Labor resolution favoring OPA continuation without crippling amendments (p. 7663.)
 14. CENSUS. Received from the National Advertisers Assn. (N.Y.) a petition favoring an appropriation for censuses of manufactures and business (p. 7663).
 15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Barkley stated that it is desirable to complete the appropriation bills this week even though the national science foundation bill has to go over (pp. 7710-11). The Government corporations appropriation bill is one of those to be brought up.

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. FERTILIZERS. S. 2373, by Sen. Guffey, Pa. (for himself and others), to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 7664.)
17. WAR POWERS. H.R. 6890, by Rep. Sumners, Tex., "to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 7730.)
18. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. H.R. 6874 (see Digest 123) amends the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 so as to permit REA loans to "municipalities to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission and distribution lines or systems or portions thereof serving persons in rural areas," to discharge debts owed by them to TVA.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FOOD PRODUCTION. Speech in the House by Rep. Stefan, Nebr., commending the American farmers for their production record and urging that farm machinery and labor be made available (pp. A3941-2).

Congressional War Parents Association List—Continued

Representative	State	Name of son (otherwise relationship noted)	Service	Rank
White, Compton I.	Idaho	Benjamin R. McConnell (son-in-law)	Army	Major.
Whittington, William M.	Mississippi	W. M. Whittington, Jr.	Navy	Lieutenant.
		Charles A. Whittington	Army Air Forces	
Winter, Thomas D.	Kansas	Robert G. Winter	Army	Do.
Wolfenden, James	Pennsylvania	John J. Tomalino (son-in-law)	Navy	Do.
Wolverton, Charles A.	New Jersey	Donnell Knox Wolverton	Army	Major.
Woodhouse, Chase Going	Connecticut	Noel R. S. Woodhouse	Army Air Forces	Lieutenant.
Woodruff, Roy O.	Michigan	Devere H. Woodruff	Army	Major.
Woodrum, C. A.	Virginia	C. A. Woodrum, Jr.	Marine Corps	Do.
Zimmerman, Orville	Missouri	Joe Zimmerman	Army	Private first class.

¹ Killed in service.

² Missing in action.

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES FROM VOTING

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to call the Senate's attention to an incident which reflects seriously on the integrity of this body, and which therefore should be thoroughly and quickly investigated. A United Press report which appeared in the New York Times of Sunday, June 23, accuses—and I trust that it is a false accusation—a Member of this body who is now a candidate for reelection, of inciting people in his State to use "any means" to prevent qualified voters of his State from exercising their right to vote for candidates for the United States Senate. This is a serious charge. In the absence of the gentleman whose actions are discussed in this news report, I do not wish to discuss the matter at length at this time. But time is of the essence, since elections are to be held in about 2 weeks. The matter should be quickly and fully investigated by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, so that the Member in question will be given an opportunity to clear his name if the charges are false, and so that no citizens will be deprived of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States, if the charges are true. Ours is the duty as well as the privilege of passing on the credentials of our Members, and we cannot disregard charges such as these without a serious loss of prestige. Americans are proud of their country as the world's greatest assemblage of freely elected representatives of the people; indeed, we are inclined to look askance upon other governments of the world whose systems are different from our own. It therefore behooves us jealously to protect our democratic institutions, and to see that full observance is given everywhere to our precious constitutional guaranties, many of which were enacted for the specific purpose of preventing racial discrimination at elections.

For the information of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD the article which appeared in the New York Times of Sunday, June 23.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BILBO URGES MISSISSIPPI MEN TO EMPLOY ANY MEANS TO BAR NEGROES FROM VOTING

JACKSON, MISS., June 22.—Senator THEODORE BILBO of Mississippi demanded tonight that the "red-blooded Anglo-Saxon" men of Mississippi bar Negroes from voting. His demand came a few hours after a Negro Army veteran charged that he had been

beaten and flogged by four white men when he sought to register.

In one of his strongest "white supremacy" statements of his current campaign for renomination, Senator BILBO said that if a few Negroes vote in the Democratic primary this year, more would vote in 1947, "and from then on it will grow into a mighty surge."

He called on every "red-blooded Anglo-Saxon man in Mississippi to resort to any means to keep hundreds of Negroes from the polls in the July 2 primary."

"And if you don't know what that means, you are just not up on your persuasive measures," Mr. BILBO added.

Mr. BILBO's speech came after Etoy Fletcher, Army veteran attending Jackson College, a school for Negroes, under the GI bill of rights, charged in an affidavit that he had been seized, flogged, and beaten at Brandon on June 2 when he attempted unsuccessfully to register. His charge was made in an affidavit made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York.

In his speech, which was broadcast, Mr. BILBO said that the white people of Mississippi were sleeping on a volcano "and it is up to the red-blooded men to do something about it. The white men of this State have a right to resort to any means at their command to stop it."

I said that the Negro veteran, who served 23 months in the South Pacific, went to the circuit clerk at Brandon on June 2 and asked to be allowed to register. He allegedly was directed to "the gentleman in charge of veterans affairs," on the second floor of the court house, where he was told to "get out."

After he left, he said, four men seized him, carried him to some woods, stripped him and flogged him with a heavy wire cable, and threatened him with death if he made another attempt to register.

The sheriff's office at Brandon and the circuit clerk denied today any knowledge of the affair.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 41, 49, 54, 100, 101, 102, 118, 119, 123, 125, 126, 127, 133, 145, 146, 148, 149, 155, 162, 173, 174, 175, 184, 231, 240, 254, 255 and 261.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 25, 42, 43, 48, 50, 51, 77, 79, 81, 82, 86, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 150, 151, 156, 164, 191, 212, 213, 216, 217, 222, 230, 233, 266, 270, 273, 279, 280, 281, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 and 294, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,298,337"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$263,885"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$156,526"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$250,760"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "thirty-four"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$12,470,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

Amendment numbered 249: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 249 and agree to the same with an amendment as

follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$819,307"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 250: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 250, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$62,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 251: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 251, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 252: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 252, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 253: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 253, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 257: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 257, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$853,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for special improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the fiscal year 1947"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 258: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 258, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 259: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 259, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,723,502"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 260: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 260, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 262: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 262, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,223,502"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 263: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 263, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$962,790"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 264: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 264, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "one hundred"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 267: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 267, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 268: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 268, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$79,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 269: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 269, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,360,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 271: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 271, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 275: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 275, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,215"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 278: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 278, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and acquisition (not to exceed \$1,352,415 for purchase of the Ark-La line from Markham Ferry, Oklahoma, in Nimrod, Arkansas)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 282: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 282, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 283: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 283, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 284: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 284, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 53, 58, 78, 80, 85, 87, 90, 92, 98, 105, 114, 115, 116, 141, 159, 166, 234, 238, 239, 242, 256, 265, 272, 274, 276, 277, 285, and 295.

CARL HAYDEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JED JOHNSON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL (except as to amendments 29, 80, 112, 129, 130, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139),
ROBERT F. JONES (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),
BEN F. JENSEN (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),
HENRY C. DWORSHAK (except as to construction items, Bureau of Reclamation),

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think I should make a brief statement with regard to the conference report. There were 295 Senate amendments. The Sen-

ate receded from 29, the House from 73, and the House agreed to the amendments of the Senate with further changes in the case of 157. There were 36 amendments in disagreement. Those disagreements have all been adjusted by the House and that is the way the matter now stands.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Has the conference report been signed by all the Senate members of the conference committee?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it has been signed by all of them.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator tell us how many of the additions to the appropriations made by the Senate were cut down in conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. The original Budget estimate was \$350,357,230. The House passed the bill carrying \$179,426,847. The Senate bill carried a total of \$341,890,763, or about \$8,000,000 under the Budget. The bill comes back from conference under the Budget estimate by \$103,190,194.

Mr. TAFT. What is the total amount of the bill as agreed upon in conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. The total is \$247,161,000.

Mr. TAFT. Two hundred and forty-seven million, as contrasted with \$341,000,000 as passed by the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. I think the House must have done a very good job in conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. It should make those gentlemen who feel that expenditures for the development of the natural resources of our country, particularly in the western part of the United States, are unwise and unnecessary, very happy that these reductions have been made.

I should like to point out one other thing with respect to this conference report. As will be remembered, there was considerable controversy in the Senate with respect to transmission lines. We made a very satisfactory adjustment with the House in that regard. First, as to the Bonneville project, the acquisition of certain lines which were prohibited by the House were allowed in conference.

Second, as to the Davis Dam on the Colorado River, the House denied any money for transmission lines. They were allowed in conference.

With respect to the Central Valley project in California concerning which we had a good deal of discussion here, as may be remembered, the way the bill now stands there is appropriated an additional sum of money for transmission lines. The power will not be disposed of to only one possible purchaser at the Shasta substation, as was originally proposed by the Senate, but will be carried down to Sacramento from Oroville and on to Tracy. There will be a Government transmission line to carry the power down to pump the water for the farmers of the Central Valley project in California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is that the line on the east side of the Sacramento River?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The House would not agree to a transmission line on the west side of the Sacramento Valley and insisted it was not necessary at this time, but, under the conference report, the farmers in the valley are assured of transmission lines that will bring the power from the dam to pump the water.

The House also denied any transmission lines in the Fort Peck project in Montana. That item, however, was agreed to in conference.

The same is true with respect to the Missouri River transmission lines. That proposal was specifically denied by the House but was agreed to in conference. Those lines were insisted upon, it will be remembered, by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and his colleague [Mr. BUTLER].

I can report that so far as transmission lines are concerned, they have all been restored as requested by the Bureau of the Budget. In addition there is specific mention of the acquisition of a transmission line by the Southwestern Power Administration.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Does that also include the Bonneville project transmission lines?

Mr. HAYDEN. It includes the Bonneville transmission lines. If the Senator will examine the report, he will see that while they were originally denied by the House, they were agreed to in conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message showing the action of the House on certain amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6335, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

June 25, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 17, 53, 58, 78, 80, 90, 92, 98, 105, 114, 116, 159, 234, 238, 242, 256, 265, 274, 285, and 295 to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 8 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$173,000" and insert "\$150,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 18 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$449,516" and insert "\$400,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 9 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$12,956";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate num-

bered 18, to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment insert "\$514,500; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500; in all, \$550,00";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$125,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$40,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$3,023,800";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$3,700,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: On page 34 of the House engrossed bill, in line 4, strike out "and fifty";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "to any individual";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"For purposes of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds from the War Assets Administration or other Federal agency in responsible charge and such agencies are directed to transfer the lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment acquired by the War Relocation Authority and declared surplus on the War Relocation Centers on the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming, the Minidoka (hunt) project, Idaho, and the Tululake Division of the Klamath project, California; and on the former prisoner of war camp at Indianola, Nebr.: *Provided*, That said lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment shall be made available under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Senate Report No. 1412, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session: *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 239 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$1,330,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 272 to said bill and concur therein

with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 276 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$142,400" and insert "\$71,200";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 277 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said committees on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of St. Croix, V. I., \$6,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate agree en bloc to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 85, 87, 115, 141, 166, 239, 272, 276, and 277.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered as stated by the Senator from Arizona are agreed to en bloc.

Mr. HAYDEN. As to one of these amendments, No. 141, which was legislative in character, as a number of them were, I desire to place in the RECORD an excerpt from the hearings on the bill and to make a statement of my own, including citations to certain statutes.

For more than 30 years I have been intimately acquainted as a Member of the House and Senate with all legislation relating to the irrigation of arid lands and the incidental development of hydroelectric power and I do not hesitate to assert that Congress has never intended to make any practical distinction between water users' associations and irrigation districts, notwithstanding the fact that the latter are municipal corporations and therefore tax exempt.

In proof of this assertion I submit a list of numerous acts of Congress passed during my service which couple associations and districts on terms of equality. It was just common sense on the part of Congress to show no preference because each form of organization serves the same purpose insofar as both the Government and the water users are concerned. I ask that the list of statutes be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

References to water users' associations and certain aspects of power revenues in reclamation laws annotated

Page	Statute	United States Code
59	Sec. 6, act of June 17, 1902.....	32 Stat. 389.
96	Sec. 5, act of Apr. 16, 1906.....	34 Stat. 117.
137	Sec. 1, act of Feb. 13, 1911.....	36 Stat. 902.
140	Sec. 1, act of Feb. 21, 1911.....	36 Stat. 925.
142	Sec. 2, act of Feb. 21, 1911.....	36 Stat. 926.
145	Sec. 1, act of Feb. 24, 1911.....	36 Stat. 930.
166	Sec. 5, act of Aug. 13, 1914.....	38 Stat. 687.
170	Sec. 7, act of Aug. 13, 1914.....	38 Stat. 688.
177	Sec. 3, act of Oct. 5, 1914.....	38 Stat. 728.
188	Note to act of May 18, 1916.....	
201	Sec. 4, act of Jan. 25, 1917.....	39 Stat. 869.
221	Act of Feb. 25, 1920.....	41 Stat. 451.

Footnote at end of table.

References to water users' associations and certain aspects of power revenues in reclamation laws annotated—Continued

Page	Statute	United States Code
229	Act of June 5, 1920.....	41 Stat. 7054.
239	Sec. 1, act of Mar. 31, 1922.....	42 Stat. 489.
248	Act of Sept. 18, 1922.....	42 Stat. 847.
260	Sec. 5, act of Feb. 28, 1923.....	42 Stat. 1325.
264	Sec. 2, act of May 9, 1924.....	43 Stat. 116.
276	Subsec. G, act of Dec. 5, 1924.....	43 Stat. 702.
277	Subsec. I, act of Dec. 5, 1924.....	43 Stat. 703.
291	Act of Mar. 3, 1925.....	43 Stat. 1170.
295	Act of May 10, 1926.....	44 Stat. 479.
317	Sec. 45, act of May 25, 1926.....	44 Stat. 648.
401	Sec. 1, act of Jan. 31, 1931.....	46 Stat. 1974.
410	Act of Feb. 21, 1931.....	46 Stat. 1202.
414	Sec. 1, act of Apr. 1, 1932.....	47 Stat. 75.
415	Sec. 2, act of Apr. 1, 1932.....	Do.
416	Sec. 4, act of Apr. 1, 1932.....	Do.
418	Sec. 7, act of Apr. 1, 1932.....	Do.
418	Sec. 8, act of Apr. 1, 1932.....	Do.
418	Note to sec. 8, act of Apr. 1, 1932.....	
450	Sec. 1, act of Mar. 27, 1934.....	48 Stat. 400.
486	Sec. 1, act of Apr. 14, 1936.....	49 Stat. 1206.
494	Sec. 1, act of June 22, 1936.....	49 Stat. 1818.
498	Sec. 6, act of June 24, 1936.....	49 Stat. 1907.
524	Act of Aug. 9, 1937.....	50 Stat. 592.
535	Sec. 1, act of Aug. 21, 1937.....	50 Stat. 737.
547	Act of May 9, 1938.....	52 Stat. 318.
564	Act of June 22, 1938.....	52 Stat. 941.
572	Sec. 1, act of May 31, 1938.....	53 Stat. 792.
580	Sec. 2 (g), act of Aug. 4, 1939.....	53 Stat. 1187.
590	Sec. 4 (a), act of Aug. 4, 1939.....	Do.
598	Sec. 9 (c), act of Aug. 4, 1939.....	Do.
630	Sec. 1, act of Aug. 27, 1940.....	54 Stat. 862.
655	Sec. 4 (a), act of Oct. 14, 1940.....	54 Stat. 1119.
691	Sec. 1 (b), act of July 2, 1942.....	56 Stat. 634.

¹ Reference is to statutes re power revenues, not necessarily to water users' associations.

Mr. HAYDEN. The text of the amendment as amended by the House and agreed to in conference together with extracts from the record made before the Senate Committee on Appropriations are as follows:

Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution: *Provided*, That the application of such revenues to the cost of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to be such a distribution.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

This amendment is declaratory of existing law, but removes any doubt as to the intended effect of section 4 (I) of the Second Deficiency Act of 1924 (act of Dec. 5, 1924, ch. 4, 43 Stat. 703; 43 U. S. C. 501), as to the status of power revenues on projects turned over by the United States to the water users' organizations for operation and maintenance. This statute reads:

"SUBSEC. I. Profits from projects taken over by water users: That whenever the water users take over the care, operation, and maintenance of a project, or a division of a project, the total accumulated net profits, as determined by the Secretary, derived from the operation of project power plants, leasing or project grazing and farm lands, and the sale or use of town sites shall be credited to the construction charge of the project, or a division thereof, and thereafter the net profits from such sources may be used by the water users to be credited annually, first, on account of project construction charge; second, on account of project operation and maintenance charge; and third, as the water users may direct. No distribution to individual water users shall be made out of any such profits before all obligations to the Government shall have been fully paid."

It is the intent of the reclamation laws that the power revenues shall be applied for project purposes and not distributed as

profits to any individual before or after the United States has been repaid its investment. The application of the power revenues to reduce the cost of water service is one of the uses intended by the Congress of the power produced as an incident to the operation of a reclamation project. No discrimination is intended by the statutes in this respect between projects operated by the United States, those operated by irrigation districts, and those operated by water users' associations or other types of water users' organizations. The reclamation laws speak throughout of all three types of projects, collectively and indiscriminately. The proposed amendment removes any doubt as to this intent, arising from the language of the cited Appropriation Act.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO., NOVEMBER 16, 1945

RESOLUTION NO. 11

Whereas the intent of the reclamation laws is to accord equal treatment to every type of water users' organization, and there should be no discrimination, under any Federal statute, between irrigation districts, water users' associations, mutual ditch companies, and other types of water users' organizations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of that intent, the reclamation laws and other Federal statutes should be clarified where necessary to insure that the application of water revenues and power revenues to repaying the cost of construction, to pay operation and maintenance expenses, and otherwise to reduce the cost of water to the farmer on a reclamation project by whatever type of organization it is operated, does not constitute a dividend or distribution of such revenues, but a proper disposition of the resources of a multiple-purpose project, as intended by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and appropriate committees of the National Reclamation Association are instructed to present and endeavor to secure the adoption of clarifying legislation to the foregoing effect.

Mr. GOSSETT subsequently said: Mr. President, I was detained in a meeting of the Committee on Commerce when the vote was taken on the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill, and I wish to state that I favor the conference report bill. However, I wish to call attention to one item in the bill which will be contrary to the principles of sound administration.

I refer to the Anderson Ranch Dam project in my own State. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$2,847,000 for this project, but this was cut to \$1,234,475 by the House. The full amount was restored in the Senate, but the conferees have settled upon the House figure.

This particular project is 75 percent complete, and a force of 800 men is now at work. If the figure as passed by the Senate had been agreed upon by the conferees, the dam could have been completed during the fall of this year.

The project on June 30 will have exhausted its 1946 fiscal year funds. It will require about half of the \$1,234,475 now contained in this bill to continue payments on previous commitments to complete turbine and generator construction. That will leave only about \$600,000 to continue work, and that will mean the project will shut down in August.

I am informed that this is the only project nearing completion which will

have to shut down completely. A shut-down will mean that the Government will keep a great deal of money tied up in expensive machinery which must remain idle until more funds are appropriated. If the money were appropriated to finish the dam proper, this machinery could be sold and used on other construction work where it is badly needed.

Had I been present, I would have voted for the conference report, but I should like to serve notice that an effort will be made to obtain additional funds up to the amount of the Budget Bureau's approval in a deficiency appropriation bill, which will probably come before the Senate next week.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 296. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes; and

S. 2122. An act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider the conference report on House bill 6042, to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the conference report.

(See conference report printed in full in the RECORD of June 25, 1946, pp. 7589-7593.)

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, mechanically the procedure will be that we will have an opportunity to vote for or against the conference report?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, if the report shall be agreed to, that will conclude its consideration, and if it shall not be agreed to, other motions can be made, for instructions to the conferees, and the like?

Mr. BARKLEY. Other motions can be made, including a motion to send the report back with instructions.

Mr. WHERRY. That is what I mean.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Bushfield	Ferguson
Andrews	Bryd	Fulbright
Ball	Capehart	George
Barkley	Capper	Gerry
Bridges	Carville	Gossett
Brooks	Chavez	Green
Buck	Donnell	Guffey
Burch	Downey	Gurney

Hart	Mead	Stanfill
Hawkes	Millikin	Stewart
Hayden	Mitchell	Swift
Hill	Moore	Taft
Hoey	Morse	Taylor
Huffman	Murdock	Thomas, Okla.
Johnson, Colo.	Murray	Tobey
Johnston, S. C.	Myers	Tunnell
Kilgore	O'Daniel	Wagner
Knowland	O'Mahoney	Walsh
La Follette	Overton	Wherry
Lucas	Pepper	White
McCarran	Reed	Wiley
McClellan	Rivercomb	Willis
McKellar	Robertson	Wilson
McMahon	Russell	
Magnuson	Smith	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is necessarily absent.

The Senators from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO and Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the Commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent by leave of the Senate, being a member of a committee designated by the Senate to attend the atomic bombing at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are absent on official business, being members of the Commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Chair will ask the Senator from Kentucky to yield for a moment, in order that the Chair may make a statement. A parliamentary inquiry was made a moment ago, and the Chair now wishes to state the parliamentary situation.

The question is on agreeing to the report, which question is debatable.

Inasmuch as the House has already agreed to the report, and its conferees thereby discharged, a motion to recommit the conference report is not in order. It cannot be amended, and must be accepted or rejected in its entirety.

If the report is agreed to, no further legislative step is required.

If it is rejected, a motion that the Senate further insist upon its amendments and ask a further conference with the House is in order.

A motion to instruct the conferees would be in order after the foregoing motion is agreed to, and before the conferees are actually named by the Presiding Officer.

The Chair feels that that statement of the parliamentary situation should be made to the Senate at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a brief factual statement concerning the conference report which is now before the Senate. Before discussing the report itself I wish to state that this legislation has received as studious and careful consideration by the two Houses of Congress and by the Banking and Currency Committees of the two Houses as any legislation which has been before Congress in a long time. Everyone recognized the complications, the difficulties and the annoyances growing out of controls and regulations affecting the lives and the business and the habits of 140,000,000 people. Everyone recognized that, with the war having terminated, impatience with these restrictions naturally increased, as well as the natural desire of our people, whether in business, or professions, or on farms, whether producers or consumers, to resume as soon as possible the natural methods by which business is normally transacted. Yet, I think the country as a whole recognized that we could not, without incurring great dangers, lift these regulations and restrictions all at once, and that there must, if possible, be worked out a tapering-off process by which we could finally reach the period when all controls might be eliminated without too great risk of danger to our economic system, without too great encouragement of inflationary increases in the price of products and without repeating, or insofar as possible without incurring the danger of repeating, the disastrous consequences that followed World War I.

Hearings began in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, I believe, back in February. They were very exhaustive hearings in which everyone was allowed to tell his story, not only for or against the continuation of these controls, but to tell his story with respect to how they had affected his own business or his own affairs.

The bill came over to the Senate, and hearings were begun in the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on the second day of May. They were continued for more than 3 weeks, during

which time no one was denied the right to be heard, no matter what his position was or what he advocated.

I stated a moment ago that I thought the hearings in the House began in February. The record of the hearings shows that the hearings before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House began on the 18th of February and continued until the 19th of March. Hearings before the Senate committee began on April 15 and continued until the 10th of May. The Senate committee hearings comprise two volumes. I mention these facts to show the meticulous care and industry which were devoted to this legislation, regardless of what anyone may think of the result of the deliberations.

After the hearings were concluded some complaint was raised that Congress had delayed too long in bringing this legislation to a culmination. Perhaps so; but, inasmuch as the hearings in the House began in February and continued for a month so as to allow everyone his day in court, and the hearings before the Senate committee began as soon as the bill came to us and extended over a period of 3 weeks or more, so as to allow everyone his day in court before the Senate committee, it certainly shows that the Senate and the House, as well as the two responsible committees, were anxious to get at the facts as fairly and as accurately as it was humanly possible in a controversial situation which has aroused passions, emotions, hatred, and denunciation. The committees and the conferees have come through a maze of antagonism and controversy to the point where we now are. We present to the Senate a bill which does not altogether satisfy anyone, but which, in the democratic process of give and take, is the result of consideration of every viewpoint presented to the committees charged with responsibility to the Congress. I am prepared to say—and I say it with as much earnestness as I can command—that notwithstanding its imperfections, notwithstanding that no one would have written the bill just as it is if he had been commissioned to do it, in my judgment we have produced the best bill possible under the circumstances which existed, in the atmosphere in which we were compelled to legislate upon the subject.

With that preliminary statement, I wish briefly to describe what we have done. When the Senate passed the bill it struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof an amendment which constituted an entirely new bill. There were many major differences, both as to form and substance, between the House bill and the Senate amendment. The conference report, of course, is based upon both the House bill and the Senate amendment. In a few cases substantially identical provisions were contained in the House bill and in the Senate amendment, and those provisions are now contained in the conference report. In those respects in which the Senate amendment differed from the House, the conference report for the most part follows the Senate amendment, both as to form and substance.

There are only about five differences of major importance between the bill as it passed the Senate and the conference report. Probably only one of those differ-

July
18

[PUBLIC LAW 478—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 529—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6335]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,298,337: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For all expenses necessary for liquidating the War Relocation Authority program provided for in Executive Order 9102 and in the President's message of June 12, 1944, to Congress (House Document 656, Seventy-eighth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; printing and binding, \$150,000.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$263,885.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$156,526.

OIL AND GAS DIVISION

Oil and Gas Division: For all expenses necessary for coordinating and unifying policies and administration of Federal activities relative to oil, gas, and synthetic fuels, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, and synthetic fuels and the compilation of

technical reports thereon, for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C., ch. 15A); and for the liquidation of the Petroleum Administration for War; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$10,000 for employment of a director without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; printing and binding; and the purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; \$400,000.

DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Division of Geography, in performing the duties imposed upon the Secretary by Executive Order 6680, dated April 17, 1934, relating to uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery and office supplies, and printing and binding, \$12,956.

SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including \$98,700 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; printing and binding; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; purchase (not to exceed six), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, \$1,509,830: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as otherwise provided), including teletype rentals and service; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; traveling expenses, including not exceeding \$5,000 for inspections and investigations by the legislative branch as well as attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with the work of the Department, and any request from appropriate authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately complied with by administrative authority in the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of damages caused to private property by Department motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed two, including one at not to exceed \$2,500), maintenance, repair, and operation of four passenger automobiles; hire of aircraft; expense of taking testimony

and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; \$12,500, exclusively for payment of awards pursuant to the Act of June 26, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 500); printing and binding; \$250,760; and, in addition thereto, sums transferred from other appropriations to this for stationery supplies as follows: General Land Office, \$5,000; Geological Survey, \$15,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$9,000; Grazing Service, \$4,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of the Interior, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$205,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$10,000.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: To enable the Bonneville Power Administrator to carry out the duties imposed upon him pursuant to law, including the construction of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities; operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system; marketing of electric power and energy; printing and binding; purchase (not to exceed thirty-four in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase (not to exceed two in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; \$12,470,000, to be available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available in the fiscal year 1947 for operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith, including \$24,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The appropriations contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the maintenance of the office as provided therein until the President shall have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines, as provided by the Act of Congress of March 24, 1934,

as amended (48 U. S. C., 1232), and for the necessary expenses of liquidation of the office and payment of outstanding obligations: *Provided*, That from the funds herein made available an amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner or any representative who may be designated by the President to liquidate the affairs of the office of the High Commissioner for maintenance of his household and such other purposes as he may deem proper.

GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling and other necessary expenses, personal services in the District of Columbia, purchase (not to exceed five), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and printing and binding, \$514,500; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$35,500; in all, \$550,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Grazing Service, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed, to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service", current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That \$125,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the payment to employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave due upon their separation from Government service.

Fire fighting: For fighting fires on or threatening lands under Grazing Service administration, \$40,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Range improvements: For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, \$205,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$7,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of said Act.

Appropriations herein made for the Grazing Service for "Salaries and expenses", "Range improvements", and "Fire fighting", shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including one clerk who shall be authorized by the President to sign land patents and for all necessary expenses not otherwise provided for in the administration of the public-land laws under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, including travel expenses, printing and binding, advertising, production of maps and official plats of survey, and for hearings or other proceedings, \$1,000,000.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary, \$550,000, including purchase (not to exceed three), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of lands, and investigations required in the administration and execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the public lands and their resources from trespass, including purchase of eighteen and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$392,600.

Salaries and expenses of district land offices: For all necessary expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands, including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$287,126: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol, through cooperative agreements

with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary expenses; and including purchase (not to exceed two), operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$365,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For payment of 37½ per centum of the royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Protection and management of the timber resources of the public domain: For expenses necessary for the administration, management, and protection, including prevention and suppression of fires, of timber and other growth on the public domain in the United States, including Alaska, pursuant to the Acts of September 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 594), and March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583), the use of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and purchase (not to exceed one), maintenance and operation of passenger automobiles, and not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$454,000.

Surveys and investigations in Alaska: For expenses necessary for land classification and forest and range surveys and inventories in Alaska, \$75,000, to be immediately available.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including departmental personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor; purchase of office furniture and equipment in addition to that which may be purchased from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department; printing and

binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; \$1,064,337.

Salaries and expenses, district offices: For necessary expenses of district offices for the administration and supervision of Indian Service activities, including printing and binding, \$950,000.

Salaries and expenses, reservation administration: For necessary expenses of reservation administration, including the maintenance of law and order among Indians, and pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty provisions, \$3,137,200.

Alaska native service: For expenses necessary to provide for the support, rehabilitation, education, conservation of health, development of resources, and relief of destitution of the natives of Alaska; the repair, rental, and equipment of school, hospital, and other buildings; the purchase or erection of range cabins; the hire, repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and for the administration of the Alaska native service; \$3,429,008, to be immediately available, and to remain available until June 30, 1948.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$760,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

Maintenance of buildings: For all expenses necessary to maintain buildings in the Indian Service, including the lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair and improvement of buildings; the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, sewerage, and water systems, \$815,000.

Education of Indians: For the support and education of Indian pupils in boarding and day schools and for other educational purposes, including educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions; tuition, care, and other expenses of Indian pupils attending public and private schools; support and education of deaf, dumb, blind, mentally deficient, or physically handicapped; the tuition (which may be paid in advance) and other assistance of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; printing and binding (including illustrations); the support of an arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, and Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; \$10,000,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of \$25,000 for cooperation with the State of Oklahoma for the construction and equipment of an Indian arts and crafts building at Anadarko, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, is continued available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*, That formal contract shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of admission) of tuition and care of Indian pupils.

Conservation of health: For expenses necessary for the conservation of health among Indians, transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; clinical surveys and general medical research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma,

and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work and payment of travel expenses and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such organizations, and printing and binding; \$6,130,570.

Welfare of Indians: For welfare services, including general support, relief of needy Indians, boarding home care of Indian children, institutional care of delinquent children, and payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, and other expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals, \$488,910: *Provided*, That formal contract shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of service) for the care of Indians.

Management, Indian forest and range resources: For the management and protection of forest, range, and wildlife resources on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, including the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons setting forest or range fires, or taking or destroying timber, in violation of law on Indian lands; and the establishment of cooperative sustained yield forest units pursuant to the Act of March 29, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 583); \$704,728: *Provided*, That the United States shall be reimbursed for expenditures made from this appropriation for expenses incident to the sale of timber to the extent prescribed in regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1933 (25 U. S. C. 413).

Suppressing forest and range fires: For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Agriculture and stock raising: For the development of agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including agricultural experiments and demonstrations and maintenance of a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians; the operation and maintenance of a sheep breeding station on the Navajo Reservation; the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits; the control and eradication of fever ticks among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Seminole Agency, Florida; and the development, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities, \$902,168.

Revolving fund for loans: To increase the revolving loan fund for making loans to individual Indians, Indian associations, and Indian chartered corporations in accordance with sections 10 and 11, of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470 and 471) and the Acts of June 26, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 506), May 1, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 473a), and July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 459), \$925,000, and the authorization of \$750,000 for loans from said revolving fund to individual Indians and Indian organizations otherwise ineligible to participate therein is hereby increased to \$962,500.

Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock: The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reser-

vations" contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947, for the same purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency, Arizona.

Acquisition of lands for Indian tribes: For the acquisition of lands, interest in lands, water rights and surface rights to lands, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 465), \$350,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada and Oregon either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent in writing of the tribal council representing the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, for public uses, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, such portions of the school and agency lands as are no longer needed for administrative purposes, located in section 30, of township 2 north, range 11 west, of the Indian meridian, and which formed a part of the original Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation: *And provided further*, That out of the proceeds of any such sale, the sum of \$1.25 per acre shall be credited to the general fund of the United States Treasury and the balance shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribal fund of the Indians of the said Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation.

Redemption of restricted Indian property subject to taxation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (25 U. S. C. 412a), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until expended.

Development of Indian arts and crafts: For the development, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (25 U. S. C., ch. 7A), including expenses of exhibits, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, and other necessary expenses, \$30,000, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

Irrigation and drainage: For the maintenance, operation, repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems for Indian reservations and allotments; payment of operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands and within non-Indian irrigation districts; payment of reclamation charges; purchase of water and water rights;

including the purchase or rental of equipment, tools and appliances; drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; and for all other necessary expenses, \$1,624,000, of which \$294,815 shall be reimbursable in accordance with existing law, and \$1,267,078 nonreimbursable but from which latter amount expenditures for any one project or system shall not exceed the aggregate receipts for such project or system covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934: *Provided*, That of the latter sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or storm.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, for settlement of claims to water rights in the Gila River, Arizona, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947.

Construction, and so forth, irrigation systems: For the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of irrigation systems on Indian reservations; the purchase or rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; the acquisition of rights-of-way; the development of domestic and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; the purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for irrigation purposes; drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights; preparation of raw reservation lands for irrigation farming, expenditures for which shall be repayable on a per-acre basis by the lands benefited; as follows:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$350,000; Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$47,500; Papago, \$19,000; Salt River, \$28,500;

California: Mission, \$9,500; Sacramento, \$14,250;

Colorado: Southern Ute, \$14,250.

Montana: Fort Belknap, \$5,938; Fort Peck, \$42,750;

Nevada: Carson, \$14,725; Pyramid Lake, \$23,750; Western Shoshone, \$26,125;

New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$14,250;

Oregon: Warm Springs, \$9,500;

Wyoming: Wind River, \$19,000;

Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$47,500;

For surveys and investigations, \$237,500;

In all, \$924,038, reimbursable in accordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 per centum.

Construction, and so forth, buildings and utilities: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of Indian Service buildings and utilities, including the purchase of land and the acquisition of easements or rights-of-way; purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment; private architectural and engineering services, as follows:

Alaska: Schools, hospitals, and quarters, \$1,359,700;

Carson, Nevada: Improvements to utilities, \$15,000;

Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma: School dormitory, \$10,000; improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

Colville, Washington: Remodeling employees quarters, \$7,500;

Crow, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$9,000;

Crow Creek, South Dakota: Quarters, \$7,000; improvements to utilities, \$7,000;

Fort Apache, Arizona: For the purpose of cooperating with McNary school district, Apache County, Arizona, for the construction and improvement of public-school buildings, for which the Indian Service may furnish plans, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any money so appropriated shall be subject to the condition that the schools maintained by said district shall be available to all Indian children of the school district on the same terms as other children of said school district: *Provided further*, That the amount expended on this project shall be recouped by the United States within a period of thirty years, commencing with the date of occupancy of the project, by the acceptance of Indian pupils in this school without cost to the United States; and, in computing the amount of recoupment of the project, interest at 3 per centum per annum shall be included on unrecouped balances: *Provided further*, That with the consent of the Tribal Council of the White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona, the Secretary may set aside tribal land at McNary, Arizona, as a school reserve so long as such land is needed for school purposes.

Fort Belknap, Montana: Improvements to utilities, \$51,500;

Hoopa Valley, California: Improvements to utilities, \$30,000;

Kayenta, Arizona: Repair, improvement, and equipment of hospital building, \$30,000;

Kiowa, Oklahoma: Schools, dormitories, and utilities, \$118,000;

Klamath, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$20,000;

Menominee, Wisconsin: Improvements to utilities, \$46,000;

Mescalero, New Mexico: Improvements to utilities, \$16,000; quarters, \$8,500;

Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico: Quarters, \$100,000; improvements to utilities, \$2,500; Shiprock dormitories and utilities, \$318,600; Toadlena School expansion, \$500,000;

Sells, Arizona: Quarters, \$30,000;

Shawnee Sanatorium, Oklahoma: Improvements to utilities, \$18,000;

Truxton Canyon, Arizona: School, \$8,000;

Uintah and Ouray, Utah: Quarters, \$22,500; improvements to utilities, \$12,000;

Umatilla, Oregon: Improvements to utilities, \$5,000;

Wahpeton School, North Dakota: Improvements to utilities, \$17,000;

Wind River, Wyoming: Improvements to utilities, \$93,000;

Winnebago, Nebraska: Improvements to utilities, \$7,000;

For surveys and plans and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, \$100,000;

In all, \$3,023,800, to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amount of any specific authorization may be transferred, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the amount of any other specific authorization, but no limitation shall be increased more than 10 per centum by any such transfer.

Roads, Indian reservations: For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of

the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a) and the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), \$3,700,000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for departmental personal services.

Highway, Gallup-Shiprock, Navajo Reservation: For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 207).

Fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

Fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

Fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

Payment to Indians of Sioux Reservation: For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Congress, \$1,114,000.

For full and final settlement of all claims and demands of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 1095, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the amount herein appropriated may be used for payment of fees and expenses of attorneys employed under contract approved in accordance with existing law.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Administration of Indian tribal affairs (tribal funds): For expenses of administering the affairs and property of Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses, \$278,170, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the particular tribe benefited; not to exceed \$50,000 for any one tribe.

Administration of tribal affairs, Blackfeet Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property of the Blackfeet Indians, Montana, including the purchase

of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Indians, \$100,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians.

Administration of tribal affairs, Seneca Nation of New York (tribal funds) : For salary of a clerk and expenses incident to administering the leasing work of the Seneca Nation of New York, payable from funds deposited into the United States Treasury pursuant to the Act of February 28, 1901 (31 Stat. 819), \$2,500.

Support of Klamath Agency, Oregon (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Klamath Agency, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Tribe of Indians, Oregon, \$118,000, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and for relief, including cash grants.

Support of Menominee Agency and pay of tribal officers, Wisconsin (tribal funds) : For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the Menominee Agency, Wisconsin, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe of Indians, Wisconsin, \$129,500, including \$30,000 for relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; scholarships (not to exceed \$1,000); and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council under a contract to be entered into between said tribal attorney and the Osage Tribal Council, which contract shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; not to exceed \$1,500 for the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, travel expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$200,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for travel and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile

the foregoing proviso shall be governed by the regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

Pima cropping operations (tribal funds): For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to exceed \$200,000 of the revenues derived from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

Suppressing forest and range fires (tribal funds): For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest and range fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$25,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes interested.

Support of Indian schools (tribal funds): For the support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes, including care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and education of deaf, dumb or blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$410,000: *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War are hereby authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, the entire Sitka naval base on Japonski Island and the entire Army installations on the adjacent Charcoal and Alice Islands, located in Alaska, including the land, buildings, and utilities, with the drawings, pertaining thereto, and all materials and equipment on both installations, and in addition, the said Secretaries and the War Assets Administrator are authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, without compensation therefor, any other surplus materials, supplies, and equipment needed to equip and operate these facilities for school and hospital purposes.

Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils, and applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase of not to exceed two hundred motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: To meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for education of Indians, maintenance of buildings, reservation administration, the Alaska native service, and conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Appropriations herein made for reservation administration, education of Indians, and conservation of health among Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds (for three years beginning July 1, 1946), from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$6,300,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the schools, hospitals, and agencies, or by any operating division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the United States and Alaska: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

Appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

The following appropriations herein made for the Indian Service shall be available for hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Management, Indian forests and range resources"; "Suppressing forest and range fires on Indian reservations"; "Alaska native service"; and "Salaries and expenses, reservation administration".

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Administrative provisions: Sums appropriated in this Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures are authorized, including personal services in the District of Columbia; disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase (not to exceed five hundred and eighty-four in fiscal year 1947), maintenance, and operation of passenger vehicles; acquisition (not to exceed five in fiscal year 1947 from any disposal agency

of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds), hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft with funds provided for "General investigations" and the "Missouri River Basin", and all sums appropriated in this Act to such Bureau shall be available for such hire, maintenance, and operation to meet unforeseen emergencies due to fire, flood, or storm; contract stenographic reporting service; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States.

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein designated "the reclamation fund", to be available immediately:

GENERAL OFFICES

Salaries and expenses (other than project offices): For expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the administration and performance by other than project offices of Bureau of Reclamation functions, \$4,000,000, to be available for the purposes, among others, specified under the head "Operation and maintenance administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1945, and reimbursable as to expenditures for operation and maintenance administration to the same extent as is provided under said head: *Provided*, That in addition to the foregoing amount there shall be available for expenditure under this appropriation any sums transferred thereto for work performed or to be performed for the benefit of specific projects or undertakings for which other funds or appropriations are available: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with informational work;

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, exten-

sions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended and which may be used to execute detailed surveys, and to prepare construction plans and specifications: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs;

CONSTRUCTION

Construction: For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress:

Projects: San Luis project, Colorado, \$650,410;

Boise project, Idaho, Payette division, \$2,782,659; Anderson Ranch Dam, \$1,234,475;

Minidoka project, Idaho, \$1,000,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the North Side pumping division;

Palisades project, Idaho, \$650,410;

Sun River project, Montana, \$41,625;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, \$360,675;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$1,738,000;

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$2,664,610;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,716,837;

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$125,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$1,281,605;

Provo River project, Utah, \$1,345,040;

Ogden River project, Utah, \$62,000;

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$2,597,100;

Kendrick project, Wyoming, \$1,895,000;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$3,520,550;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Heart Mountain division, \$1,917,672;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, Willwood division, \$196,895;

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to exceed \$550,000 from power and other revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$97,650: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$30,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed \$500,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to exceed \$151,400 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, \$142,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$190,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation of the commercial system;

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$105,700 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of water;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: Not to exceed \$200,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$225,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$160,000: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed \$1,090,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto, and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance of the power system;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$175,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$80,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$49,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, Willwood division, \$27,255: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,345 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1947, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein under the reclamation fund, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1947 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Utilization of power revenues: No power revenues on any project shall be distributed as profits, before or after retirement of the project debt, and nothing contained in any previous appropriation Act shall be deemed to have authorized such distribution: *Provided*, That the application of such revenues to the cost of operation, maintenance, and debt service of the irrigation system of the project, or to other purposes in aid of such irrigation system, shall not be construed to be such a distribution;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for operation and maintenance projects shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Total, from reclamation fund, \$35,827,468.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts to be immediately available, to remain available until expended for carrying out projects (including the construction of transmission lines) previously or herein authorized by Congress, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona, \$2,000,000, from which expenditures may be made for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs;

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, \$7,500,000;

Central Valley project, California: Joint facilities, including storage system, Shasta Dam and Reservoir, \$1,385,365; irrigation facilities, \$6,284,020; power facilities, Shasta power plant, \$1,435,097, Keswick Dam, \$510,570, Keswick power plant, \$510,570, switchyards at Shasta and Keswick Dams, \$1,500,000, transmission lines, Shasta to Oroville, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$10,000, Oroville to Sacramento, two hundred and thirty kilovolt, \$1,000,000, Contra Costa Canal extension, sixty-nine kilovolt, \$50,000; in all, \$12,685,622;

Kings River project, California, \$100,000;
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$7,504,075;
Hungry Horse project, Montana, \$867,210;
Colorado River project, Texas, \$68,400;
Columbia Basin project, Washington: For continuation of construction and for other purposes authorized by the Columbia Basin Project Act of March 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 14), \$18,000,000;
Total, general fund, construction, \$48,725,307.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C., 590y, 590z-1, 590z-2), \$3,340,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

FORT PECK PROJECT

Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$932,893, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

Missouri River Basin (reimbursable): For the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 534), \$17,500,000, to remain available until expended for carrying out the initial stages (including the construction of transmission lines) and for continuing investigations on the general plan of development: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be expended, either independently or through or in cooperation with existing Federal and State agencies.

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, and payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1946-1947 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, \$1,251,530, payable from the Colorado River dam fund.

ADVANCES TO COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged

from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A), \$433,605, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund.

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): For continuation of construction of a diversion dam, and main canal (and appurtenant structures including distribution and drainage systems) located entirely within the United States connecting the diversion dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A); for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs, to be immediately available, and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River dam fund, \$5,000,000.

COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT FUND

Colorado River development fund (expenditure account): For investigations of projects for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system in the four States of the upper division, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), \$500,000 from the Colorado River development fund (holding account), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation of any comprehensive plan or project report the estimates for which are not based upon current prices and costs.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, \$100,000.

For purposes of effecting settlement of war veterans on public land reclamation projects and to provide facilities for veteran employment in construction and operation of reclamation projects, the Bureau of Reclamation is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds from the War Assets Administration or other Federal agency in responsible charge and such agencies are directed to transfer the lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment acquired by the War Relocation Authority and declared surplus on the War Relocation Centers on the Heart Mountain Division of the Shoshone project, Wyoming, the Minidoka (Hunt) project, Idaho, and

the Tulelake Division of the Klamath project, California; and on the former prisoner of war camp at Indianola, Nebraska: *Provided*, That said lands, improvements, buildings, furnishings, and equipment shall be made available under regulations of the Secretary of the Interior to veteran settlers and nonprofit organizations and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of Senate Report Numbered 1412, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session: *Provided further*, That the War Assets Administration is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation funds required for maintenance and protection of the transferred property pending its final disposition.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and sixteen), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger vehicles and the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and exchange of unserviceable passenger and freight vehicles as part payment for new freight vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and purchase (not to exceed \$20,000) of office furniture and equipment for use in the District of Columbia in addition to that which may be purchased from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department; as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia, and other expenses, \$268,070;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$400,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$200,000, to be available immediately, of which not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, its Territories and possessions, investigating underground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$2,498,672, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for acquiring lands at gaging stations, and not to exceed \$235,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be

expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$1,620,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for the drilling of water wells for the purpose of supplying water for domestic use;

Classification of lands: For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character and water resources as required by the public land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for performance of work for the Federal Power Commission, \$275,000, of which not to exceed \$69,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$110,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$32,030; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$300,000; in all, \$442,030;

Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$625,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies; \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1947 out of reimbursements received from cooperating agencies;

During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 5 per centum thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget;

In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey, \$9,708,772.

BUREAU OF MINES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and \$85,000 for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$184,800.

Operating mine-rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; purchase not exceeding four, operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and not to exceed \$80,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,019,000, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests: *Provided*, That the transfer without compensation of four passenger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including travel expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; purchase (not to exceed five), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed and purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry; \$1,483,000: *Provided*, That the transfer without compensation of fifty passenger automobiles to this activity from "Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act" is hereby authorized.

Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to

investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia; and special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; and purchase (not exceeding four), maintenance and operation of passenger automobiles; \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$112,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$99,000.

Anthracite Research Laboratory: For the construction and equipment, in accordance with the Act of December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056), of an anthracite research laboratory, including not to exceed \$25,000 for employment by contract, or otherwise at such rates of compensation as the Secretary may determine of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct said laboratory; and the purchase, maintenance and operation of one passenger automobile; \$450,000.

Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321-325), including construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$115,000); not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase (not exceeding three), maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; printing and binding; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$5,250,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase (not to exceed three), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$34,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$559,350: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, develop, and experimentally mine, on public lands and with the consent of the owner on private lands, deposits of minerals in the United States and its possessions, including surface and sub-surface explorations, laboratory tests, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings, mining structures and appurtenances, the lease of lands or buildings; purchase (not to exceed five), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed \$45,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That said Director, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Coal investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate known coal deposits in the United States and its possessions; purchase (not to exceed two), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$21,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines is authorized to carry on such investigations in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the said Director is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property upon which exploration or development work is performed for payment by such owners of a reasonable percentage, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the total value of the minerals thereafter produced from such property.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto, including purchase, not to exceed three, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; and special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; \$826,750, of which

not to exceed \$52,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mining experiment stations: For personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$1,430,615, of which not to exceed \$47,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Metallurgical research and pilot plants: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration plant tests to establish methods for more effectively utilizing the mineral resources in the United States and its possessions, including the lease of lands or buildings; research on and development of processes for production and utilization of metals and nonmetallic minerals; construction of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, and demonstration plants; operation, maintenance and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$30,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the Director of the Bureau of Mines, for the purposes of this appropriation, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$36,270 for additions and improvements, \$198,000.

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; travel expenses; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$850,000, of which not to exceed \$727,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Construction and equipment of helium plants: The unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

Helium utilization and research: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning resources, production, repurification, storage, and utilization of helium, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private; including purchase of one and operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$100,000, including not to exceed \$8,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1947 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1946, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary expenses, and including \$40,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1947 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such operations, in prior years: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164): *Provided further*, That funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation

work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The following appropriations herein made to the Bureau of Mines shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents"; "Investigation and development of domestic mineral deposits, except fuels"; and "Metallurgical research and pilot plants".

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, necessary for the general administration of the National Park Service, including \$62,500 for printing and binding, \$711,248.

Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional offices necessary in the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park system, \$659,407.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington, \$3,290,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, historical parks, memorials, historic sites, military parks, battlefields, and cemeteries, including not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and the maintenance of structures on the former Cape Hatteras Light Station Reservation within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area project, \$1,375,000.

Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam Recreational Area, \$71,500.

Lake Texoma Recreational Area, Texas and Oklahoma: For administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance in cooperation with the Chief of Engineers of the War Department of areas devoted to recreational use within the Denison Dam and Reservoir projects, \$50,000.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national park or monument pur-

poses, \$30,000, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unexpended balance of funds available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1946 is continued available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1947.

Recreational demonstration areas: For administration, protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational demonstration areas, \$68,300.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials in the District of Columbia and area adjacent thereto, Lee Mansion, Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924 (43 Stat. 174), as amended, of the United States park police force, purchase of revolvers and ammunition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, travel expenses and carfare, newspapers (not to exceed \$100), and leather and rubber articles for the protection of public property and employees, \$675,000.

Acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona: For the acquisition of the Montezuma Well property, Arizona, in accordance with the Act approved October 19, 1943 (57 Stat. 572), \$25,000.

Roads and trails, National Park Service: For the construction, reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance of roads and trails, inclusive of approach roads and necessary bridges, as authorized by section 10a of the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), including necessary access roads for development and use of the recreational resources of Lake Texoma recreational area, Texas and Oklahoma, and the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary; and the continued maintenance of other road sections outside of the national parks and monuments whose maintenance was specifically authorized in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$6,000,000, of which \$750,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the

contract authorization under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and \$2,400,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351): *Provided*, That hereafter no part of appropriations made for the National Park Service shall be available for road construction in Kings Canyon National Park, California, except on the floor of the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River and the Grant Grove section of that park.

Parkways, National Park Service: For continuing the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, George Washington Memorial, and Foothills Parkways, as authorized by section 10b of said Act of December 20, 1944, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings and utilities therein without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), to remain available until expended, \$11,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorizations under the head "Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941 (54 Stat. 450), and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 351), and of which \$4,400,000 and any other sums received from other sources for said Natchez Trace Parkway shall be allotted and expended ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each respective State and said allotments shall be used for no other purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appropriation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress.

Physical improvements: For the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of buildings and utilities not otherwise provided for, located in areas administered by the National Park Service, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), including not to exceed \$362,000 for the acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of a water supply line partly outside of the boundaries of Mesa Verde National Park, \$1,330,000, to remain available until expended.

Appropriations herein made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein and vicinity; for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate; for travel expenses of employees attending Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression; and for necessary local transportation and subsistence in kind of persons selected for employment or as cooperators, serving without other compensation while attending fire-protection training camps.

Appropriations herein made for the National Park Service shall be available for the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

Appropriations available to the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase, not to exceed thirty-seven, maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles.

Appropriations herein made under the National Park Service for "National parks" and "National monument, historical, and military areas" shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.

The National Park Service is hereby authorized to acquire by transfer without exchange of funds, for three years beginning July 1, 1946, from the War Department, the Navy Department, or the War Assets Administration, equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, with an appraised value of not to exceed \$2,500,000 from the surplus stores of these agencies, for use in the areas administered by the National Park Service or by any office of that Service in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii: *Provided*, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the National Park Service shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, including traveling expenses, necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$265,000, of which sum \$35,000 shall be available for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals and the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; development, recommendation, and application of means, including the construction of devices, to assure natural propagation and maximum survival of hatchery and other fishes; purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$1,413,350.

Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and

the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$32,375.

Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations, \$724,440.

Commercial fisheries: For collection and compilation of fishery statistics and related information; conducting investigations and studies of methods and means of capture, preservation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants and products thereof, including investigation, study and research with respect to the utilization of packed sardines and the development of methods and procedures which should be employed in improving the quality and appearance of packed sardines; maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of laboratories and vessels; and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract stenographic reporting services, \$360,000.

Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices of fishery products, \$125,000.

Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic reporting service, \$819,307, of which \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

Alaska fur-seal investigations: For investigations of Alaska fur seals pursuant to the Act of February 26, 1944 (16 U. S. C. 631i), \$62,500.

Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts: For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-855, 901-915), \$20,000.

Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used commercially for fur, including the repair of experiment stations, \$150,000.

Biological investigations: For biological investigations, including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life zones, and including \$40,000 for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d); for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in developing and applying methods for the control of damage to agri-

cultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$300,000.

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 426), including not to exceed \$3,000 for the purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels; and for repairs, additions, and installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$1,000,000.

Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668-668d); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations, \$335,900, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C. 192-211), \$162,630, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information in connection with and for the prosecution of violators of the law for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, repair of damage to public roads within reservation areas occasioned by authorized operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and other improvements necessary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations; and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$853,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for special improvements on the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the fiscal year 1947.

River basin studies: For investigations and studies to determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of proposed developments of river basins of the United States (except the Missouri and Columbia River Basins and the Central Valley Project, California) by the

U. S. Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, and for the preparation of reports thereon and of recommendations and plans for carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 10, 1934 (16 U. S. C. 661-666), in connection therewith, \$100,000: *Provided*, That reports of such investigations with recommendations shall be furnished to the Chief of Engineers, War Department, and/or the Bureau of Reclamation and shall be included in the reports these agencies are required to submit to the Congress.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$6,723,502.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1947 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1946, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior to July 1, 1946.

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the provisions of said Act.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$9,223,502, and in addition thereto, funds made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed \$962,790 may be expended for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the purchase of one hundred motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and for the maintenance, repair, and operation of such vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits; plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects included within the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 5 per centum shall be added to

any one item or appropriation. The Fish and Wildlife Service may acquire, for the operation and maintenance of its airplanes, engines, parts, accessory and flying equipment, not to exceed ten surplus airplanes, and not to exceed five vessels by replacement from any disposal agency of the Government without reimbursement or transfer of funds.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; clerk hire; travel expenses; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel, \$54,675, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$12,000; in all, \$48,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$291,700: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$140,000, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), including printing and binding, \$2,600,000, to be immediately available, of which \$79,100 shall be available for surveys and plans for new construction and \$1,360,000 for new construction; and the Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Secretary for the purposes hereof and without charge therefor the buildings and equipment now in use by the Alaska Road Commission for the maintenance of the Alaska Highway.

Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$750,000, to be immediately available.

The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1947 shall be available, and continue available until expended, for all expenses necessary for the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; construction (not to exceed \$200,000), maintenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the purchase (not to exceed two busses and one station wagon), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March 29, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 353a); stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,200 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1947, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$9,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Provided further*, That there are hereby transferred to the Alaska Railroad from the War Department, or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto, twenty of any Diesel locomotives purchased and delivered to the United States Government for use on any American or foreign railroad in connection with the war, such locomotives to be selected regardless of present location by a representative of the Alaska Railroad and transferred without exchange of funds except for the cost of transportation from the point of shipment to the Territory of Alaska: *Provided further*, That in the operation of the facilities of the Alaska Railroad, the War Department or any other agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer regardless of present location and without charge to the Alaska Railroad, materials, roadway and bridge maintenance, and other necessary equipment, locomotives and spare parts, shop facilities and machinery, supplies, rolling stock, buildings, and docks, surplus to its needs and which may be certified by the Department of the Interior as necessary for the improvement, maintenance, or operation of the Alaska Railroad:

Provided further, That the authorization in this paragraph for transfer of surplus property to the Alaska Railroad shall not be construed to deny to veterans the priority accorded to them in obtaining surplus property under Public Law 375, approved May 3, 1946.

The following appropriations herein made shall be available for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: "Salaries and expenses, Governor and Secretary, Territory of Alaska"; "Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska"; "Reconstruction and improvement of Richardson Highway, Alaska"; and "Alaska Railroad appropriated fund".

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary \$6,440, and the private secretary to the Governor \$4,383; for printing and binding; travel expenses of the Governor; and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$23,800, to be expended by the Governor.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930, \$47,200.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), travel expenses, printing and binding; repair, preservation and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$200,215, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$39,800, to be expended by and under the direction of the Governor.

Municipal government of Saint Croix: For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1947, \$71,200, to be paid in monthly installments.

For salaries and expenses of three municipal experts, to be appointed by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, to make a study of, and report to said committees on, the fiscal affairs of the municipality of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands, \$6,000.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Operation and maintenance: For operation and maintenance of the southwestern power transmission system, marketing of electric power and energy, and administrative expenses connected therewith; including hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger automobiles, and printing and binding; \$100,000.

Construction: For construction and acquisition (not to exceed \$1,352,415 for purchase of the Ark-La line from Markham Ferry, Oklahoma, to Nimrod, Arkansas) of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and administrative expenses connected therewith; purchase (not to exceed ten in the fiscal year 1947), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and printing and binding; \$7,500,000.

Sec. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment.

Sec. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1947 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

Sec. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$400; Grazing Service, \$300; Oil and Gas Division, \$100; General Land Office, \$300; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$2,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$5,000; Geological Survey, \$3,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,000; National Park Service, \$2,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$3,500; and soil and moisture conservation operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

Sec. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel of officers and employees of the Department shall be available for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and return.

Sec. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

SEC. 8. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing broken sets, for use at the seat of government, and payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members: *Provided*, That expenditures for the foregoing purposes for the following bureaus and offices shall not exceed the following amounts: Office of the Secretary, \$7,000; Oil and Gas Division, \$350; Division of Geography, \$600; Grazing Service (including headquarters at Salt Lake City), \$625; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Indian Affairs (including headquarters at Chicago), \$500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Bureau of Mines, \$2,500; National Park Service (including headquarters at Chicago), \$2,500; and Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,000.

SEC. 9. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

SEC. 10. During the fiscal year 1947, the Secretary may delegate to the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries the power to authorize changes in official stations of officers and employees and the payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods in connection with such change of official stations.

SEC. 11. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available for the payment of the compensation of any employee retained after a reduction in force, unless such employee is retained as a result of application of retention preference regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved July 1, 1946.

